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Friday  
17 July, 2009

26 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 17th July, 2009/26 Asadha, 1931 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Construction of new railway line in Orissa

\*201. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plan to construct a new railway line link from Jajpur Road to Manapur which could also link to Anugul-Sukind Jajpur Road railway line so that all trains running to Keonjhar gasla Badbil can touch Jajpur Keonjhar Road;

(b) whether Government has plan to have second railway flyover bridge at railway plot at Jajpur Keonjhar Road where three serious train accidents occurred; and

(c) whether the inquiry report of Jajpur Keonjhar road railway accident in February, 2009 has already been completed; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRIMATI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### *Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir. A new line from Sukhinda Road (Manapur) to Jajpur Keonjhar Road by passing Jakhapura has been sanctioned in Supplementary Budget 2008-09.

(b) No, Sir. One road over bridge exists on Howrah end of Jajpur-Keonjhar Road station. There is no proposal to have second Railway flyover bridge at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road station.

(c) Statutory enquiry is being conducted by Commissioner of Railway Safety/South Eastern Circle. Preliminary report has been submitted and as per preliminary report, accident occurred due to jumping of wheels of leading trolley of locomotive. Final report of the Commission of Railway Safety has not been submitted.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, the accident occurred in Jajpur-Keonjhar Road in February, 2009 and as per the answer, only preliminary report has been given. However, on the same spot, at Jajpur-Keonjhar road in Jajpur district, Orissa, three train accidents occurred during the last twenty years. First time, a train ran over a bus; second time, a train hit another train and the third time, the accident involved Coromandel Express; whatever could have been the reasons. The railway safety is a very serious issue. I would like to know whether the hon. Railway Minister will get the final report of the accident and announce a time-frame for getting all the Railway accident reports in time so that proper action could be taken. Will the hon. Minister also consider ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one question at a time. One question, please.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I am putting the question. Will the hon. Minister consider setting up of a second flyover bridge at Jajpur road and also for constructing a new railway line from Jajpur-Keonjhar Road to Dhamara Port via Jajpur, Navigaya and Aradikhetra Akhandalamani; and giving more funds to the Railway projects.

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the information available with me, only this accident has taken place and also as per the information this is a fact that for the last three years, there was no other consequential train accident in this place. This is the only accident that took place. This enquiry has been now with the Railway Safety Commissioner. He has sent only an interim report and we will take steps to get the final report as early as possible. But it being an independent body under the administrative control of the Civil Aviation, the Railways has, as a matter of fact, no control over this Commission. However, we will try our best to get it as early as possible.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road is a very important railway station and it has been declared as the ideal railway station by the hon. Minister. I want to know whether the Minister will consider the stoppage of Rajdhani Express, Falaknuma Express and Coromandel Express at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road since in the nearby areas, industries are coming up in a big way.

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Yes, Sir, I do agree with the hon. Member. It is a very important place. But with regard to the stoppage of all these trains in this line is a matter which needs to be given due consideration. So after examination, wherever it is possible, we will take appropriate action.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, जैसे कि हर मामले में उड़ीसा नेग्लेक्टेड है, इसी तरह से रेलवे के मामले में भी यह बहुत नेग्लेक्टेड है। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री केवल पत्र लिखते हैं और आकर कोई लॉबी नहीं करते हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, हमारे राज्य की ओर से दोहरीकरण, विद्युतीकरण और नई रेल लाईन के सर्वे की मांग काफी समय से है, लेकिन सर, अहम बात यह है कि क्या माननीय रेल राज्य मंत्री जी को यह पता है कि ईस्ट-कोस्ट रेलवे (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) का भुवनेश्वर में मुख्यालय है, वहां पर पिछले सात-आठ महीने से महाप्रबंधक (GM) नहीं है। फिर वे हमें रेलवे लाइन क्या देंगे, सर्वे क्या करवाएंगे, दोहरीकरण क्या करवाएंगे और इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन क्या करवाएंगे? यह बात अलग है लेकिन यह ईस्ट-कोस्ट रेलवे बहुत पुराना है और वहां पर महाप्रबंधन पिछले सात-आठ महीने से नहीं है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल राज्य मंत्री से यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन्हें यह पता है, अगर पता है, तो कब तक नया GM देंगे?

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the on-going projects in Orissa, I have a list of 18 projects, out of which 5 are for new lines, 2 are for gauge conversion and the balance are for doubling the lines. In the light of these projects, I may not be able to agree with the hon. Member that Orissa has been neglected. But all these projects have to be completed expeditiously for which whatever the Railways will be able to do, whatever amount the Railways will be able to sanction, it

has been doing. With regard to the General Manager, I will have to look into it and decide, and after I get the information, I shall convey it to the hon. Member.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, the Commissioner of Railway Safety, according to the Minister; is an independent body. As far as my knowledge goes, a Railway officer is being appointed as the Commissioner of Railway Safety. In other words, the institution of Commissioner of Safety may be independent but the officers appointed are from the Railway Department. My question is, do you have any informal or formal control over the Commission?

SHRI E. AHAMMED: To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Chairman, this is purely under the administrative control of the Civil Aviation Ministry. The officer might have retired from the Railways, but the Railways have absolutely no control over the Commissioner.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, part of my question has been asked by my friend, Dr. Malaisamy. Whenever a railway accident takes place, the Commissioner of Railway Safety conducts an inquiry. The hon. Minister said just now that it is under the control of the Civil Aviation Ministry. But the question is, is the Commissioner totally independent of the Railway Ministry and the Civil Aviation Ministry? I ask this because the enquiry has to be impartial. Accidents may be due to technical failure or human failure or problems in the track. So, in a way the railways are responsible for the accidents and an officer who has got something to do with the Railways cannot conduct an impartial inquiry. Therefore, my question is: will the Government examine the possibility of having an independent inquiry by a Commissioner, independent both of the Civil Aviation and Railway Ministries? Sir, if you would permit me, I shall just take one minute. In Kerala there was an accident where a train fell into the lake and more than 100 people died. The enquiry commissioner said it was due to a tornado, which never occurred! This is what happens in this country! That is why I say that I have apprehensions about the independence of the Commissioner of inquiry. What would the Minister do about this?

SHRI E. AHAMMED: I do not wish to dispute the hon. Member's impression about the Commission. But as it is, now it is not under the control of the Railways. The Railways have absolutely no control over it. The administrative control, including the appointments, lies with the Civil Aviation. It is a matter to be decided by the Government whether this has to be continued or not. Therefore, I am not in a position to make any comment on this matter.

### **जम्मू मेल में अतिरिक्त ई.एफ.टी. किराये की रसीद बरामद किया जाना**

**\*202. श्री संजय राउत :**

**श्री भारतकुमार राऊत : ††**

**क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

(क) क्या रेल सतर्कता दल द्वारा जम्मू तवी जाने वाली जम्मू मेल में चल टिकट निरीक्षक से छः करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त ई.एफ.टी. रसीद बरामद करने का मामला सरकार की जानकारी में आया है;

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†† सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री भारतकुमार राउत द्वारा पूछा गया।

(ख) क्या सतर्कता दल ने उस चल टिकट निरीक्षक के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई की सिफारिश की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेल मंत्री (कुमारी ममता बनर्जी):** (क) से (ग) केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा अग्रेषित एक अज्ञात शिकायत के आधार पर निवारक जांच की गई थी और एक टिकट जांच कर्मचारी को ईएफटी (अतिरिक्त किराया टिकट) बुक का दुरुपयोग करते हुए पाया गया था। उसे निलंबित कर दिया गया है। जांच पूरी होने के उपरांत उसके विरुद्ध अनुशासन एवं अपील नियमों के तहत विभागीय कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

#### **Recovery of excess E.F.T. fare receipt in Jammu Mail**

† \*202.SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT:††

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of recovery of excess E.F.T. fare receipt of Rs. 6 crore belonging to T.T.E. by Railways Vigilance team in Jammu Mail en route Jammu Tawi has come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether the vigilance team has recommended departmental action against that T.T.E.; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken against him?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):** (a) to (c) On the basis of an anonymous complaint forwarded by CBI, a preventive check was conducted and one Ticket Checking staff was found misusing the EFT (Excess Fare Ticket) books. He has been placed under suspension. Departmental action under Discipline and Appeal Rules will be initiated against him after completion of enquiry.

**SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Mr. Chairman Sir, I am really surprised by this answer but my question is very, very pointed and the answer is equally vague. The Government either does not take the question seriously, or, is trying to cover up; it is trying to push daylight robbery and broad corruption under cover. My question was: receipts of six crores of rupees were found in the bag of the TTE, the train ticket inspector. There was a CBI inquiry into this. Over a month has passed. What action has been taken? Is the Government aware that this is just one such instance; it is just the tip of an iceberg. Six crores of rupees have been found on one TTE! This is a big racket in which many officers from top to bottom must have been involved; otherwise, such a thing cannot happen. Is the Government taking it seriously? What action are you taking about this?

**SHRI E. AHAMMED:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is taking it as seriously as possible and Government has not suppressed anything and we are not trying to save anybody. We have only given the facts. After the question has been put, we got the information from the concerned Department which I share with the hon. Members of the House. An anonymous complaint was received from CBI, Chandigarh which alleged that a particular Junior Inspector of Ticket is earning illegal money by way

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bharatkumar Raut.

of issuing fake E.F.T., that is, Excess Fare Tickets. The complaint is under investigation. To confirm the veracity of the complaint regarding this Excess Fare Ticket, a preventive check in Train No.4034 Jammu Mail was conducted by Railways Vigilance on the working of this particular T.T.E. in Pathankot. He was in possession of one E.F.T. book in original, which was duly issued to him and one more book which was not issued to him. On further investigation, another E.F.T. book was found in his possession. It was found that that book bearing same number was issued to another T.T.E. by this particular man, as the custodian of money value books in Pathankot. Thereafter a further check has been done and some used and unused books were found by the Vigilance. Action has been taken for his suspension and investigations are going on. What actually happens is that these books are to be entrusted to one of the checking inspectors so as to distribute them to other checking inspectors. What this particular officer has done, as it is found, is that he kept the original with him. He got fake books printed and distributed them to his other colleagues. His other colleagues used them as original and remitted the money to the Railways. But at the same time, it is presumed or it has already been believed that this man and the original books and pocketed the money himself. Investigations are going on by the Vigilance. As and when the final report will come to the Government, we will take necessary action.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, to the best of my knowledge, all these E.F.T. receipts have watermarks. There is a perfect security system so that the fake receipts are not given to passengers. Even then, this bill book which was found with him has no watermarks. Will the Railway Administration take care that no such fake ticket books are issued to T.T.Es for any matter? Let me explain it. On stations, which are not very-well equipped, passengers get in the train. Many times, they are without ticket. T.T.E. goes to him and charges him. Poor passenger gives him money and then E.F.T. is issued to him. He thinks that this is original ticket. However, that is the fake ticket. If the passenger is caught on the next station, he will be jailed. Who is responsible for that? Northern Railways is not the only Railways, this is happening in Central and Southern Railways also. What measures are the Government taking to curb this?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: This is regular in all stations. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not a single person, I think, is arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister respond.

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I share all the doubts and other views expressed by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it is true. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, let me complete my answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let the reply be complete.

SHRI E. AHAMMED: I am here to answer. I am bound to answer. As a matter of fact, as far as the EFT (Excess Fair Ticket) is concerned, there are 50 foils in each book containing three copies each. The first copy is accounts copy to be deposited in the Accounts Office. The second is



passenger copy to be given to the passenger. The third one is record copy to be kept by officer in charge of records. As the hon. Member has said here, the TTE can keep only one EFT books for using it on his parent railway, and one new book. So, he could have only two EFTs. He has to return EFT to Chief Ticketing Inspector as and when it has been consumed. So, when it had been consumed, I do not know why these Ticket Examiners did not verify it, whether it was original or not. As the hon. Member also pointed out, there is also uniform procedure ordered about returning and examining these EFTs. TTEs are also given training to see not only the remittance of the cash but also monitoring of timely submission and also whether EFT is genuine or not, the watermark. But, in spite of all this procedure and in spite of all circulars issued that they have to do this as per the set procedure, this has happened. That is why I say that the Vigilance Department is now investigating this matter. When their final report comes, we will have to take more preventive action in this matter.

**श्री गंगा चरण :** महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू मेल में जो घटना हुई है, इस तरह की घटनाएं एक स्थान पर नहीं पूरे देश में हो रही हैं। हम लोग अपनी आंखों के सामने देखते हैं कि हम लोगों को रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन लोग टीटी को पैसा देते हैं, घूस देते हैं और उन लोगों को सीट मिल जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ऐसे किसी एंटी करप्शन दस्ते का गठन करेंगे, जो ऐसे लुटेरों को पकड़ कर तुरंत गिरफ्तार करे?

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members know, these things happen in Indian Railways in many of the Zones, and in Jammu Mail may also have the same experience. I do not want to deny it. But, we also feel that this is high time for the Railways to take some preventive measures. Now, what is preventive action? Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we know, the total number of employees in the Railways is 14 lakh, out of which a substantial number of people are working as Ticket Examiners. I also share this with you because despite the fact that all these instructions have been issued, I am suspecting TTE should also identify whether it was genuine or not. I do expect. But, these are the matters to be looked into and serious action has to be taken. That can be done only after we get the report from the investigating agency. Therefore, please, give us some time till the Vigilance Department gives their final report for the Government to take as stringent action as possible to prevent recurrence of such things.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, we all travel by railways and it is an established fact that all railway stations, and particularly the railway stations in metro cities like Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai, are full of touts and criminals. The hon. Minister has given a typical bureaucratic reply, and it is a basic reply. He has tried to explain the procedures. We are all aware of the procedures. But, tell us the concrete steps which you plan to take so that this sort of open loot, which takes place at various railway stations, is stopped. I challenge the hon. Minister if he goes to any railway station, New Delhi, Old Delhi, Nizamuddin, before you meet a Railways employee, you will meet a tout who will tell you कि यहां से जम्मू जाना है, तो पचास या सौ रुपये निकालो, अभी तुरन्त मिल जाएगी।

MR, CHAIRMAN: Please, put your question.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: How are you going to stop it? This sort of explaining the procedure does not help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, my question is : what sort of steps are they planning to take to stop this open loot which is taking place at all the major railway stations, where the poor people are being targeted?

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not intended to mislead or misrepresent anything what is in my possession. As a Member of this House and as a politician, I also feel what the hon. Member feels.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Do something, Sir. We can feel but you can do something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Sir, whatever information I have, I have shared with the hon. Members of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also agree with you on certain points. This has to be looked into. Action has to be taken and there has to be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस विषय पर केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी को जवाब देना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Mr. Prasad, you were also answering the very same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also answering the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, as a Minister, as a person who is bound to answer to this hon. House, I will have to share the information which I have. To the best of my knowledge, I am sharing all these things with you. Is it a fault? Is it wrong? No. But, at the same time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री गंगा चरण :** सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI E. AHAMMED: I assure the House that all the concerns expressed by the hon. Members will be taken up very seriously and we will do everything possible that we can.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Can you give us a time-frame within which you will be able to bring out a scheme to stop all these things? Can you please give us a time-frame?

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Sir, these are the matters. ...*(Interruptions)*... the hon. Member must be knowing that this is a railway issue, which has many zones and divisions spread far and wide in India. I cannot give a time-frame. Only thing which I can tell is that we would seriously consider this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be order in the House. Ms. Mabel Rebello. Question please.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I have a straight question. Just now, it was said that the TTE was carrying six crore of money when the CBI raided. I want to know whether the TTE had really collected the money or he was a conduit for some other money of some businessman or somebody else. It is not possible for him to collect six crore. of rupees in one journey.

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the information which I have, this particular culprit, this delinquent TTE, on examination and raid, had only about forty thousand rupees, and, not an amount of six crore of rupees, which is being mentioned. As per the information given to me after all the calculations and all these things, under no circumstances, even if all these things are used, it could be six crore of rupees, because as per the book taken from him, it can have forty thousand of rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, as per my information, six crore of rupees is not reasonable amount. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 203. *(Interruptions)*

श्री के.बी. शण्पा : सर, वे 6 करोड़ रुपए किधर गए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Where is that money? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interjection, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No interjection.

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो : वे रुपए कहां से आए ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे किधर गए नहीं, बल्कि कहां से आए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Rebello, you have asked your question. That is enough. *(Interruptions)* No, no. नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Question No. 203

#### रसायनों के प्रयोग के कारण भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति में कमी

\*203. श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :††

श्री भगवती सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि रसायनों के प्रयोग के कारण भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति नष्ट हो रही है जिससे खेत बंजर होते जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है तथा भूमि को प्रभावित करने वाले रसायन कौन-कौन से हैं; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री शरद पवार): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ग) देश में कृषि मुख्यतः उपयोगित रसायनों जैसे नाइट्रोजनी, फोस्फेटिक और पोटैसिक रसायन उर्वरकों और पंजीकृत कीटनाशियों के सन्तुलित और विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग के कारण मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता को क्षति होने की कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि, रसायनिक उर्वरकों के असन्तुलित और अविवेकपूर्ण प्रयोग से देश के कुछ भागों में मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उत्पादकता पर प्रभाव देखा गया है। सरकार द्वारा कृषि के लिए मृदा स्वास्थ्य के रख-रखाव और विकास के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

(i) कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग की विभिन्न स्कीमों जैसे राष्ट्रीय जैव कृषि परियोजना, राष्ट्रीय मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता प्रबंधन परियोजना आदि के तहत जैव खाद और जैव उर्वरकों के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन।

†† सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी द्वारा पूछा गया।

- (ii) राष्ट्रीय मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता प्रबंधन परियोजना के तहत उर्वरकों के मृदा परीक्षण आधारित उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन।
- (iii) किसान फील्ड स्कूलों के आयोजन द्वारा किसानों के प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से समेकित कीट प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम।

#### Depletion of fertility of land due to use of chemicals

† \*203. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:††

SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that due to use of chemicals, the fertility of land is being destroyed and as a result the farms are turning barren;
- (b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to make the farms cultivable and the names of the chemicals which are affecting the land; and
- (c) the details thereof?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) Balanced and judicious use of chemicals such as nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic chemical fertilizers and registered pesticides, primarily used in agriculture in the country is not known to cause damage to soil health and fertility. However, imbalanced and injudicious use of chemical fertilizers has been observed to have affected soil health and productivity in some parts of the country. Details of measures being taken by the Government for maintenance and improvement of soil health for cultivation are as follows:

- (i) Encouragement to use of organic manure and bio-fertilizers under different schemes of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation such as the National Project on Organic Farming, the National Project for Management of Soil Health & Fertility etc.
- (ii) Encouragement to soil test based use of fertilizers under the National Project for Management of Soil Health & Fertility.
- (iii) Integrated Pest Management programme through training of farmers by organizing Farmers' Field Schools.

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जो उत्तर अभी दिया गया है, वह बहुत ही अस्पष्ट है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि पूरे देश में, अलग-अलग राज्यों में नाइट्रोजन, फॉस्फोरस और पोटेशियम के प्रयोग में बढ़े पैमाने पर असमानता है? वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार इनके प्रयोग का अनुपात 4:2:1 का होना चाहिए। क्या यह सही है कि पंजाब और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में यह अनुपात 25:2:1 का हो गया है? यदि यह सही है तो इस का क्या असर पड़ा है?

**श्री शरद पवार :** मैंने जवाब में साफ किया है कि यदि recommended dose का इस्तेमाल किया जाए तो इसका असर अच्छा होता है, बुरा नहीं होता, लेकिन अगर recommended dose से ज्यादा dose दे दिया, तो इसका असर होता है और इस संबंध में थोड़ी-बहुत जांच की गई है। Indian Council of Agricultural Research ने

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari.

पंजाब, हरियाणा और वेस्टर्न यू.पी., इन तीन राज्यों में स्टडी की है और यह बात सामने आई है कि जहां ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किया गया है, वहां soil fertility पर बुरा असर हुआ है और खास तौर पर Indo-Gangetic plains में यह स्थिति सामने आई है। दूसरे अपने यहां भोपाल में Indian Institute of Soil Science है जोकि इस क्षेत्र में continuously काम करती है और ध्यान देती है। उनके यहां भी इसी तरह का record है। उन के 11 जगहों पर सेंटर्स हैं और ये सेंटर्स इस बारे में क्या असर हो रहा है, देखते हैं और किसानों को सलाह देते हैं। मगर सभी जगहों का observation यही है कि अगर balance use किया है तो ठीक है, उसकी आवश्यकता है, लेकिन अगर imbalancelly or injudiciously use किया जाए तो उसका असर होता है। यह काम करने के लिए ज्यादा ध्यान organic और बाकी fertilizers के इस्तेमाल पर दिया गया है और उस एरिया को encourage करने के लिए स्कीम हाथ में ली गई है।

**श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी :** महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का यह जो "ब" भाग है, उसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में इन तमाम योजनाओं व संगठनों का जिक्र किया है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसकी जमीनी हकीकत क्या है क्योंकि विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकार द्वारा जो संस्थाएं बनाई गई हैं, कार्यरत हैं, उनके कार्यों की क्या प्रगति है? उनका इस पर कोई असर पड़ा है या नहीं?

**श्री शरद पवार :** Organic farming का और bio-fertilizers का भी अच्छा असर होता है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। इसके साथ vermicompost को भी encourage करने का काम किया गया है। अभी अपने यहां कुछ स्कीम्स आई हैं। Horticulture Mission में vermicompost हो या organic farming के क्षेत्र में किसी ने लिया हो तो उनको ज्यादा सहयोग व ज्यादा मदद करने के लिए यहां provision किया गया है और इससे फर्क पड़ रहा है। फर्क ऐसा हो रहा है कि वर्ष 2003-2004 में अपने देश में organic farming का एरिया 42 हजार हैक्टेयर था जो आज 4 लाख 64 हजार हैक्टेयर पर पहुंच गया है। यह बहुत है, ऐसा नहीं है, मगर इस रास्ते पर किसान आज जा रहे हैं और उनको यह बात पसंद है। आज organic और साथ-साथ vermicompost की आवश्यकता को किसान स्वीकार करने लगा है।

**श्री भगवती सिंह :** मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों के असंतुलित और अविवेकपूर्ण प्रयोग से देश के कुछ भागों में स्वास्थ्य तथा उत्पादकता पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जमीन के अलावा इसका दुष्प्रभाव मनुष्य पर भी पड़ा है और क्या यह सच है कि कीटनाशक दवाओं के कारण पंजाब में मनुष्यों के खून में स्वीकार्य अनुपात से ज्यादा pesticide पाया गया है?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I don't think this question is related to it. But I know a little bit about the pesticide residue in some of the items because I headed a Parliamentary Committee on this subject. It has been proved that there are certain areas where fertilizers have been used injudiciously and that does affect vegetables, fruits and even the health of human beings and animals.

**श्री भगवती सिंह :** मान्यवर ...

**श्री सभापति :** आपका सवाल हो गया।...(व्यवधान)... No second question. श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** श्रीमान्, विश्व भर में कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने अनुसंधान के बाद यह पाया है और उसकी रिपोर्ट भी मौजूद है कि chemical fertilizer के लगातार इस्तेमाल से जमीन या soil की moisture retention capacity और उसमें मौजूद organic substances, जो खेती के लिए बड़ी जरूरी हैं, उन दोनों का लगातार ह्रास होता है। इस रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में एक recommendation आई थी, जिसके अनुसार इस बात की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए कि जो कम्पोस्ट या ऑर्गेनिक खाद है, वह जमीन को समय-समय पर periodically जरूर मिलनी चाहिए, ताकि उसकी fertility improve होती रहे। मैं यह जानना चाह रहा हूं कि हमारे भारत जैसे देश में जहां 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा की आबादी है, एक बड़ा भारी स्रोत यह हो सकता है कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों और नगरों में जो human waste निकलता है, जो कि एक तरह से हमारे लिए समस्या है, उस waste को अगर proper management और treatment के बाद कम्पोस्ट खाद में convert करने का प्रयास किया जाता, तो न केवल हमारी उस गंदगी को दूर करने की एक बड़ी समस्या का समाधान होता, बल्कि हमारी soil fertility जो निरंतर कमजोर होती जा रही है, उसके लिए ऑर्गेनिक खाद भी उपलब्ध हो जाती।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अनेक बार विचार किया गया है और इस पर चर्चा भी हुई है, तो क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में, जो बड़े-बड़े विभिन्न शहर हैं, बड़े-बड़े नगर हैं, वहां के सीवेज प्लांट्स में ऑर्गेनिक खाद में बदलने के प्लांट्स लगाने की किसी बड़ी योजना पर विचार किया है? यदि हां, तो वह योजना कब तक पूरी होगी और कब लागू की जाएगी? इस बारे में कृपया मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There are two opinions about the usefulness of the organic fertilisers. Definitely, it is useful. But, the suggestion which has been made here is mainly restricted to urban areas. In fact, the Agriculture Ministry doesn't handle the sewage plants in urban areas and others. It is the responsibility of the civic bodies. We do try to communicate to all the civic bodies that they should try to encourage and they should try to set up these plants which will be ultimately useful and will be a sort of paying proposition also for these institutions.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the hon. Minister for Agriculture answered about the use of chemical fertilisers which spoils the fertility of the agricultural land. Also, excess use of watering or irrigation brings the salinity up to the surface as a result of which fertility of the land and health is affected. As it has been observed in the Euphrates and Tigris valley of Iraq, excess irrigation has affected the fertility of the land? Is it happening in our country also?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Here, excess irrigation is also creating problem, particularly where there is deep black soil. We have seen in many areas where there is deep black soil that water-logging has created serious problems. There are certain areas in Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where too much water has definitely created problem and that is why, continuously, a sort of education about the importance of judicious use of water has been given through the universities and others and also through the extension services.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the lessons taken by the Government for maintenance and improvement of soil health for cultivation are mainly related to the farmers like encouraging them to use organic manures and bio fertilisers, encouraging them to soil test based use of fertilisers and training them through integrated pest management programme. Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister: What is the present arrangement for checking the quality of the fertilisers manufactured? Are they up to the prescribed standard?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, as you see, there is a certain process which has been taken by the Government of India with the help of State Governments, particularly to create awareness in the farmers, about the impact of this indigenous use of fertilisers and chemicals. We have, practically, taken certain samples, in fact, in the year 2007-08. The Department has taken more than 69.68 lakh samples of the soil and an analysis was made, and has been communicated to the farmers. In the last Budget, the Government of India has taken a decision to set up 500 new soil testing laboratories and 250 mobile soil testing laboratories which will, ultimately, help the farmers, give them a card. Our desire is to provide a Soil Health Card to each and every farmer in the country. That process has been started and that soil Health Card will give him the guidance about how much and what type of fertilisers he should use and what, exactly, is the deficiency there. And we are absolutely confident that it will benefit the beneficiary. Simultaneously, we are also propagating to use organic compost and vermicompost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 204. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, what about checking the quality of fertilisers? ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not answered that. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are manufacturing fertilisers, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very important question, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a supplementary on this.

#### **Supply of fertilizers**

\*204. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:††

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Government has taken various measures to ensure supply of fertilizers required by farmers during 2009 kharif season;
- (b) if so, what is the total quantity of fertilizers supplied to farmers in each State;
- (c) whether States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have increased fertilizer supply to farmers;
- (d) if so, what is the total quantity supplied to States by Union Government for distribution to farmers; and
- (e) what is the position of fertilizer stocks in each State?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. State-wise, month-wise requirement, availability, sales and closing stock of Urea, DAP, MOP and complex fertilizers during Kharif 2009 (April - June, 2009) is given in the enclosed Statement (see below). As can be seen, the availability of urea has been adequate enough to sustain the sales. There is no shortage of DAP and MOP in the country, however, there may be little tightness in availability of complex (NPK) fertilizers because of low level of indigenous production and also as these can not be imported as they are not covered under existing concession scheme.

The steps taken for smooth distribution and increasing the production of fertilizers are as under:

- i) The movement of fertilizers will be monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS);
- ii) The subsidy on fertilizer is being paid only when it reaches the district;
- iii) Department of Fertilizers has notified uniform freight subsidy scheme to transport fertilizers upto block level.
- iv) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports; and
- v) New pricing policy for attracting investment in urea sector has been announced on 4th September, 2008. Further, fertilizer sector has been given highest priority in allocation of gas, for debottlenecking, expansion and revival projects in the country.

**Statement**

*State-wise, month-wise requirement, availability, sales and closing stock of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complex fertilizers during Kharif 2009*

**Kharif 2009**

States	Urea				(000' MTs)							
	April 2009				May 2009				June 2009			
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Clising Stock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	35.00	148.26	28.73	119.53	65.00	215.35	58.00	157.34	200.00	290.64	141.15	149.49
Karnataka	40.00	68.59	44.83	23.76	60.00	81.61	51.05	30.56	130.00	135.91	112.27	23.64
Kerala	10.50	13.63	8.69	4.94	10.25	13.16	9.48	3.68	20.00	21.16	16.92	4.25
Tamil Nadu	55.00	65.74	53.78	11.96	60.00	62.06	53.46	8.60	80.00	79.93	72.36	7.57
Gujarat	65.50	117.14	78.63	38.51	59.00	131.77	61.17	70.61	140.00	226.11	166.54	59.58
Madhya Pradesh	26.00	75.17	15.85	59.32	71.50	123.77	36.98	86.79	136.50	185.49	103.72	81.76
Chhattisgarh	97.00	79.37	39.30	40.07	97.00	88.26	25.26	63.00	144.50	125.96	84.56	41.40
Maharashtra	225.04	160.62	113.03	47.59	212.08	276.06	207.73	68.33	202.94	304.84	272.58	32.28
Rajasthan	34.00	84.87	35.34	49.53	55.00	107.38	38.95	68.44	90.00	148.94	87.10	61.85



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	50.00	77.17	33.84	43.33	100.00	156.85	84.03	72.82	210.00	220.74	153.88	66.85
Punjab	100.00	161.03	90.95	70.08	300.00	258.72	177.58	81.14	250.00	305.23	237.98	67.25
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	3.09	0.03	3.06	10.00	8.97	5.21	3.75	15.00	12.37	7.57	4.80
Jammu & Kashmir	13.61	13.81	9.16	4.66	25.72	13.31	7.61	5.70	14.26	16.93	10.12	6.81
Uttar Pradesh	200.00	382.95	127.21	255.74	500.00	644.17	298.09	346.08	700.00	719.47	331.57	387.89
Uttarakhand	2.50	10.03	5.53	4.51	23.00	21.70	15.70	6.00	30.00	37.79	22.95	14.85
Bihar	75.00	94.01	33.67	60.34	75.00	158.63	75.09	83.54	150.00	184.59	94.17	90.42
Jharkhand	3.00	5.53	2.67	2.86	5.00	13.22	4.66	8.56	30.00	26.63	12.76	13.86
Orissa	10.00	26.69	6.02	20.67	20.00	46.87	9.10	37.77	40.00	58.49	20.83	37.66
West Bengal	30.10	81.48	33.57	47.91	42.40	103.07	53.25	49.82	81.20	110.45	53.87	56.58
Assam	10.80	22.83	20.06	2.77	15.60	23.46	21.25	2.21	25.20	28.41	25.66	2.75
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>1095.10</b>	<b>1697.39</b>	<b>785.96</b>	<b>911.11</b>	<b>1816.59</b>	<b>2555.55</b>	<b>1303.61</b>	<b>1254.75</b>	<b>2706.51</b>	<b>3250.62</b>	<b>2038.96</b>	<b>1211.65</b>

Kharif 2009

States	DAP				(000' MTs)							
	April 2009		May 2009				June 2009					
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock
Andhra Pradesh	25.00	35.55	19.79	15.76	60.00	126.15	84.50	41.64	80.00	193.74	107.46	86.28
Karnataka	30.00	61.83	60.92	0.91	75.00	144.07	135.73	8.33	123.30	164.33	127.68	36.65
Kerala	2.00	1.50	1.38	0.12	2.00	2.18	2.18	0.00	4.50	10.27	9.77	0.50
Tamil Nadu	22.00	29.32	26.76	2.56	23.00	34.03	26.18	7.86	30.00	55.65	53.17	2.47
Gujarat	33.80	58.47	52.47	6.01	97.80	161.31	70.87	90.44	100.00	201.07	111.33	89.73
Madhya	31.50	67.15	44.78	22.37	139.50	147.06	64.26	82.81	112.50	212.57	144.16	68.41
Chhattisgarh	27.00	26.17	23.33	2.85	27.00	45.44	33.19	12.25	40.50	55.37	43.63	11.74
Maharashtra	30.23	268.86	251.92	16.94	124.86	326.65	311.81	14.84	126.85	149.93	146.05	3.88
Rajasthan	13.00	21.32	12.87	8.46	18.00	59.97	53.81	6.16	60.00	78.66	72.49	6.17
Haryana	10.00	24.36	14.78	9.58	40.00	106.28	98.72	7.56	85.00	87.75	74.42	13.34
Punjab	60.00	28.50	28.13	0.37	30.00	96.81	88.03	8.78	75.00	73.78	58.58	15.20
Jammu & Kashmir	6.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.37	10.53	10.52	0.01	9.26	7.91	7.51	0.40
Uttar Pradesh	50.00	57.17	36.75	20.41	50.00	205.56	149.28	56.28	100.00	245.33	163.97	81.35
Uttarakhand	2.00	3.07	3.05	0.02	2.00	4.64	4.63	0.01	2.20	7.88	5.06	2.83
Bihar	15.00	15.24	3.01	12.23	25.00	39.22	23.69	15.53	50.00	24.94	16.85	8.10
Jharkhand	2.50	1.39	1.39	0.00	5.00	7.02	4.41	2.61	20.00	16.42	11.33	5.09
Orissa	2.00	7.34	7.33	0.01	5.00	10.37	4.74	5.63	24.00	58.17	33.93	24.25
West Bengal	11.90	22.94	19.49	3.45	15.50	36.73	31.20	5.53	32.90	53.47	34.22	19.25
Assam	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15	4.45	4.37	0.08
<b>All India</b>	<b>378.03</b>	<b>730.20</b>	<b>608.70</b>	<b>122.05</b>	<b>759.10</b>	<b>1565.01</b>	<b>1198.27</b>	<b>366.26</b>	<b>1084.70</b>	<b>1707.18</b>	<b>1231.42</b>	<b>475.75</b>

Kharif 2009

States	MOP								(000' MTs)			
	April 2009				May 2009				June 2009			
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock
Andhra Pradesh	20.00	28.33	6.43	21.90	20.00	34.31	14.08	20.23	35.00	66.76	51.13	15.63
Karnataka	30.00	37.74	26.91	10.84	27.00	37.82	31.98	5.84	51.00	76.23	70.27	5.95
Kerala	9.80	8.67	7.21	1.46	11.20	12.85	11.20	1.66	15.70	26.57	21.18	5.40
Tamil Nadu	45.00	28.09	18.80	9.30	30.00	34.01	21.75	12.25	53.00	51.36	34.14	17.22
Gujarat	13.10	27.34	20.99	6.35	14.50	22.87	18.11	4.76	20.70	25.49	23.17	2.32
Madhya Pradesh	3.50	28.24	1.56	26.67	30.10	26.67	6.23	20.45	20.30	28.19	17.45	10.74
Chhattisgarh	12.00	11.20	5.08	6.12	13.80	18.61	9.97	8.65	18.00	16.52	10.23	6.29
Maharashtra	28.70	74.81	49.63	25.17	25.06	73.02	56.37	16.65	58.14	63.62	57.86	5.76
Rajasthan	1.30	11.11	5.18	5.93	0.80	8.53	3.70	4.83	1.70	5.73	2.48	3.25
Haryana	5.00	18.91	9.95	8.96	5.00	8.96	3.32	5.64	5.00	5.64	5.64	0.00
Punjab	8.00	18.99	3.90	15.09	8.00	17.17	7.63	9.55	10.00	12.19	9.57	2.62
Jammu & Kashmir	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.27	0.27	0.00	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	15.00	43.42	10.88	32.54	15.00	39.26	5.75	33.51	20.00	33.51	26.63	6.88
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.50	0.02	0.02	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	5.00	30.47	5.19	25.28	10.00	38.97	15.49	23.48	20.00	26.19	17.27	8.91
Jharkhand	0.00	2.96	0.38	2.58	0.50	2.84	0.34	2.50	1.50	5.08	3.55	1.54
Orissa	2.50	21.57	2.73	18.84	12.50	23.85	7.12	16.73	24.50	25.69	16.31	9.38
West Bengal	12.32	25.06	10.04	15.02	14.10	47.90	30.22	17.68	17.80	35.33	25.91	9.42
Assam	5.04	13.77	3.28	10.49	7.28	22.71	12.33	10.38	11.76	10.38	3.95	6.43
<b>All India</b>	<b>220.67</b>	<b>431.66</b>	<b>188.81</b>	<b>242.85</b>	<b>249.81</b>	<b>472.08</b>	<b>257.27</b>	<b>214.80</b>	<b>390.43</b>	<b>518.64</b>	<b>399.19</b>	<b>119.46</b>

**Kharif 2009**

States	Complex				(000' MTs)							
	April 2009		May 2009		June 2009		Requirement		Availability		Sales	
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Closing Stock
Andhra Pradesh	120.00	122.45	66.63	55.82	100.00	179.96	117.49	62.47	150.00	201.26	152.28	48.98
Karnataka	50.00	86.24	76.55	9.69	76.90	107.45	93.65	13.80	109.50	94.51	84.20	10.31
Kerala	12.50	22.49	16.06	6.44	14.75	20.21	15.79	4.42	23.25	29.95	27.58	2.37
Tamil Nadu	28.50	41.89	36.53	5.36	34.50	56.56	52.84	3.72	26.50	50.19	44.72	5.47
Gujarat	20.50	52.82	28.97	23.85	38.80	67.91	47.23	20.68	38.50	35.73	16.95	18.77
Madhya Pradesh	11.85	20.12	7.30	12.82	54.35	30.79	22.76	8.04	84.55	13.13	6.01	7.11
Chhattisgarh	10.30	10.50	7.82	2.67	26.50	18.13	13.19	4.95	32.90	17.33	14.65	2.68
Maharashtra	80.75	96.89	78.90	17.99	105.94	102.48	80.87	21.81	141.42	121.91	103.46	18.45
Rajasthan	3.40	2.51	1.92	0.59	9.00	3.36	2.77	0.59	11.85	4.81	4.13	0.68
Haryana	1.00	3.44	2.67	0.77	6.00	1.76	0.93	0.82	5.00	1.65	1.21	0.43
Punjab	6.00	5.26	2.56	2.70	5.50	3.20	1.20	2.00	5.50	2.32	0.37	1.95
Himachal Pradesh	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	2.66	2.58	0.08	2.60	0.08	0.07	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	50.00	50.39	27.59	22.80	50.00	55.36	38.54	16.82	50.00	42.29	24.69	17.60
Uttarakhand	2.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	10.00	4.61	4.39	0.22	10.00	0.22	0.16	0.05
Bihar	15.00	15.71	10.10	5.61	25.00	33.82	25.43	8.39	42.50	26.63	18.93	7.70
Jharkhand	1.00	3.29	3.28	0.01	3.00	8.43	8.18	0.25	4.50	4.39	4.37	0.01
Orissa	6.70	14.16	3.55	10.61	17.60	33.33	17.13	16.20	35.30	49.59	22.39	27.20
West Bengal	21.05	76.47	65.33	11.14	22.60	56.00	47.40	8.60	32.00	46.23	41.43	4.80
Assam	0.50	2.57	0.00	2.57	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>All India</b>	<b>445.58</b>	<b>627.44</b>	<b>433.30</b>	<b>188.15</b>	<b>606.01</b>	<b>788.42</b>	<b>594.72</b>	<b>193.70</b>	<b>812.28</b>	<b>745.67</b>	<b>571.06</b>	<b>174.61</b>

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is regarding the status of availability of urea. It is reported that there is a low level of indigenous production, and this cannot be imported as it is not covered under the existing concession schemes. That means, there is a room for worry because urea is one of the important components of the fertiliser group. Sir, four, five months back, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved, or seems to have approved, a new policy of the Government for giving encouragement to the fertiliser companies producing urea to switch over from the furnace oil to gas based units. It is also reported that the conversion of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, unless I give some background ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, you cannot read the background. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: What is the status of the Government's policy of giving encouragement to companies converting from fuel, oil to gas based units in manufacturing urea and what is the status of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: What is the status of Government's intention? It is not related...*(Interruptions)*... It is not attracting the private investment to boost the production, to meet the shortage, or the likely shortage, of important components of fertilisers, i.e. urea, Sir. What is the intention of the Government to move towards nutrient based subsidy regime instead of current product pricing regime. It is reported that it will attract. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please complete your question now and allow the hon. Minister to answer?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the Cabinet Ministers are here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, there are three questions, probably, in this one question! One is the availability of the urea. Urea is sufficiently available in the country, and absolutely, there is no room for worry or any shortage so far as urea is concerned. We do import towards the end if it is required. Last year, we imported, but the major portion of urea production is available in our country. So far as the shifting of the existing units to gased based those are not gas based, is in the process, the policy is to make available gas to the plants fertilizer on priority so that the productivity is raised and also the cost of production, is lower and we can proceed on that. We are hopeful that by 2010-11, the gas will be available and we can convert our naphtha and other fuel based plants into gas based plants, and that will solve the problems of our indigenously available urea production in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please.

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** सर, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**श्री सभापति :** आपकी बारी आ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There is no point of order during the Question Hour, Sir,.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर भी आज नहीं हैं, रेलवे के जवाब भी ठीक नहीं आए ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री भी आज नहीं हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, let me complete my second supplementary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** सर, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री भी आज नहीं हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, let me complete my second supplementary. ...**(Interruptions)**...  
Let me complete my question, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** सर, जब कोई मंत्री नहीं आता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जब कोई मंत्री नहीं आता है तो आपके पास हमेशा चिट्ठी आती है, क्या आपके पास कोई चिट्ठी आई है छुट्टी की? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: This is a point of disorder. This is not a point of order.  
...**(Interruptions)**... This is a point of disorder, not a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...  
पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Siva, please.  
**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me clarify  
one thing. For supplementary, the rule is that if more than one supplementary is asked by the same  
person, only one will be answered by the Minister concerned. Thank you. Please ask your second  
supplementary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, my point is not about the supplementary.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, that is not the point. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Cabinet Minister was  
here and when the question was asked he just walked out. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir,... **(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am coming to you. Please. **(Interruptions)**... You have already made a  
request to ask a question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: She is not asking for a supplementary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, with your permission, ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a point of order. This is not a supplementary.  
...**(Interruptions)**....

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, what is the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*....

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Minister was here. ...*(Interruptions)*... He just walked out when the question was taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... We would like to know whether he has got your permission to walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister was very much here when the question was asked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, there can't be a point of order during Question Hour, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreya, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can we go ahead with the Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You can't say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Jena is a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a veteran Congress Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have respect for him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jena should be made the Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: In the reply it has been shown that the reply would be by Shri Srikant Kumar Jena. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति :** आप लोग प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, Please. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Minister of the Government is answering the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead with your second supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, you are the custodian of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have a point, please raise it through the appropriate means. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, you are the custodian of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you to resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, if we had asked further questions, they would have a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I have no problem, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He is the Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*.... He should respect the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. *(Interruptions)*... We are trying to cover as many questions as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please go ahead with the second supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will discuss that question separately. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will discuss that question separately. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I have a small submission to make. Normally, if a Minister is not available he sends a letter to you that he will be absent. But he was very much here and when the question was asked, he just walked out. Why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No. Sir, it is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)*.... In the answer it is mentioned "Shri Srikant Kumar Jena". ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall look into the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me look into the matter before I give you an answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I humbly submit... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, please. *(Interruptions)*... I am afraid, I have not given you permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not giving you permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I shall look into the points made. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, there is no such system. A Minister is a Minister, whether he is a Cabinet Minister or a Minister of State or a Deputy Minister. He is answerable to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why is he not present here? ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is a question of dignity of this House. Normally, during Question Hour, Cabinet Ministers are present to answer the questions. If the Cabinet Minister is busy with some pressing national assignment and is out of town, he writes to you and takes your permission. But we can't have a situation that out of the first four questions, questions after questions, are answered by the Minister of State and then we find a situation that the Cabinet Minister is present in Delhi, present in the House. But he slips out when his question is about to come. Now we can't have a situation that the Cabinet Ministers are unwilling to face this House to answer the questions. It is a question of dignity of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing that I can hear. Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, we don't accept this. A Minister is a Minister. The Minister is replying to the questions raised by the hon. Members. If the Members are interested in answers, we are prepared to give answers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please go ahead with the second supplementary.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of giving fertiliser agencies to the eligible candidates who fulfil all the criteria, hailing from depressed and disadvantages sections, namely Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am putting question only. I am not doing anything else. Would the Government award dealerships to these candidates as has been done in other organs of the Government, that is, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Ministry of Steel? Will it be done in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers also?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Yes, Sir, there is a Circular that was issued in 2006 by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers that 25 per cent dealerships would be reserved for SC and ST categories. That has already been done and it is being done.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There is a proposal to put up a plant in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, a non-subsidised fertiliser plant to manufacture 15,000 tonnes a year. Is there any plan to import 50,000 tonnes of fertiliser from countries like Chile and Israel?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, there is no such information at the moment regarding anybody interested in putting up a plant in Kakinada, privately.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The hon. Minister in his written reply has provided certain information which is a cause for concern. The concern emanates from the fact that all of us are very apprehensive about the likely drought situation, the weakness of the monsoon and decline in food grain production. Here, in the complex Table, that has been circulated, that includes urea and all other fertilisers, for the first time, Sir, it is shown that in June 2009, the availability is less than the requirement. This was not the case in the earlier months for anyone of the products. But if you put all of them together, in the complex Table, the last Table that you have given, you have said that the requirement in June, would be 812.28 metric tonnes and the availability is only 745.67 metric tonnes. Now, in the light of the weak monsoon, already in paddy plantation, we are told that the fall has been to the tune of 53 per cent all over the country. Now, in a situation where there is shortage of fertilisers, and in the light of the fact that the Government has announced that subsidy will now be given directly to the farmers, my supplementary is this. How is the subsidy going to be directly given to the farmers? Has the Government formulated its policy? No.2,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one supplementary, please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is connected. How would the Government meet the shortage?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: In fact, the complex position is not that alarming, as has been stated by the hon. Member. The point is, we are replacing it wherever it is required by D.A.P. But DAP is also another form. There is absolutely no problem as far as DAP is concerned. The production of complex fertilisers in the country is less. But we are net importing it. Requirement, so far, we have been meeting it. If really required, we may import complex, but, instead of complex, we are also compensating through the DAP. So, far as direct subsidy to farmers is concerned, it is being discussed. The Government is thinking in that direction. The Finance Minister has already said so in his Budget speech and it is still under consideration.

**श्री विनय कटियार :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, पहले तो मैं जेना जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि इनके लिए केबिनेट की मांग हो रही थी, तथा पहले केबिनेट में रह चुके हैं, अब राज्य मंत्री बन गए। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आप जल्दी केबिनेट मंत्री बनो।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री विनय कटियार :** सभापति जी, जो लिखित उत्तर है उसमें रासायनिक खादों की चर्चा तो की गई है, लेकिन जो जैविक खाद है, गोबर खाद कैसे बढ़े, इसकी कहीं चर्चा नहीं की गई, जबकि प्रश्न में साफ लिखा गया है रसायन और उर्वरक। उर्वरक की चर्चा कहीं नहीं की गई है। तो उर्वरक को आप कैसे बढ़ाएंगे। देखने को यह आ रहा है कि जब डी.ए.पी. का समय होता है तो यूरिया मिलती है और जब यूरिया का समय होता है तो डी.ए.पी. खाद मिलती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि गोबर की खाद कैसे बढ़े, इसके लिए क्या आपके पास कोई योजना है तथा पशुओं को पालने के लिए भी क्या आप कोई स्कीम बना रहे हैं? इसके अलावा यह जो रासायनिक खादों का अनुपात है, सुदूर गांवों के अंदर किसानों को जानकारी देने के लिए ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति, कोई कर्मचारी, कोई एक्सपर्ट नियुक्त करने की आपके पास कोई योजना है?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I rightfully endorse the idea of the hon. Member that the organic fertiliser has to be encouraged in this country. It is not only this Ministry which is taking steps, but we are also talking to the Agriculture Ministry. At the same time, the State Governments have a very important role in this matter, and we will take them also into confidence. As you know, last year, the subsidy component was very high; it is the case every year. Sir, the subsidy on different fertilisers was about a lakh of crore rupees...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** सभापति महोदय, हिन्दी अनुवाद बंद हो गया है।

**श्री सभापति :** यह कैसे हुआ है? प्लीज कंटीन्यू, इसको हम देख लेंगे।

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Therefore, we are trying our best to encourage organic fertiliser so that the load of the subsidy, on this important fertiliser and on Urea, is reduced, and the soil health is maintained in this country.

**श्री साविर अली :** महोदय, अभी आपने कहा कि लास्ट ईयर एक लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा सब्सिडी दी गई है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो यूरिया और डी.ए.पी. बनाई जाती है, अगर थोड़ी मात्रा में बनाई जाती है तो इतने दिनों से सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने वाली है जिससे उसकी मात्रा और बढ़

सके? यह इंपोर्ट की जाती है तथा भारी रकम दूसरे देशों को दी जाती है, इसलिए यह अपने देश में बने और अपने देश में ही कारखाना खुले, इसके लिए सरकार के पास क्या कोई कार्यक्रम है या आने वाले दिनों में क्या आप इसको करने वाले हैं?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: That is exactly what I said in reply to the earlier question. Yes, we are revamping our brown-field plants now. We are converting them into the gas-based so that productivity is more and the cost is less. We are also encouraging greenfield fertilizer plants since we are going to be in a comfortable position, as far as gas availability is concerned, by 2010-11. Therefore, priority is being given by the Government of India in the availability of gas to fertilizer plants. We will be in a better position in another one or two years in this country as far as production of urea and other fertilizers is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 205.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, take care of the back-benchers also, Sir. Since the last question I have been raising my hand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every time an hon. Member raises his hand, it cannot be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have also been raising my hand. In Karnataka, farmers have been agitating over the fertilizer issue. Farmers are dying because of the shortage of fertilizers. Please, allow us to put some questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 205.

#### **कीटनाशक के रूप में डी.डी.टी. के इस्तेमाल से स्वास्थ्य के लिए उत्पन्न खतरा**

**\*205. श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीडीटी जैसे कीटनाशक रसायनों पर प्रतिबंध के बावजूद सरकारी विभागों में इसके प्रयोग के बहाने धड़ल्ले से लाइसेंस जारी किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि किसान इनका प्रयोग अपने खेतों में कर रहे हैं, जिसके कारण ऐसे खेतों में पैदा होने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों के सेवन से कई तरह के रोग उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

#### ***विवरण***

(क) पेस्टिसाइडों के उत्पादन, उपयोग, प्रतिबंध आदि से संबंधित सभी मामले कीटनाशक अधिनियम द्वारा संचालित होते हैं, जो कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग द्वारा शासित हैं। कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग को कीटनाशक अधिनियम के अधीन उपयोग के लिए रोक लगाए गए डीडीटी जैसे प्रतिबंधित कीटनाशकों के निर्माण एवं बिक्री के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मुक्त रूप से लाइसेंस जारी करने के संबंध कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) उपरोक्त (क) के मद्देनजर प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Health hazards of using DDT as insecticide

†\*205. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that inspite of a ban on insecticide chemicals like DDT, licences are being issued freely to companies on the pretext of use in Government departments;
- (b) whether it is a fact that farmers are using them in their fields, whereby several diseases are being caused by consumption of food items grown therein; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### Statement

(a) All matters relating to production, usage, banning etc. of pesticides are governed by the Insecticides Act, which is administered by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation have not received any report regarding issue of licenses freely by the State Governments for manufacture and sale of banned insecticides such as DDT whose use has been restricted under the Insecticide Act.

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

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी** : सर, लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने आधे मन से जवाब बनवा कर हमें भेज दिया है। सर, यह डीडीटी के उपयोग का सवाल है। मैं सिर्फ इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा, क्योंकि समय का अभाव है। अगर पर्यावरण से शुरु किया जाए, तो देश में वुलचर्स की संख्या इस देश में लगभग समाप्त हो रही है और इसके पीछे सबसे बड़ा कारण डीडीटी है।

आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में डीडीटी के उपयोग पर रोक लगा दी गई है, लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर डीडीटी का उपयोग हो रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा सवाल यही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अगर दुनिया में कहीं सबसे ज्यादा डीडीटी किसी के शरीर में जाती है, तो वह भारत है। हमारे यहां मानव के शरीर में 22.8 पाटर्स पर मिलियन डीडीटी जा रही है, जब कि इसकी जापान और आस्ट्रेलिया से तुलना करें, तो वहां पर यह 4.3 है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर डीडीटी मानव के शरीर में जा रही है, क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं।

**श्री सभापति** : आप एक सवाल पूछिए, नहीं तो समय समाप्त हो जाएगा।

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी** : इतने बड़े पैमाने पर डीडीटी का उपयोग कृषि क्षेत्र में हो रहा है और 10 हजार टन आज आपका उत्पादन है। कृषि क्षेत्र में इसका उपयोग न हो, जिससे कि मानव शरीर में प्रवेश करने वाले डीडीटी पर रोक लगाई जा सके। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में कोई जवाब देना चाहेंगे?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I am absolutely sure, not a drop of DDT is being given to be used in agriculture, it is mandatory not to use DDT for agriculture; and we are a party to the Stockholm

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Convention. The production of DDT is being done only by one factory, which is a PSU, that is, HIL, and it is being supplied only to Chief District Medical Officers on the advice of the Health Ministry for the eradication of Malaria and Kala Azar, Not a gram of DDT is being given for any other purpose. I repeat, not a single drop of DDT is being used in agriculture anywhere in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I completely contradict the Minister's statement that DDT is not being used for agriculture. This is a statement that is completely incorrect. Anyway, I would like to put another question to the hon. Minister. Is he aware of a research study conducted on lactating mothers, indicating that every new-born child in Delhi consumes 1.27 miligrams of DDT from every litre of milk consumed. Is the Minister aware of it and is he going to take a comprehensive action against the misuse of DDT in agricultural produce and other places, which is completely banned?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: If we receive any complaint or information about leakage of DDT for any purpose other than the eradication of Malaria and Kala Azar, stringent action shall be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, हिन्दी में जवाब नहीं आता है। सर, उधर लोक सभा में हिन्दी में जवाब देने के लिए बोला, तो वह पेपर में आ गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** क्वेश्चन ऑवर इज ओवर।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज़।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** हिन्दी का अनुवाद इसमें नहीं आता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, we also want to hear what is being spoken in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Question hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Introducing of Pentavalent Vaccine for National Immunization Programme

\*206. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to states:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided that a long pending proposal for introducing Pentavalent Vaccine in the National Immunization Programme will be considered soon;

(b) whether this plan has already been cleared by the Finance Ministry;

(c) whether his Ministry is looking at Vaccine's availability;

(d) whether his Ministry is also negotiating with World Bank to get some funds for the Scheme; and

(e) if so, by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and what aid World Bank has agreed to give?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Based on recommendation of the National Technical Advisory Group on immunization (NTAGI), a decision has been to introduce Pentavalent combination vaccine of DPT-HepatitisB - Hib (Haemophilus influenzae b) in 5 states, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu during 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(b) Expenditure Finance Committee in its meeting on 9th June, 2009, has recommended the proposal with few observations; reply to these will be incorporated in the final 'Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs'.

(c) The domestic vaccine industry has assured adequate availability of Pentavalent vaccine.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A letter seeking funds from the World Bank was sent to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, in June, 2008.

#### Decline in Steel Export

\*207. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel exporters, who have largely withstood steep decline in US steel imports from a peak level of 41 mt. in 2006 to 31 mt. in 2007 and further to 30 mt. in 2008, have finally lost steam with the advent of slow down;

(b) whether India was the second major gainer with unit price earned on steel exports going up by 79.9 per cent from \$816 per tonne in 2004 to \$ 1468 per tonne in 2008; and

(c) if so, what are main reasons for showing decline in steel export and what are the steps being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Total finished steel exports from India and also to the United States of America (USA) for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 (April-June) is given in the table below:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Total Finished * Steel Export from India	Export to USA	% Share
2005-06	4.801	0.66	13.75%
2006-07	5.242	0.74	14.12%
2007-08	5.077	0.41	8.08%
2008-09	3.658	0.44	12.02%
2009-10 (Apr-Jun)	0.426	0.05	11.74%

(\*finished carbon and alloy steel)

As may be seen from above, steel export from India to USA is between 8-14%. However with the advent of global economic slowdown in post October 2008, total steel exports from India has declined by (-) 19.6% between September 2008 and March 2009 and by (-) 37.8% between April-June 2009 on year-on-year basis. Decline in steel exports from India has not affected the domestic steel industry as the Indian steel consumption has shown a rising trend. During January to June 2009, steel consumption in the country has grown by 4.4% on year-on-year basis.

(b) International steel prices were in the range of US\$ 410-570 in 2004 which rose to US\$ 1000-1260 during April-September 2008. During this period price of input materials like coking coal and iron ore also increased substantially leading to rise in cost of production of steel. However there is no authentic information that India was the second major gainer in terms of unit price of export as placed in the question.

(c) As stated earlier Indian exports started to decline as domestic demand grew at a faster pace compared to domestic production. However, the sharp decline after October 2008 can be attributed to the global financial meltdown. The widespread recession in the global economy and the subsequent crisis in the automobile, consumer durable and capital goods industries all over the world and especially in the destination markets for Indian exports of steel resulted in decline in steel exports. The following policy initiatives have been taken by the Government to boost the export of steel:

- (i) Export Duty on all steel items (except melting scrap) withdrawn w.e.f. 31.10.2008.
- (ii) Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) rates on steel items restored w.e.f. 14.11.2008.

#### **Electrification of rail sections**

† \*208. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of her Ministry for electrification of rail sections;
- (b) whether it is not appropriate that maximum rail sections be electrified; and
- (c) the total number of proposals received from the State of Rajasthan for electrification of rail sections along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Electrification of railway routes is decided based on the operational requirements and financial viability.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is desirable to electrify rail sections which satisfy the criteria of operational requirements and financial viability. In the state of Rajasthan, 600 out of 5683 Route Kilometres (RKMs) are electrified and in the country as a whole 18942 out of 63273 RKMs are electrified.

(c) The following proposals for electrification of rail sections have been received in about last three years pertaining to the routes passing from the State of Rajasthan and their present status is as under:-

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

S.No.	Name of the proposed section(s)	Status
1	Bina-Kota	Electrification work is in progress and targeted for completion by March 2010.
2	Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur	Proposal under consideration.
3	Ratlam-Neemuch-Chittorgarh	For electrification, these sections are not in the priority at present.
4	Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad	
5	Agra-Bharatpur	
6	Kota-Chittorgarh	
7	Kandla-Bhatinda	

#### Universal Immunization

\*209. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether the objective of universal immunization programme have been fulfilled;
- if not, the reasons therefor; and
- how many children have been immunized under this programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) has fulfilled the objective to a large extent by protecting against 6 deadly Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPD) namely, Tuberculosis, Polio, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis and Measles.

All efforts are being made to increase immunization coverages uniformly in all the states.

- The recent District Level Household Survey (DLHS-3) (2007-08) for which the provisional data are available, when compared to the District Level Household Survey (DLHS-2) (2002-04), shows an Increase in coverage for all the antigens, as reflected in table below:

(Figures in percentage)

Survey	BCG	DPT3	OPV3	Measles	Fully Immunized Children
DLHS-2 (2002-04)	75.0	58.3	57.3	56.1	45.9
DLHS-3 (2007-08)	56.9	63.6	66.2	69.6	54.1

SOURCE: India Fact Sheet DLHS-3 (Provisional data)

In addition 73.5% pregnant women have received at least 1 TT injection during the pregnancy.



#### **Guna-Etawah rail line**

† \*210. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent to which the work on Guna-Etawah rail line of Madhya Pradesh has been completed;
- (b) the remaining kilometre length of laying work and the reasons for non completion and slow progress of the project; and
- (c) the allocation for the project made in the budget of this year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE): (a) The total length of Guna-Etawah new line project is 344.82 km out of which 308.43 km from Guna to Bhind has already been completed and commissioned.

(b) The remaining length is 36.39 km from Bhind to Etawah. There has been delay due to non-transfer of Forest and Wild Life Sanctuary land in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. However, Uttar Pradesh Government has permitted to carry out the work. The working permission on forest land has been withdrawn by Madhya Pradesh State Government who are asking for 5% of cost of the project towards compensatory afforestation fund. This amount has already been paid to Uttar Pradesh Govt. as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. There has been failure of super-structure contracts of the three important bridges on Kunwari, Chambal and Yamuna rivers. New agencies have been fixed and the progress has already been expedited.

(c) The funds allocated for this work during 2009-10 is Rs. 50 crore.

#### **Closed MSMEs**

\*211. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many units of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are remaining closed in the country;
- (b) what is the total capital invested in such units that had turned unproductive;
- (c) what is the number of workers rendered unemployed due to such closures; and
- (d) whether Government is considering instituting any mechanism for rehabilitation of such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) Based on the Third All India Census of small scale industries (SSIs) with reference year 2001-02, out of 22,62,401 SSI units registered up to 31.03.2001, 8,87,427 units were found closed. Since the medium enterprises were for the first time defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 which came into force from 2nd October, 2006, information in respect of closure among medium enterprise is not available. Unit-wise data on capital invested and number of workers employed in closed units is not maintained centrally.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) The revival/rehabilitation of sick MSMEs is undertaken by the primary lending institutions (including commercial banks) in terms of guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time. For this purpose, the RBI has issued detailed guidelines to banks in January, 2002 on detection of sickness in MSEs at an early stage and taking remedial measures and for rehabilitation of sick MSEs identified as potentially viable. The RBI has also issued guidelines on 8th September, 2005 relating to debt restructuring mechanism for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), based on the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to SMEs" announced by the Central Government on 10th August, 2005.

The Standing Advisory Committee on Flow of Institutional Credit to the MSME sector in RBI had observed in January, 2007 that there was considerable delay in rehabilitation/nursing of the potentially viable units, mainly on account of the inability of the promoters to bring in additional contribution. Consequent to this, a Working Group on 'Rehabilitation of Sick SMEs' was constituted to look into the issues and suggest remedial measures so that the potentially viable sick units could be rehabilitated at the earliest. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, the RBI has advised all scheduled commercial banks on May 4, 2009 to consider, for speedy implementation, the recommendations made with regard to timely and adequate flow of credit to the MSE sector. The banks have also been advised to apply the RBI's guidelines on debt restructuring optimally and in letter and spirit and put in place their own non-discretionary one-time settlement (OTS) policy for this sector.

#### **Ending of vendor system at stations**

† \*212. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways is contemplating to end the vendor system at various railway stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the system to be started in place of the existing vendor system;
- (d) whether Railways propose to give employment to the existing vendors; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir. However, the commission vendors/bearers who were earlier engaged on commission basis in the erstwhile railway departmental catering units, are being absorbed in the railways progressively.

(e) Does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

#### **Measures to provide reasonable price of paddy to farmers**

† \*213. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any measure to provide reasonable price of paddy to the farmers directly and promptly;
- (b) the target fixed by Government for procurement of paddy during this year; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), while formulating its recommendations on price policy for paddy and other commodities considers a number of important factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, international market price situation and parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers. Accordingly, MSP for 2008-09 was fixed at Rs.850 per quintal for paddy (common) and at Rs.880 per quintal for paddy Grade 'A', which represents an increase of 31.8% and 30.4% respectively over the previous year. The MSP of paddy covers the all India projected average cost of production of Rs.619 per quintal. Further, in order to benefit farmers as well as to maximize the procurement of paddy/rice, an incentive bonus of Rs.50 per quintal over and above the MSP has been allowed during the current Kharif Marketing Season 2008-09.

To provide price support to the farmers, FCI and agencies of the State Government procure paddy/rice conforming to the prescribed specifications at the MSP plus incentive bonus, if any. In order to widen the coverage of MSP operation as well as to avoid the distress sale of paddy/rice, FCI and State Governments have been allowed to engage other agencies for procurement in areas where the infrastructure is weak. During 2008-09 upto 14.7.2009, Government agencies have procured 316 lakh tonnes of rice. However, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market if that is advantageous to them.

(b) and (c) Since sowing of paddy crop of 2009-10 is still in progress, no estimate of paddy/rice procurement has been finalized.

#### **Diversion of kerosene and foodgrains from PDS**

\*214. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the estimated percentage of diversion of kerosene and foodgrains from the Public Distribution System (PDS) to the black market and the annual cost to the public exchequer of such diversion?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Government from time to time gets evaluation done of functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The latest evaluation is by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). The Council has submitted reports on concurrent evaluation of TPDS in six states (Assam, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh & Rajasthan) in November, 2007 and for six more states (Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand & Delhi) in January, 2009.

These reports have indicated effectiveness of delivery mechanism of TPDS and satisfaction of households regarding quality of foodgrains received. The report also mentions mis-targeting of beneficiaries and diversion of foodgrains under TPDS in some of the states. However, the levels of diversion inferred in the studies cannot be taken to be constant. Therefore, accurate assessment of quantities sold in black-market through diversion is not available.

In another study commissioned to assess the genuine demand of kerosene in different State/UTs, NCAER has estimated the total diversion of kerosene meant for distribution under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) at 38.6% of the total sale of TPDS kerosene in 2004.

#### **Harassment to passengers by ticket checking staff**

\*215. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of registered cases of misbehaviour, molestation and harassment to train passengers by ticket checking staff during journey in the last three years till 15th July 2009, year-wise, zone-wise and train-wise; and

(b) the details of the action taken against the guilty ticket checking staff, year-wise, zone-wise and case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b) A zone-wise statement showing the details of registered cases of misbehaviour, molestation and harassment to train passengers by Ticket Checking staff during journey in the last 3 years i.e 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto 30th June) is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). During the last three years, in all 92 complaints regarding misbehaviour, molestation and harassment to train passengers by ticket checking staff were received. Out of which, in 20 cases criminal case have been registered, in 44 cases departmental action has been taken against the staff, 24 cases could not be established, in 2 cases complaints have been withdrawn and 2 cases are under enquiry to identify the ticket checking staff. Out of total 92 cases, in 02 cases of molestation criminal case has been registered against the concerned staff. In one case, the TTE has been convicted and the other case is under trial in the court of law and the TTE has been placed under suspension.

**Statement**

*Details of cases of harassment of Passengers by ticket checking staff*

Rly.	Year	Number of cases reported against ticket checking staff			Train No. and name	Details of action taken against the guilty Ticket checking staff.
		Misbehavior	Molestation	Harassment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CR	2006	2	-	-	1020 Konark Exp.	In both cases warning issued to the TTE
	2007	5	-	-	1011 Mahalaxmi Exp.	
					6529 Udyan Exp.	Warning issued to the TTE
					2116 Sidheswar Exp	Warning issued to the TTE
					1040 Maharastra Exp.	Case pending in civil court
					2124 Deccan Quin Exp.	Warning issued to the TTE
	2008	4	-	-	2859 Geetanjali Exp.	Minor penalty charge sheet issued
					1010 Sinhagad Exp.	Warning issued to the TTE
					7017 Rajkot Exp.	Taken up under DAR
					1072 Kamayani Exp.	Warning issued to the TTE
					1011 Mahalaxmi Exp.	Warning issued to the TTE
	2009 (Upto June)	3	-	-	6529 Udyan Exp.	Warning issued to the TTE
6331 Trivendrum Exp.					Warning issued to the TTE	
2106 Vidharva Exp.					Warning issued to the TTE	
ER	2006					
	2007	-	-	1	BK 9 up Bandel-Katwa Passenger	GRPs Katwa registered a case vide crime no. 07/07 u/s 308/336/34 IPC. The case is under trial

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2008	-	-	-	-	
	2009 (Upto June)-		-	-	-	-
ECR	2006					
	2007	-	1	-	4369 Triveni Exp.	GRPs Katni registered a crime No. 2/07 u/s 376 and 342 IPC. The case is under trail. The TTE has been placed under suspension.
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009 (Upto June)-		-	-	-	-
ECoR	2006	-	-	-		
	2007	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009 (Upto June)-		-	-	-	-
NR	2006	1	-	-	At station platform Moradabad	GRP/Moradabad registered case crime no. 7/06 u/s 323, 504 IPC against Lady TTE Suninda Dutta. The case is under trial.
	2007	4	-	-	4512 Nauchandi Exp. 3252 Sealdah Exp. 3050 Amritsar Exp. 4674 Saheed Exp.	i) GRP/Moradabad case crime no. 03/07 u/s 323, 504, 506 IPC, 5 (2) Corruption Act. (Compromised) ii) GRP/ Bareilly case crime no. 78/07 u/s 323, 504, 304, 394 IPC dated 30.08.2007. Final Report submitted iii) GRP/ Laksar case crime no. 13/07 u/s 304 IPC dated 23.06.2007. Under trial

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2008	3	-	-	1078 Jhelum Exp. 0414 Dehradun- Chandigarh Exp. 8102 Muri Exp.	iv) GRP/ Ambala case crime no. 194/07 u/s 323, 506 IPC dated 27.07.2007. Under trial. i) GRP/ Kurukshetra case crime no. 75/08 u/s 323, 506 IPC dated 20.11.2008. Under trial. ii) GRP/ Saharanpur case crime no. 332/08 u/s 323 IPC. Under trial iii) GRP/ Ambala case crime no. 209/08 u/s 186, 332 IPC dated 27.12.2008. Under trial. GRP/Hapur case crime no. 28/09 u/s 332, 353, 504, 506 IPC dated 29.06.2009. Under Trial
	2009 (Upto June)	1	-	-	4258 Kashi- Viswanath Exp.	
NCR	2006 2007	- 01	- -	- 02	- 2716 Sachkhand Exp. 2189 Mahakoshal Exp. 2404 Mathura- Allahabad Exp.	- i) TTE Rajendra Kumar has been taken up departmentally ii) Hd. TTE H.K.Sharma has been taken up departmentally iii) Hd. TTE Shyam Singh has been taken up departmentally
	2008	02	-	03	2138 Punjab Mail 2189 Mahakoshal Exp. 2403 Allahabad- Mathura Exp. 2780 Goa Exp. 2138 Punjab Mail	i) Hd. TTE A.K.Sindure has been taken up departmentally ii) Hd. TTE A.K.Sindure has been taken up departmentally. iii) Hd. TTE H.K.Sharma has been taken up departmentally iv) TIE Manoj Gupta has been taken up departmentally v) TTE Inderjit Singh has been taken up departmentally

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2009 (Upto June)	03	-	-	2137 Punjab Mail 2190 Mahakoshal Exp. 2190 Mahakoshal Exp	i) TTE Mahender Nath Verma has been taken up departmentally ii) Dy. CTI Rajpal Singh has been taken up departmentally iii) TTE H.R. Meena has been taken up departmentally
NER	2006	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009 (Upto June)	-	-	-	-	-
NFR	2006	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009 (Upto June)	-	-	-	-	-
NWR	2006	7	-	-	4731 Delhi-Bhatinda 1 RH Passenger 2 SHR Passenger 1 SHL Passenger 4888 Kalka-Barmer Exp 4790 Bikaner Exp.	i) 3 cases Non substantial ii) In 01 case warning issued iii) In 01 case TTE has been transferred iv) In 01 case Censure issued v) 01 case withdrawn
	2007	10	-	-	9711 Jaipur-Sriganganagar Exp. 339 Passenger 9712 Jaipur-Loharu Exp 4790 Bikaner Exp 4888 Kalka-Barmer Exp. 1 SHL Passenger	i) 04 cases non-substantial ii) In 03 cases charge sheets issued iii) In 02 cases warning issued iv) In 01 case TTE has been transferred



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2008	7	-	-	-	i) 03 cases non-substantial ii) In 02 cases warning issued iii) In 02 cases TTEs have been transferred
	2009 (Upto June)	2	-	-	5610 Awadh Assam Exp	i) 01 case non-substantial ii) In 01 case charge sheet issued
SR	2006	-	1	-	6330 Malawar Exp.	GRP/Cannanore case crime no. 04/06 u/s 354 & 509 IPC. The TIE has been convicted
	2007	-	-	1	6342 Ernakulam Exp.	GRP/ Alleppy case crime no. 02/07 u/s 323, 427 & 34 IPC. Under trial
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009 (Upto June)	1	-	1	6629 Malawar Exp. 6670 Yercaud Exp.	i) GRP/ Ernakulam case crime no. 18/09 u/s 341, 323, 427 IPC. Under trial ii) GRP/Jolpet case crime no, 261/09 u/s 354 IPC. Under investigation.
SCR	2006	-	.	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	4	-	-	509 Exp. 2737 Gautami Exp. 7015Visakha Exp. 2078 Janshatabdi Exp.	i) Major penalty charge sheet has been issued ii)GRP/Nidadavelu case crime no. 36/08 u/s 338 IPC. Under trial iii) GRP/Tuni case crime no. 82/08 u/s 337 IPC. Under trial iv) GRP/ Gudur case crime no. 06/08 u/s 324 IPC. Under trial.
	2009 (Upto June)	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SER	2006	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009	-	-	-	-	-
	(Upto June)					
SECR	2006	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009	-	-	-	-	-
	(Upto June)					
SWR	2006	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009					
	(Upto June)					
WR	2006	-				
	2007	5	-	-	240 Passenger 9707 Aravali Exp 2955 Jaipur Exp. 2972 Bhavnagar Exp. 2946 Tapti Ganga Exp.	Not substantiated
	2008	10	-	1	241 Passenger 2926 Paschim Exp. 2926 Paschim Exp 2953 August Kranti	i) 07 cases not substantiated ii) In 02 cases warning issued to the TTEs iii) In 01 case the TTE has been transferred iv) 01 case withdrawn

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					2953 August Kranti 4708 Ranakpur Exp. 9707 Aravali Exp 2902 Gujarat Mail 2952 Rajdhani 1048 Ahmedabad Exp. 2951 Rajdhani 2479 Suryanagri Exp. 9131 Kutch Exp. 2925 Paschim Exp 2834 Howrah Exp.	i) 01 case not substantiated ii) Warning issued to staff iii) Identity of staff could not be established iv) Under enquiry to find out the defaulting staff
	2009 (Upto June)	4	-	-		
WCR	2006	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	-	-	-
	2009 (Upto June)	02	-	-	2321 Howrah Mail	i) GRP/ Gaderwar case crime no. 1/09 U/s 8233 NarmadaExp. 354 IPC dated 14 01.2009
against on duty						TC ii) GRP/ Bhopal case crime no. 881-7/ 09 dated 01.06.2009 against on duty TTE of HQR. Indore/ Western Railway.
Total	2006	10	1	-		
	2007	25	1	4		
	2008	30	-	4		
	2009 (Upto June)	16	-	1		

#### **Development of DMIC**

**\*216. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat regarding rail development for various linkages for overall development of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) along the proposed Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB), a Government of Gujarat entity, had forwarded a proposal suggesting various infrastructure linkages including rail connectivity for DMIC project in the State of Gujarat.

(b) DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC), a Central Special Purpose Vehicle set up for implementation of the DMIC (Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor) project has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the GIDB in July 2008 for preparation of perspective and development plan for each identified investment Node jointly and also to facilitate development of select early bird projects. Proposal of the State Government was forwarded to the DMICDC.

#### **Contract Farming**

**\*217. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of contract farming in the country;

(b) the land area covered by each of these contracting companies; and

(c) the prominent companies having such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Agricultural markets including contract farming is regulated by State Governments under their respective Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, (APMC Act). Through the Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, circulated by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2003, State Governments were requested for making recording of contract farming agreements with a prescribed authority compulsory under the law, apart from other measures to reform agricultural marketing. As on 30.6.2009, 17 States have provided for contract farming under respective State APMC Acts through the amendments as per details are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below). Since in seven States/Union Territories there are no APMC Acts, there is no regulation of contract farming in such States/Union Territories. To help the States in the formulation of Rules in this regard, the Ministry of Agriculture has also circulated a set of Model APMC Rules in 2007 to States/ Union Territories for adoption. As on 30.6.2009, eight States have framed Rules under their

amended APMC Acts, as indicated in Annexure-I, The information in respect of number of cases of contract farming in the country and the land area covered is not maintained by Government of India.

(c) A list of prominent companies having such contracts as indicated in the Report of Sub-Group on Marketing Reforms, Contract Farming and Agro-Processing Sector of the Working Group of the Sub-Committee of National Development Council on Agriculture Related Issues, and as informed by States from time to time is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Progress of Contract Farming under Marketing Reforms  
in APMC Act as on 30.06.2009*

Sl.No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/ Union Territories
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing; Contract Farming and Markets in Private/Coop Sectors	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially to provide for contract farming	Haryana
3.	States/UTs where there is no APMC Act	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep.

\* APMC Act is repealed w.e.f. 1.9.2006.

Status of APMC Rules as on 30.06.09

The State of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (only for special license for more than one market) and Haryana (only for contract farming) have notified such amended Rules.

**Statement-II**

*List of Prominent Companies/agencies involved in Contract Farming as reported by State Governments*

- i) Andhra Pradesh: Cadbury India Limited, Godrej, Palm Tech, SICAL, Simapuri Industry and Radhika Vegetables Oil Industries.
- ii) Assam: M/s. Kishlay Snack Products, Dewan Patty, Fency Bazar.
- iii) Bihar: Golden Chips Company.
- iv) Goa: Godrej Agrovet Pvt. Ltd., Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar and Karkhana Ltd.

- v) Gujarat: Agrocet Corporation, Mecain India Ltd and Desai Cold Storage.
- vi) Haryana: HAFED.
- vii) Madhya Pradesh: Cargil India Limited, ITC-IBD, Mahindra Sulabh.
- viii) Maharashtra: NDDB-ION Exchange, EECOFARMS, MAHYCO-MAHINDRA, Jain Irrigation, Venkeys Hatchery, Hindustan Lever Ltd; Mahindra Sulabh, Ion Exchange Enviro Farms Ltd.
- ix) Karnataka: Himalayan Health Care Ltd., AVT Natural Products Ltd.; Natural Remedies Private Ltd., Global Green Pvt. Ltd; Sami Labs Limited.
- x) Mizoram: Godrej Agrovat Pvt. Ltd., Food and Fertilizers Ltd., Industries Ltd. and Eco-first India Ltd.
- xi) Orissa: M/s Welspun India Private Ltd., Super Spinning Mill, Amit Green Acre and M/s Eco Farm. Shakti Sugar Ltd., J.K. Paper Mill.
- xii) Punjab: Nijjer Agro Foods Ltd; United Breweries Ltd; Satnam Overseas, Tata Chemicals Ltd, Pepsi Foods Ltd., Mahendra Shubhlabh Services Ltd., Escorts Ltd., Chambal Agritech Ltd., KRBL Ltd., Punjab Agro Foods Park Limited.
- xiii) Tamil Nadu: Appachi CARE Foundation, Suguna Poultry Farm Ltd., Shakthi Chicken Private Ltd. M/s Mohan Breweries and Distilleries Ltd, Appache Cotton Company, Mahindra Sulabh.
- xiv) West Bengal: Fritto India Limited and Dabur India Limited.

#### Wholesale price index and consumer price index

† \*218. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement given by Shri Suresh Tendulkar, Chairman of Economic Advisory Council, wherein he has stated Wholesale Price Index to be an insufficient information;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that when Wholesale Price Index was estimated to be zero and below zero then Consumer Price Index was nearing double digits; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for eatables becoming costly over the past years, including last year, despite the agriculture production being satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) While delivering the inaugural address on the occasion of National Statistical Day, Prof. Suresh Tendulkar, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister mentioned that,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

"The WPI is possibly a better approximation to the producer price index because of the inclusion and relatively larger weight of intermediate and capital goods and absence of the coverage of services. It is an unsatisfactory indicator of rate of changes of prices of consumer goods with which our everyday experience of inflation is associated."

(b) Government is aware that the methodology and basis of calculation of WPI and CPI are different and, therefore, the information contained in these indices are different.

(c) and (d) The WPI is compiled on a weekly basis while the CPI is compiled on a monthly basis. There are four Consumer Price Indices, constructed for specific user groups, such as industrial workers, urban non-manual employees, agricultural labourers and rural labourers. The weeks during which WPI was estimated to be zero and below zero is given in the following table. The corresponding CPI Index is available for May 2009.

Inflation rate based on WPI and CPI ( Percent)					
	WPI	CPI-IW	CPI-UNME	CPI-AL	CPI-RL
Week ending Base	93-94	1982	84-85	86-87	86-87
27.6.2009	-1.55				
20.6.2009	-1.3				
13.6.2009	-1.14				
6.6.2009	-1.61				
30.5.2009	+0.13	8.63*	-	10.21*	10.21*

\* These are indices for the month of May, 2009

The reasons for the rise in the prices of essential commodities and eatables is due to the combined effect of factors such as growing demand on account of increase in population and income, hardening of international prices, changes in consumption pattern, diversion of food grains for fuel, adverse weather and climate change, increase in crude oil prices, improvement in income and living standards and increase in freight rates.

#### **Problems faced by cancer patients**

\*219. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Central Government Employees and pensioners suffering from cancer are harassed and tormented as no private hospital treating cancer is on Government's panel and the patients have to make payment for treatment to the hospital and claim reimbursement later on at C.G.H.S. rates fixed in 2001, there also being a wide difference between the payment made and reimbursement admissible; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to remedy the situation and by when decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS can empanel only those private hospitals as are willing to be empanelled and are agreeable to terms and conditions and the package rates that emerge on the basis of tenders floated by CGHS. Private hospitals are required to quote their rates for various procedures. The last tender that was notified was in 2004 and revised package rates on the basis of the response to this tender came into effect from 2006-07.

In respect of rates for treatment of cancer, it was found that the rates that emerged from out of the tender process of 2004 were substantially lower than the rates in vogue from 2001-02. Consequently, most cancer hospitals refused to accept the revised rates. In order not to deprive the CGHS beneficiaries the treatment for cancer related illness, it was decided to permit CGHS beneficiaries to get treatment in any hospital providing treatment for cancer and get reimbursement at 2001-02 rates.

When the CGHS initiates action to revise rates for all procedures, it is hoped that a realistic package rate will emerge for cancer treatment.

#### **AGMARK certification to horticulture products**

\*220. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the agency that gives AGMARK certification to horticulture products;
- (b) how is any horticulture product selected for the AGMARK certification;
- (c) how many horticulture products have been certified so far as AGMARK;
- (d) whether the certification of any horticulture product covers all the varieties of these products irrespective of regional variants; and
- (e) how does Government propose to involve the State Government agencies in the certification process?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) AGMARK Certification to all Agriculture products including horticulture products is given by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, approved State Grading laboratories, approved commercial laboratories and authorized packers under the provisions of Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937.

(b) Commodities are selected on the basis of demand from trade, on the basis of commercial utilization or consumer interest in domestic as well as international market.

(c) DMI has notified grade standards of 43 fruits and vegetables, 23 spices and 07 other horticulture commodities. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below). All these



commodities can be certified under Agmark. However, the certification is voluntary. 23 horticulture commodities are being certified under Agmark for domestic market and 08 for exports. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Rule 8 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1988 provides for approval of State Grading Laboratories (SGL) to provide for certification of agricultural commodities including horticulture commodities. 111 SGLs have been approved in 19 States for this purpose.

***Statement-I***

*List of horticultural commodities for which Grade Standards have been notified under the Provisions of Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937*

**(a) Fruits and vegetables**

1. Apples	22 Canned/Bottled Fruits & Fruit Products
2. Litchi	23 Strawberries
3. Banana	24 Grape fruits
4. Pomegranate	25 Cherries
5. Grapes	26 Table Potato
6. Ribbed Celery	27 Melons
7. Mango	28 Seed Potato
8. Headed Cabbages	29 Watermelon
9. Pineapple	30 Onions
10. Brussels sprouts	31 Beans
11. Plums	32 Mushrooms (Dried edible)
12. Tomatoes	33 Cauliflowers
13. William Pears	34 Pears
14. Papayas	35 Kinnow Oranges
15. Oranges	36 Okra
16. Shelling Peas	37 Guavas
17. Lemons	38 Chillies
18. Sugar Snap Peas	39 Capsicum
19. Sweet Limes	40 Sapota
20. Spinach	41 Custard apple
21. Sour Limes	42 Gherkins
	43 Carrots

<b>(b) Spices</b>		16	Mixed Masala
1	Chilies	17	Garlic
2	Fennel	18	Clove
3	Turmeric	19	Ginger
4	Fenugreek	20	Mace
5	Cardamom	21	Coriander
6	Pepper	22	Large Cardamom
7	Celery seed	23	Caraway and Black Caraway
8	Seedless Tamarind	<b>(c) Other Horticulture Commodities</b>	
9	Cumin	1.	Areca nuts
10	Sundried raw mango slices	2.	Walnuts
11	Poppy Seed	3.	Cashew Nuts & Kernels
12	Ajowain	4.	Papain
13	Nutmeg	5.	Tapioca sago (sabudana)
14	Saffron	6.	Cocoa beans
15	Tejpat	7.	Amla Dried and Powder.

**Statement-II**

*List of Horticulture commodities being certified under Agmark*

<b>(a) For domestic market.</b>		17.	Turmeric
1.	Ajwain	18.	Compounded Asafetida
2.	Black pepper	19.	Nutmeg
3.	Cardamom	20.	Mace
4.	Chilli	21.	Mixed Masala
5.	Clove	22.	Mangoes
6.	Coriander	23.	Onion
7.	Cumin seed	<b>(b) For exports.</b>	
8.	Dry ginger	1.	Grapes
9.	Fennel	2.	Onion.
10.	Fenugreek	3.	Pomegranate
11.	Grapes	4.	Walnuts
12.	Orange	5.	Turmeric
13.	Poppy seed	6.	Cardamom
14.	Seedless tamarind	7.	Dry ginger
15.	Table potatoes	8.	Black pepper
16.	Tapioca sago		

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Production of cotton

1486. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sponsored a scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) which was being implemented in 13 States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the aim of the scheme was to increase the production and productivity of cotton;

(c) if so, the details of fulfilment of the scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the figure of production before the scheme and after the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to increase production and productivity of cotton, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mini Mission- II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), previously known as Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is under implementation since 2000-01 in 13 States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura.

Under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton, assistance is provided for transfer of technologies through field demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers as well as supply of critical inputs such as certified seeds of varieties/hybrids not older than 15 years, sprayers, pheromone traps, bio-agents and water saving devices like sprinklers and drip irrigation system.

(c) and (d) For fulfilment of the scheme year wise and State wise allocation under Mini Mission- II of Technology Mission on Cotton from 2002-03 to 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). There has been a substantial increase in production and productivity of cotton since the start of the scheme in 2000-01. The data of production of cotton lint before the scheme (2000-01 and during 2007-08 in the implementing States are as under:-

(Production in Lakh bales)		
State	2000-01	2007-08
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	16.63	34.91
Gujarat	11.61	82.76
Haryana	13.83	18.85
Karnataka	8.55	7.78
Madhya Pradesh	2.45	8.65

1	2	3
Maharashtra	18.03	70.15
Orissa	0.65	1.25
Punjab	11.99	23.55
Rajasthan	8.05	8.62
Tamil Nadu	3.17	2.01
Tripura	0.01	0.02
Uttar Pradesh	0.05	0.07
West Bengal	0.03	0.13
All India	95.24	258.84

**Statement**

*Year wise and State wise allocation (Central Share) under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton*

(Rupees in Lakh)

State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	174.00	385.00	623.62	640.00	1320.00	1640.00	1700.00	1115.00
Gujarat	244.00	425.00	750.00	750.00	1200.00	1500.00	1650.00	1115.00
Haryana	117.00	225.00	225.00	280.00	300.00	425.00	450.00	370.00
Karnataka	166.00	385.00	486.03	500.00	560.00	610.00	500.00	325.00
Madhya Pradesh	170.00	325.00	607.59	400.00	450.00	660.00	450.00	340.00
Maharashtra	410.00	645.00	784.79	786.00	1000.00	2000.00	1750.00	1215.00
Orissa	64.00	145.00	80.00	78.00	125.00	170.00	150.00	135.00
Punjab	10.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
Rajasthan	163.00	275.00	719.21	500.00	580.00	500.00	330.00	170.00
Tamil Nadu	138.00	225.00	339.41	350.00	245.00	360.00	400.00	235.00
Tripura	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00	200.00	40.00	100.00	40.00
Uttar Pradesh	16.00	130.00	80.00	65.00	80.00	50.00	60.00	135.00
West Bengal	15.00	45.00	50.00	75.00	80.00	350.00	250.00	100.00
<b>TOTAL :</b>	1700.00	3230.00	4771.65	4475.00	6150.00	8315.00	7800.00	5300.00

#### **Outbreak of bird flu**

1487. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that no precautionary measures were taken by the authorities for the recurrence of third H5N1 bird flu, timely;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the WHO warned for the outbreak well in advance;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that culling operations were handled in such a way that compounded the risk of further spreading of this virus;
- (d) why the effective ceiling of borders and immunization of birds were not done by Government; and
- (e) the economic fall out of this outbreak on poultry industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) In order to check ingress of the disease from across the border, the Border Security Force was alerted. The concerned State Governments also took necessary steps to check the movement of poultry and poultry products from infected areas. Immunization is one of the options for control of Bird Flu, which needs to be exercised in circumstances that warrant such recourse. The basic policy of the Government is to control and contain the disease at source, i.e. at the level of the bird. Accordingly, the infection is being controlled by culling of poultry in and around infected areas.

(e) The poultry industry suffers economically on account of decline in the volumes and prices of poultry products. Losses are also sustained due to culling of poultry in and around infected areas.

#### **Automatic weather stations in Tamil Nadu**

1488. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that automatic weather stations under National Agriculture Development Programme could not be set up in some districts of Tamil Nadu even though it was proposed by Government;
- (b) if so, the details of the reasons studied by Government for not being able to set up these stations; and
- (c) the number of automatic weather stations established under the National Agriculture Development Programme in Tamil Nadu and financial implication for the last three years alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) RKVY scheme was launched in August, 2007. Fund under this scheme is allocated for the projects approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) meeting, which is chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State concerned.

During 2007-08 the State Government of Tamil Nadu approved the project 'Establishment of Automatic Weather Station' in its State Level Sanctioning Committee Meeting held on 15.12.2007. Out of the total allocation of Rs.188.21 crore a sum of Rs.153.60 crore was released to the State Government under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) which includes Rs.17.31 crore for Establishment of the proposed Automatic Weather Stations.

The State Government has not approved any project regarding Automatic weather stations in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that upto March, 2009, they have established 224 Automatic Weather Stations in the State.

#### **Agricultural growth**

1489. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture growth during February to April 2009 nose-dived compared to that during corresponding period of last year 2008, inspite of several steps taken by Government; and

(b) if so, the comparative Agricultural growth figures during these quarters of 2009 and 2008 and the reasons for the fall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Percentage growth in Agriculture and Allied sector during IVth quarter (January to March) in 2008-09 has increased to 2.7 from 2.2 during the same quarter in previous year. The quarterly growth rate in Agriculture and Allied sector at constant prices (1999-2000) according to data released in the month of May, 2009 by Central Statistical Organization are given below:

Year	Percentage growth rate			
	1st quarter	IInd quarter	IIIrd quarter	IVth quarter
	(April-June)	(July-September)	(October-December)	(January-March)
2007-08	4.3	3.9	8.1	2.2
2008-09	3.0	2.7	-0.8	2.7

However, the overall decline in growth rate from 4.9% in 2007-08 to 1.6% in 2008-09 is mainly due to decline in production of wheat, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane.

#### **Adverse effect on sale of coconut oil due to subsidy and custom duty relaxation given to palm oil**

1490. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much customs duty relaxation was given to palm oil during the last three years;

- (b) the total expenditure incurred due to the subsidy given to palm oil;
- (c) whether Government considers extending the subsidy to coconut oil; and
- (d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that subsidy given to imported palm oil is adversely affecting the domestic sale of coconut oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a)  
Details of customs duty changes on imports of palm oil during the last 3 years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Date from which applicable	Applicable rate of the Customs duty on Crude Palm (ad valorem)	Applicable rate of the Customs duty on Refined Palm Oil (ad valorem)
1.	11.08.2006	70%	80%
2.	24.01.2007	60%	67.5%
3.	13.04.2007	50%	57.5%
4.	23.07.2007	45%	52.5%
5.	21.03.2008	20%	27.5%
6.	01.04.2008	Nil	7.5%

(b) A "Scheme for Distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/Union Territories had been implemented during 2008-09. The Scheme ended on 31.3.2009. Under the Scheme, Refined Bleached Deodorized (RBD) palmolein and refined soyabean oil had been packed in 1 litre/ or ½ litre had been given to States by designated Public Sector Undertakings. The subsidy had been Rs. 15 per Kg of packed edible oil handed over to the States till 20th January 2009 and thereafter, the subsidy was increased to Rs.25/- per kg up to 31.3.2009. The total expenditure incurred under subsidy on imported edible oils handed over to States is Rs. 424.25 crores. The expenditure incurred due to subsidy given to RBD palmolein under the Scheme was Rs. 403.47 crores.

(c) The Scheme envisages subsidy for only imported edible oils. The scheme ended on 31.3.2009. The Government does not consider extending the subsidy to coconut oil.

(d) It has not come to the notice of Government that subsidy given to imported palm oil (RBD palmolein) is adversely affecting the domestic sale of coconut oil.

#### Introduction of GM Food and GM Technology

1491. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to introduce genetically modified (GM) food and GM technology in food crops;

(b) whether it is a fact that GM food is facing stiff opposition from Environment and Forests Ministry and the Planning Commission as well but GM Technology in non-edible agro products like cotton has fewer objections of the plan panel; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of India's crop exports could be hit if it allowed GM food crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Several GM food crops such as; brinjal, rice, okra, potato, groundnut, tomato, corn, cabbage, cauliflower, mustard and sorghum expressing different traits are under various stages of R & D and field testing with the approval of the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) of Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF), Government of India.

(b) The Government of India has strict guidelines to test and approve GM crops including GM food crops. These guidelines address all concerns being raised by those opposing GM foods. MOEF has not opposed the introduction of GM food crops in India.

(c) Bt Cotton is the only transgenic crop approved by the GEAC for commercial cultivation in India. Export of cotton has not been affected due to release of Bt cotton in India.

#### Development of new seeds

†1492. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to develop new seeds by research keeping in view the agricultural problems of the country;

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

(c) whether the new seeds have been developed according to the agricultural needs of the country during the last three years;

(d) if so, the names of the seeds and the situations in which they are advantageous; and

(e) the quantity in which they are available in the country for use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, improved varieties/hybrids with more productivity with superior attributes are being developed and it is a continuous process.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) List of improved varieties/hybrids is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(e) About 592.83 Lakh quintal certified/quality seeds of improved varieties of field crops was made available for the three years.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



### ***Statement***

*List of improved varieties/hybrids released during last three years*

#### **A. Cereal crops**

##### **Wheat**

HI 1531 (Harshita), NIAW 917 (Tapovan), DBW 16, HD 2833 (Pusa Wheat 105), HD 2888 (Pusa wheat 107), PBW 533, AKDW-2997-16 (Sharad), DDK 1025 and RD2660, VL 892, HPW 251, PBW 550, WH 1021, HI 1544, HD 2932 and HI 8663, Durum wheat - AKDW-2997-16 (Sharad), Dicoccum wheat - DDK 1025

##### **Maize**

HM 4, HM 5, COH (M)-4, HQPM-1, Composites - Birsa Makka-2, Shalimar KG Maize-1, Shalimar KG Maize-2 and Birsa Makka-2, FH 3288 (Vivek 27), FH 3248 (Vivek 25), JH 3892 (PAU 352), HKI 1191 (HM 9), HKI 1188 (HM 8), V 33 (Malviya maka-2), NECH 128 (NK 21), HQPM 5 and NECH 129 (NK 61), PMH3, HM10, HM8, PRO 368 and Vivek maize hybrid 33, Pant Sankul Makka3, Bajaura Makka, Chandramani and Pratap Kanchan, HQPM - 7 and Vivek - 9 QPM

##### **Rice**

Improved Pusa Basmati 1 (Pusa 1460), JKRH 401, Abhishek, Shusk Samrat, Virender, VL Dhan 86, Bhuthnath, Indra, Pardhiva, Sree Kurma, Warangal Sannalu, Chandrama, Jaldubi, Chandrasasini, Samleshwari, Indira Sona (Hybrid), Haryana Sankar Dhan 1, Phule Radha, Pariphou, Ginphou, VL Dhan 209 and VL Dhan 65 Satya Krishna, Nua Kalajeera, Nua Dhusara, Hanseswari, Chandan, Naina, Jarava, Warangal Samba, NDR 1045-2, NDR 8002 and DRRH-2, Pratikshya, Sidhanta, Jogesh, Uphar, Sahyadri-2 (Hybrid), Sahyadri-3 (Hybrid), Karjat-5, Karjat -6, Vytilla 6, Rajalaxmi (Hybrid), Ajay Hybrid), ADR (R) 47, ADT (R) 48, HKR 47, Geetanjali, Ketekijoha badshabhog, Naveen, Varshadhan, HPR 2143, HPR 1068, Brigu Dhan Chucheng, VL Dhan 207, VL Dhan 208 and VL Dhan 85

#### **B. Oilseed crops**

##### **Sunflower-**

LSFH-8, DRSH-1, CO-5, TAS-82, DRSF-113.

##### **Safflower-**

AKS-207, PBNS-40, NARI-38, SSF-658.

##### **Castor-**

DCH 519(H), GCH-17, Jwala, GC-3.

##### **Groundnut-**

GG 8 (J 53), TG 38B (TG 38), GG 16 (JSP 39), Dh 101 (Vasundhara), LGN 1 (Ratneshwar), TLG 45, SG 99, Prasuna (TCGS 341), ICGV 91114, Phule Unap (JL 286), Abhaya (TPT 25), TMV (Gn) 13, Kalahasti (TCGS 320), Narayani, (TCGS 29), AK 265, M 548, AK 303, Girnar 2 (PBS 24030).

**Soybean-**

JS 95-60, PS 1347, DS 98-14, Pratap Soya 2 (RKS 18, Pratap Soya 1 (RAUS 5), TAMS 98-21, PS-1225), JS 97-52.

**Mustard-**

LET 17, NRCDR-2, PBR-210, RGN-73, Pusa Mustard-21, (LES 1-27), TPM-1, ELM-079, LET 18, CS 234-4, Navgold (YRN-6), RGN-48, RRN-505 (RN 505), Shatabdi (ACN-9), LET 17\*, RB-50, DMH-1, Pusa Vijay (NPJ-93) Karan Rai- Pusa Aditya (NPC-9), Taramira- Narendra Tara (RTM-2002), Torai- VL Toria-3, Gobhi Sarson-GSC-6 (OCN-3), NUDB 26-11\*.

**Linseeds-**

Sharada, (LMS-4-27), HIM ALSI-1, HIM ALSI-2, RLU-6 DEEPIKA, LC-2063.

**Sesame**

VRI (SV)-2, Hima, TKG-306, Kayamkulam-1, Thilak, Thilathara, Thilarani, Amrit, RT-346, Gujrat Til-3, Jawahar Til PKDS-11 (Venket), SWB-32-10-1 (Savitiri).

**Niger-**

Jawahar Niger Composite-1, JNS-9 (JNC-9), IGPM-2004-1, (Phule Karala-1), BNS-10 (Pooja-I), KBN-I.

**C. Pulse crops****Chickpea-**

GNG 1581, BGD 128.

**Pigeon pea-**

NDA 99-6 (NDA 3).

**Mungbean-**

HUM 16, MH 2-15 (Sattaya), UPM 02-17 (Pant Mung-6),

**Urdbean-**

WBU-109, IPU 02-43.

**Lentil-**

VL507, VL126, 1PL406.

**Fieidpea-**

IPFD 1-10, HFP 8909 B, VL 42, Pant P-42.

**Rajmash-**

IPR 98-3-1.

**Gaur-**

RGC-1038, HG 884.

**Horse Gram-**

VLG-10, VLG 8, CRIDA 1-18R.

**Lathyrus-**

Mahateora

#### **D. Commercial crops**

##### **Cotton**

G.Cot Hy 12, RAJDH. 9, NDLHH - 240, Sri Nandi (NDLA- 2463), CSHH 238, Hybrid Kalian, H 1226, NH 615 Anusaya, AKH - 8828, PKV - Suvarna (AKDH-5), CCH 510-4 (Suraj), CISA 310 (CICR-1), CSHH 243 (Simran), G.Cot 20, NDLHH - 1755 (Sivanandi)

##### **Jute**

JRO- 204 (Suren), JRO - 2003 (Ira), JRC -532, JRC - 517 (Sidhartha)

##### **Tobacco**

FCV tobacco, Kanthi, Hemdari, Siri, KST 28 (Sahyadri), Chewing tobacco (Tobacco), Abirami, Kaviri, Torsa, MRGTH-1, ABT-10, Vedaganga 1

##### **Sugarcane**

Co99004 (Damodar), Co 2001-13 (Sulabh), Co 2001-15 (Mangal) -Midlate, Cos 96268 (Mithas), CoH 119, CoJ 20193, CoS 96275 (Sweety), Co 0118 (Karan-2), Co 0238 (Karan -4), CoLk 94184 (Birendra), Co 0223 (Kosi).

#### **Working of National Rainfed Area Authority**

†1493. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of India had announced about the setting up of a National Rainfed Area Authority on the auspicious occasion of Independence day in the year 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Authority has made any study relating to the problems of rainfed agriculture land in the country till June 2009; and

(c) if so, the details of problems which have drawn the attention of the Authority and the measures suggested for their redressal and the details of the suggestions which have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has set up a National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) as an advisory, policy making and monitoring body to provide knowledge inputs regarding systematic up-gradation and management of country's dryland and rainfed agriculture. The work of NRAA have drawn attention for sustainable and holistic development of farming and livelihood system and to benefit landless and marginal farmers of Rainfed areas of the country. Some of the major studies conducted by the Authority include formulation of the 'Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects' and comprehensive report on 'Mitigation Strategy for Bundelkhand Regions of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh'. The Common Guidelines for Watershed Development has been

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made operational with effect from 1st April, 2008 by both the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development. The suggestions from NRAA includes development of rainfed agriculture like, watershed management, water management, water harvesting, livelihood support, horticulture development etc. and these aspects are being addressed through the ongoing developmental programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture.

#### Productivity of rainfed and irrigated level

†1494. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the land out of the total agricultural land in the country is dependent on rainfall;
- (b) if so, the area of rainfed agricultural land in the country in 2004 and that in 2009;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is big difference in the productivity of rainfed land and that irrigated by other water resources; and
- (d) if so, the details of productivity of rainfed agricultural land and that irrigated by other water resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) About 57% of the net cultivated area is dependent on rainfall.

(b) As per the available estimate, during 2003-04, the rainfed agricultural land was 84.2 million hectare and by 2006-07, it has decreased to 79.4 million hectare.

(c) and (d) Yes, there is a difference in rate of productivity of crops under rainfed and irrigated condition. Yield of principal crops under irrigated and un-irrigated conditions, is as under:

Yield in Kg. per ha.		
Crop	Irrigated	Un-irrigated (Rainfed)
1	2	3
Rice	1880.3	1220.4
Sorghum	1242.6	606.9
Pearl Millet	1170.2	596.2
Maize	2040.5	1339.2
Ragi	1966.8	995.9
Wheat	2068.1	1100.1
Barley	1836.6	1127.2
Gram	830.0	548.5
Groundnut	1244.2	844.4

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

1	2	3
Sugarcane	70687.5	43161.2
Rapeseed & Mustard	893.6	573.2
Cotton	440.3	195.1
Jute	1952.6	1502.8

**National horticulture mission in Rajasthan**

1495. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds provided under the National Horticulture Mission to Rajasthan during the Tenth Five Year Plan (year-wise) and the current Eleventh five year Plan;
- (b) whether any potential belt and products have been identified in the State;
- (c) whether Government intends to offer some specific package for their growth; and
- (d) what have been achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A sum of Rs. 6097.50 lakh was provided to Rajasthan during the Tenth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 9770.90 lakh was provided during Eleventh Five Year Plan under the National Horticulture Mission. Year wise details are as under:

Plan	Year	Released
Tenth Plan	2005-06	2259.57
	2006-07	3837.93
	Total	6097.50
Eleventh Plan	2007-08	5673.19
	2008-09	4097.71
TOTAL :		9770.90
GRAND TOTAL :		15868.40

(b) Yes, Sir. The following potential belts of horticulture crops have been identified in Rajasthan:-

- Mandarin - Warm humid areas of Jhalawar
- Kinnow - Sriganganager
- Ber - Western parts of the State
- Aonla - Central semi arid parts
- Papaya - Central western parts of the State

- Cumin - Western part of the State
- Coriander - Southern part of the State
- Fenugreek- Jaipur, Nagaur
- Fennel - Sirohi, Tonk
- Isabgol - Barmer, Jalore
- Mehandi - Pali
- Aloe vera- Jaipur, Ajmer

(c) The estimated cost and proposed assistance for area expansion of different horticulture crops is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under the Mission, for the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09, an area of 66418 ha of identified horticulture crops has been brought under cultivation besides establishment of 99 nurseries for production of quality planting materials and rejuvenation of 1526 ha old and senile orchards. Adoption of organic farming in horticulture was done in an area of 3379 ha along with establishment of 1286 units of vermi-compost and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices adopted in 32705 ha. Besides, 31 IPM infrastructure facilities such as disease forecasting units, bio-control labs and plant health clinics have been established & 641 nos. of community water sources have been created. Under the protected cultivation 117095 sqm area has been covered under green houses. Under the component of Post Harvest Management, 6 cold storages, 1 mobile/primary processing unit has been established apart from 4 rural markets and functional infrastructures for collection, grading etc in 13 different market yards of the State.

#### **Statement**

##### *Norms of assistance for programmes under National Horticulture Mission (NHM)*

##### **Establishment of New Gardens (ha.)**

S.No.	Programme	Estimated Cost	Scale of assistance
1	2	3	4
i.	Fruits (Perennials)	Rs. 30,000/ha	75% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 22,500/ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary in 3 installments of 50:20:30 subject to survival rate of 75% in 2nd year & 90% in 3rd year
ii.	Fruits (Non-Perennials)	Rs. 30,000/ha	50% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000 per ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary in 3 installments of 50:20:30 subject to survival rate of 75% in 2nd year & 90% in 3rd year

1	2	3	4
iii.	Flowers		
	(A) Cut Flowers	Rs. 70,000/ha	
	a. Small & Marginal Farmers	50% of the cost @ Rs. 35,000/ha	limited to 2 ha. per beneficiary
	b. Other farmers		33% of the cost @ Rs. 23,100/ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary
	(B) Bulbous Flowers	Rs. 90,000/ha	
	a. Small & Marginal Farmers	50% of the cost @ Rs. 45,000/ha	limited to 2 ha. per beneficiary
	b. Other farmers		33% of the cost @ Rs. 29,700/ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary
	(C) Loose Flowers	Rs. 24,000/ha	
	a. Small & Marginal Farmers	50% of the cost @ Rs. 12,000/ha	limited to 2 ha. per beneficiary
	b. Other farmers		33% of the cost @ Rs. 7,920/ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary
iv.	Spices, Aromatic & Medicinal Plants	Rs. 15,000/ha (average)	75% of cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 11,250/ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary
v.	Plantation crops including coastal horticulture	Rs. 15,000/ha (average)	75% of cost subject to Rs. 11,250/ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary in 3 installments of 50:20:30 subject to survival rate of 75% in second year and 90% in third year.

#### Steps to revive farm sector

1496. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether the farm sector in the country is reeling under the impact of global financial meltdown;
- if so, the facts thereof;
- whether Government has any plans to achieve 4 per cent growth in agriculture during the current year;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the concrete steps Government proposes to take to revive the farm sector in the country and to achieve the targeted growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the estimates made in May, 2009, growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost declined from 9 percent during the year 2007-08 to 6.7 percent (revised estimate) in 2008-09. The lower growth in GDP in 2008-09 was spread across most sectors of the economy including agriculture. The decline in growth in GDP in 2008-09 could be attributed to many factors including the agricultural production being influenced by the vagaries of monsoon. Despite vicissitudes of weather, total foodgrain production increased from 230.77 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 233.87 million tonnes in 2008-09 as per the 4th advance estimates.

(c) to (e) The Government has plans to achieve 4% growth in agriculture during the current year. In order to achieve the 4% growth rate, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has taken several steps to facilitate better performance in the agriculture and allied sectors. These include increase in plan outlays, endeavor to increase in overall investment, launching of new projects and programmes during recent years such as Rashtriya Jkrishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM). Substantial allocation has been made under these Schemes and there has been satisfactory performance. Some traditionally foodgrain deficit states have begun contributing their surplus production to the Central Procurement Pool.

There has been quantum jump in production of certified/quality seeds of high yielding varieties during last few years. 250.35 lakh qtls. of certified/quality seeds were produced and made available in 2008-09 as against 194.31 lakh quintals during 2007-08 and 148.10 lakh qtls. during 2006-07. For Kharif 2009, availability of quality seeds is 126.51 lakh qtls. as against the requirement of 110.97 lakh qtls. Thus, there is a surplus of 15.54 lakh qtls.

During the Eleventh Plan period, an area of 14 lakh ha. under micro irrigation has been targeted to be covered with an outlay of Rs. 3400 crore.

Minimum Support Prices of major cereals were increased substantially in the range of 49% to 78% during the last five years.

The total budgetary for the year 2008-2009 was enhanced by more than 80% compared to the budget estimates of 2007-08. It is further proposed to be increased by 11% to Rs. 11915 crores during 2009-10.

Due to a number of steps taken by the Government and farmers' encouraging response thereto, there has been substantial increase in agriculture production. The average growth rate in the agriculture and allied sector has been more than 4% the last 4 years despite decline in growth rate during 2008-09.

#### **Decline in the production of pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and coarse cereals**

1497. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:



- (a) whether production of wheat and rice this year is higher in comparison to last year;
- (b) whether production of pulses, edible oilseeds, sugarcane and coarse cereals have declined this year;
- (c) if so, the factors responsible for decline in production of pulses, edible oilseeds, sugarcane and coarse cereals this year;
- (d) whether Government has chalked out any strategy to help the farmers who are engaged in production of pulses, edible oilseeds, sugarcane and coarse cereals to boost production; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As per 3rd Advance Estimates released on 8th May, 2009, production of pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and coarse cereals in the country during the current year has been lower than their production during last year. The decline in production is due to following factors:-

- Low productivity of oilseeds because of their cultivation under unirrigated i.e rainfed and drought prone areas.
- Use of poor quality seeds and farmers' reluctance to provide cash inputs.
- Susceptibility to pests and diseases.
- Lack of high yielding varieties suitable to the local agro climatic regions.
- Non- availability of hybrids in the major oilseeds like, Groundnut, Sesamum and Soyabean.
- Reduction in area of sugarcane due to shift to more profitable crops like rice and wheat in some States.

(d) and (e) In order to increase the production of pulses, oilseeds and coarse cereals in the country, the Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)" and "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals)" subsumed under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture respectively.

To increase production of sugarcane, a scheme on "Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBCAS)" is under implementation in major sugarcane growing States. The main thrust of the scheme is on the transfer of improved technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing seed production and pest control measures.

The Government is also implementing the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 with an objective to increase the income of farmers by enhancing the economic viability of farming. Many of the

schemes/programmes being implemented by different Ministries/Departments are as per the provisions of National Policy for Farmers, 2007. Besides, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of major pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals and sugarcane have also been increased significantly during 2008-09.

**Suicide pact by farmers of Palamu district**

1498. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that farmers of drought prone Palamu district in Jharkhand have signed a suicide pact;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the failure of monsoon and burden of debt are the main factors forcing farmers to take a decision to commit suicide;

(d) if so, whether Union Government proposes to take any effective step to help the farmers who are under severe burden of debt; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government of India is not aware of any such pact. However, when such a report was published in a newspaper, the Government of Jharkhand got the matter enquired into, through the Deputy Commissioner, Palamu. While the people were disturbed due to successive failures of 3 monsoons, there was no such suicide pact despite instigation by an individual.

(d) and (e) In order to address the problem of indebtedness of farmers, a scheme of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief for Farmers has been implemented in all districts of the country. As per provisional figures, a total of 3.01 crores small and marginal farmers and 0.67 crores other farmers have benefited from the scheme involving debt waiver and debt relief of Rs.65,318.33 crores. Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, farmers with more than 2 hectares of land holding, can now pay 75% of their overdues by 31.12.2009 instead of 30.06.2009. Besides this, in the Union Budget 2009-10, there is a proposal to set up a Task Force to look into the issue of loans to taken by the farmers from private money lenders.

**Agriculture becoming unremunerative**

1499. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that day by day agriculture is becoming unremunerative and farmers are falling into debt trap;

(b) if so, what has been done by Government to provide better returns for their crops;

(c) whether Government has conducted/ would conduct any survey about unremunerative agriculture particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) fixed by the Government provides remunerative prices to farmers. The Government's price policy for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers a number of important factors which include cost of production. The cost of production taken into account includes all paid out costs, besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets, etc. Besides, cost of production includes imputed value of wages of family labour and rent for owned land. The cost also covers depreciation of farm machinery and buildings. As such, the cost of production covers not only actual expenses in cash and kind but also imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour.

During 2008-09, MSP's of Kharif crops were raised substantially over their 2007-08 level. The increase ranged between 29 percent in case of Arhar (Tur) and 94 per cent in case of Nigerseed. To be remunerative, the MSPs fixed for 2008-09 season cover the all-India cost of production as projected by CACP for the respective crops. MSP is in the nature of a minimum guaranteed price for the farmers offered by the Government for their produce in case the market prices fall below that level. If the market offers higher price than MSP, the farmers are free to sell at that price. In order to improve availability of credit to farmers, the Government in June, 2004 announced measures for doubling of flow of credit to agriculture sector within a period of three years. During 2007-08, the Banks disbursed Rs.2,54,657 crore against the target of Rs.2,25,000 crore.

(c) and (d) No specific study has been conducted by the Government and, at present is there no proposal for the same.

#### **Steps to protect fishermen in coastal areas**

1500. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new coastal security measures taken by Government has directly affected the livelihood of fishermen;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since taken any steps to protect the fishermen in coastal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) 'Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations' provides financial assistance to the tune of 75% of the unit cost of a kit consisting of Global Positioning System (GPS), communication equipment, echo-sounder and search & rescue beacon to ensure the safety of fishermen at sea. Besides, Indian Coast Guard regularly conducts community interaction programmes and provides assistance the fishermen while, in distress at sea.

**Indigenous variety of Bt. cotton seeds**

1501. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) has released an indigenous variety of Bt. Cotton seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the difference between the Bt. Cotton seeds available in the market and the new one developed by the CICR;

(d) whether any bio-safety concerns have been expressed;

(e) if so, whether those concerns have been redressed;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 'BN Bt' variety was developed by the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dhanwad, the Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur and the National Research Center on Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB), New Delhi. The genetically modified variety was subjected to bio-safety tests and finally approved for commercial cultivation in India in 2008 in the 84th meeting of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) held on 2nd May, 2008.

(c) The difference in the commercially available Bt cotton hybrids and the newly developed variety (BN Bt) is that the farmers can reuse the seeds of this variety without having to buy seeds from the market every year, as in the case of commercial Bt cotton hybrids.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise, Sir.

(f) Does not arise, Sir.

(g) The bio-safety experiments were conducted as per the guidelines stipulated by the RCGM and GEAC, New Delhi and BN Bt variety was found to be safe.

**Implementation of NFSM in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra**

1502. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under National Food Security Mission;

(b) whether funds released have been spent and objectives achieved;

(c) if so, the details of area and productivity increased;

(d) whether soil fertility programmes contemplated under the mission have been achieved and details of farm level progress;

(e) whether implementation of the scheme resulted in enhanced farm level economy to restore confidence among farmers; and

(f) whether implementation of scheme resulted in promotion and extension of improved technologies i.e., Seed, Integrated Nutrient Management including Micro Nutrient, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and resource conservation technologies along with capacity building of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The funds released to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (till date) are as under:

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Funds released	Expenditure reported by the State
Andhra Pradesh		
2007-08	44.62	26.07
2008-09	84.15	83.78
2009-10	93.91	The year has just commenced and the programme is in progress
Maharashtra		
2007-08	14.14	7.42
2008-09	72.17	68.16
2009-10	56.00	The year has just commenced and the programme is in progress

The implementation of NFSM Programme in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra has shown positive impact in increasing the area/productivity of crops in NFSM districts. In Andhra Pradesh the area under rice increased by 2.35 lakh ha during 2008-09 over 2006-07 (base year when NFSM was not in operation) with a productivity increase by 412 kg/ha. In case of pulses, although the area under pulses has shown a fluctuating trend, yet the productivity was found to be increased by 212 kg/ha during the same period.

In case of Maharashtra, the area under rice was increased by about 0.15 lakh ha with a productivity increase by 108 kg/ha in NFSM districts during 2008-09 over 2006-07 (base year when NFSM was not in operation). In case of wheat, the productivity increase was observed to be by about 245 kg/ha.

(d) In order to maintain soil fertility, there is a provision for providing assistance for distribution of Micro-nutrients and Lime/Gypsum under NFSM. The progress made during two years of implementation of programme i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09 indicated that in Andhra Pradesh a total area of 1.14 lakh ha was covered under micro-nutrient and lime/gypsum application. In case of Maharashtra an area of about 2.82 lakh ha was benefited by micro-nutrient and lime/gypsum application during the same period.

(e) Yes, the scheme has been able to restore confidence among the farmers.

(f) Yes, implementation of the scheme certainly resulted in promotion and extension of improved technology which is visible through increased productivity as submitted at reply of (c).

#### **Ban on export of milk and milk products**

†1503. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production and consumption of milk and dairy products in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total export and import of these products taken place during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the export of milk and dairy products is still being banned by Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the anticipated loss of foreign exchange to Government due to this ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The total Annual production of milk during the last three years are as below:

Year	Milk Production (in million tones)
2006-07	100.9
2007-08	104.8
2008-09	Not available

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Milk Production at National level is by and large sufficient to meet the domestic consumption of milk & milk products. However as per National Sample Survey 63rd round (2006-07), the average monthly consumer expenditure per person on milk & milk products is Rs.56 & Rs.97 in rural & urban areas respectively.

(b) The total value of export & import of milk & milk products during last three years are as below:

Year	Export (value in Rs.)	Import (value in Rs.)
2006-07	4,97,09,49,272	1,12,02,91,396
2007-08	9,60,24,13,848	68,65,05,530
2008-09(April' 08 to Jan' 09)	10,14,15,62,219	71,02,91,726

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c).

#### Centrally sponsored schemes to enhance agriculture production

1504. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for enhancement of agricultural production and productivity in the country; and

(b) to what extent these Schemes have helped to enhance the agricultural production and productivity during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The details of the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for enhancement of agricultural production and productivity in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(b) These schemes have helped to enhance the agricultural production and productivity in the country. The details of production of foodgrains and oilseeds during the last three years are given in the statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*Details of centrally sponsored and central sector schemes for enhancement of agricultural production*

S.No.	Schemes/ Programmes
1	2

#### A: Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

1	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)
2	Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland/Rainfed Farming System
3	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)

1	2
4	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region including Sikkim, Uttarkhand, H.P and J&K
5	Micro Irrigation
6	National Bamboo Mission
7	National Horticulture Mission
8	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms
9	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme
10	National Food Security Mission
11	Rainfed Area Development Programme (New)
12	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (New Scheme)
<b>B: Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>	
1	Agriculture Census
2	Improvement of Agriculture Statistics
3	Jute Technology Mission - (MM- II)
4	National oilseeds and vegetable oil Development Board (NOVOD)
5	National Horticulture Board (including Cold Chain)
6	Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut
7	Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagaland
8	Strengthening of Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute & Regional Fertiliser Control Labs
9	National Project on Promotion of Balanced use of Fertilizer
10	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming
11	Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act. 2001
12	Restructuring / Loan to National Seed Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India (NSC/SFCI)
13	Development and Strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds
14	Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management in the Country including National Institute of Plant Health Management
15	Strengthening and Modernisation of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India



1	2
16	Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level
17	Post Harvest Technology and Management
18	National Rainfed Area Authority
19	Investment in Debentures of State Land Development Banks (SLDSs)
20	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)
21	Cooperative Education and Training
22	Assistance to NCDC for Development of Cooperatives
23	Extension Support to Central Institutes/Directorate of Extension (DOE)
24	Agri-Clinics/Agri-Business Centres
25	Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension
26	Studies in Agricultural Economic Policy and Development
27	Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land based observation (FASAL)
28	Marketing Research Surveys and Information Network (MRIN)
29	Strengthening Agmark Grading & Export Quality Control
30	Development of Market Infrastructure. Grading and Standardisation
31	Gramin Bhandran Yojana
32	Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)
33	Strengthening /Promoting Agricultural Information System
34	Capacity Building to enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture & Registration of Organic Products Aboard
35	Secretariat Economic Service
36	Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through Training, Testing and Demonstration
37	Soil and Land Use Survey of India
38	Grant in aid to National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)
39	Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens (New Scheme)
<b>C: State Plan Scheme</b>	
1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
2	Watershed Development in Shifting cultivation areas of North Eastern States

**Statement-II**

*Details of production of foodgrains and oilseeds during last three years*

*Estimates of Area, Production and Yield and Total Foodgrains*

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)					Production ('000 Tonnes)					Yield (Kg./Hectare)				
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	6807.0	6266.8	7167.7	7274.0	7387.0	13697.0	13396.0	16951.0	16229.0	19303.0	2012	2138	2365	2231	2613
Arunachal Pradesh	191.1	192.6	198.7	202.0	200.3	244.1	226.9	240.9	245.7	248.5	1277	1178	1212	1216	1241
Assam	2742.0	2575.5	2597.5	2380.0	2518.0	4035.0	3618.2	3677.8	3060.0	3470.0	1472	1405	1416	1286	1378
Bihar	7005.2	6463.2	6548.4	6702.4	7028.6	11212.6	7704.4	8586.8	11098.6	10864.1	1601	1192	1311	1656	1546
Chhattisgarh	5256.1	5129.4	5145.9	5056.0	5084.0	6469.8	5023.0	5714.8	5805.0	6291.9	1231	979	1111	1148	1238
Goa	63.2	63.4	63.7	65.4	63.9	181.1	155.7	159.8	147.4	133.6	2866	2456	2509	2254	2091
Gujarat	4033.8	3724.3	3967.0	4568.0	4481.0	6571.3	5257.5	6154.Q	6499.0	8206.0	1629	1412	, 1551	1423	1831
Haryana	4300.0	4240.2	4268.8	4351.0	4476.0	13193.1	13109.0	12998.1	14763.0	15307.8	3068	3092	3045	3393	3420
Himachal Pradesh	807.4	838.6	798.1	806.4	812.4	1399.4	1612.3	1381.4	1382.2	1558.1	1733	1923	1731	1714	1918
Jammu & Kashmir	899.2	889.2	881.9	907.5	918.6	1529.6	1499.0	1482.0	1572.7	1572.1	1701	1686	1680	1733	1711
Jharkhand	1950.0	1872.1	1926.6	2379.1	2436.4	2905.0	2311.1	2067.6	3686.8	4164.5	1490	1234	1073	1550	1709
Karnataka	6881.7	7563.0	7596.0	7446.0	7871.0	6562.1	10495.0	13489.0	9599.0	12186.0	954	1388	1776	1289	1548
Kerala	299.3	294.5	287.6	274.8	243.0	579.0	670.9	638.3	640.5	539.7	1935	2278	2219	2331	2221
Madhya Pradesh	12788.5	12473.0	11678.1	11777.2	11288.9	15956.7	14104.8	13195.0	13747.0	12070.5	1248	1131	1130	1167	1069

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Maharashtra	12008.1	12605.3	12746.0	13452.0	13207.0	10323.0	10540.7	12087.0	12645.1	15191.7	860	836	948	940	1150
Manipur	166.4	187.4	177.8	177.8	183.6	391.9	447.8	398.5	398.5	421.8	2355	2390	2241	2241	2297
Meghalaya	134.9	134.5	125.8	128.6	130.7	233.8	225.2	183.1	231.5	231.8	1733	1674	1455	1800	1774
Mizoram	75.2	66.0	74.0	68.5	67.1	139.4	124.6	129.8	56.3	19.1	1854	1888	1754	822	285
Nagaland	262.6	255.8	263.1	294.4	302.0	409.8	403.5	424.8	436.2	473.2	1561	1577	1615	1482	1567
Orissa	5388.1	5299.7	5456.7	5403.7	5489.0	7156.9	6889.7	7359.7	7344.7	8143.3	1328	1300	1349	1359	1484
Punjab	6293.6	6354.3	6317.6	6301.9	6302.7	24729.4	25670.7	25184.2	25313.1	26815.1	3929	4040	3986	4017	4255
Rajasthan	13972.0	12054.9	12448.6	12698.0	13607.4	17993.8	12150.8	11445.0	14208.8	16058.7	1288	1008	919	1119	1180
Sikkim	71.6	73.9	74.1	74.1	81.0	99.9	103.9	100.3	100.3	111.6	1395	1406	1354	1354	1378
Tamil Nadu	2864.2	3295.9	3316.9	3166.1	3097.5	4406.6	6175.8	6127.2	8263.0	6582.3	1539	1874	1847	2610	2125
Tripura	249.5	255.4	256.9	262.6	247.1	529.1	556.4	563.6	630.0	633.3	2121	2179	2194	2399	2563
Uttar Pradesh	20187.3	19293.8	19640.9	20039.6	19084.0	44246.5	37836.3	40410.2	41214.5	42094.8	2192	1961	2057	2057	2206
Uttarakhand	1031.0	1038.0	1030.0	986.0	1006.0	1724.0	1761.0	1594.0	1735.0	1796.0	1672	1697	1548	1760	1785
West Bengal	6611.9	6475.7	6442.2	6362.8	6355.8	16009.7	16055.4	15608.9	15974.5	16050.2	2421	2479	2423	2511	2525
A & N Islands	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	9.7	31.5	29.7	31.2	31.3	24.1	2739	2583	2713	2746	2485
D & N Haveli	22.2	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.9	31.1	32.6	33.1	33.1	33.1	1401	1430	1445	1445	1445
Delhi	40.7	35.3	37.1	36.3	35.9	123.5	102.1	117.8	123.6	119.9	3034	2892	3175	3405	3340
Daman & Diu	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.1	1613	1733	1548	1548	1417
Pondicherry	28.1	29.0	28.4	28.4	25.4	68.7	67.6	61.9	61.9	54.1	2445	2331	2180	2180	2130
ALL INDIA :	123446.5	120078.0	121599.6	123708.0	124067.5	213189.4	198362.8	208601.6	217282.1	230775.0	1727	1652	1715	1756	1860

*Estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Total Oilseeds*

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)					Production ('000 Tonnes)					Yield (Kg./Hectare)				
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	2546.3	2918.4	2922.0	2235.0	2657.0	1614.1	2209.4	2041.0	1362.0	3390.0	634	757	698	609	1276
Arunachal Pradesh	26.5	25.9	27.1	27.1	26.6	27.3	27.0	22.7	22.7	25.6	1030	1042	838	838	962
Assam	299.0	277.4	243.4	270.5	266.0	157.0	146.8	113.2	134.0	139.0	525	529	465	495	523
Bihar	140.6	131.8	139.0	142.9	140.8	123.8	116.9	136.5	147.4	137.9	881	887	982	1031	979
Chhattisgarh	293.9	290.7	302.1	321.1	361.8	127.0	123.7	126.5	161.4	192.6	432	426	419	503	532
Goa	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.7	5.7	5.4	7.9	4.6	7.0	1727	1588	2394	1769	1892
Gujarat	2979.4	3016.1	3032.0	2828.0	2920.0	5665.0	2986.9	4682.0	2569.0	4725.0	1901	990	1544	908	1618
Haryana	644.8	714.6	734.2	621.0	529.3	997.8	840.5	825.2	834.6	642.8	1547	1176	1124	1344	1214
Himachal Pradesh	16.2	19.0	15.1	14.9	14.7	9.2	12.0	5.2	7.1	6.5	568	632	344	477	442
Jammu & Kashmir	63.0	110.4	6.3	69.4	63.0	42.1	124.2	2.7	42.3	53.3	668	1125	429	610	846
Jharkhand	34.0	29.0	27.3	118.5	124.4	8.0	7.0	8.5	50.0	68.8	235	241	311	422	553
Karnataka	2267.4	2674.0	2857.0	2354.0	2276.0	934.1	1570.0	1715.0	1125.0	1549.0	412	587	600	478	681

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kerala	3.9	2.4	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.4	590	792	667	889	706
Madhya Prd.	5362.1	5760.2	5668.3	6086.7	6258.1	5623.6	4797.7	5721.9	5814.2	6352.0	1049	833	1009	955	1015
Maharashtra	2763.0	3359.0	3648.0	3863.0	3825.0	2921.0	2744.1	3373.0	3721.0	4874.0	1057	817	925	963	1274
Manipur	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	500	444			
Meghalaya	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.0	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	653	663	684	673	670
Mizoram	7.5	7.3	4.8	4.1	3.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	3.8	0.8	720	767	1125	927	229
Nagaland	58.2	70.3	67.8	69.5	76.0	66.8	81.9	62.8	62.6	68.1	1148	1165	926	901	896
Orissa	304.5	316.0	332.0	318.1	323.2	156.9	179.5	187.7	175.1	196.6	515	568	565	550	608
Punjab	87.3	91.4	81.7	70.4	59.4	103.8	100.4	89.6	78.2	76.5	1189	1098	1097	1111	1288
Rajasthan	3226.1	5133.4	5257.0	4508.0	3995.4	3996.8	5541.1	5964.0	5166.8	4197.6	1239	1079	1134	1146	1051
Sikkim	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.6	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.5	747	768	727	727	872
Tamil Nadu	695.0	715.7	709.9	592.4	659.3	963.6	1061.1	1152.9	1083.5	1146.7	1386	1483	1624	1829	1739
Tripura	5.2	5.4	5.5	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.1	2.7	731	722	709	705	675
Uttar Prd.	1088.7	1105.6	1073.5	1234.2	1340.1	927.8	952.3	1066.5	1033.3	1146.8	852	861	993	837	856
Uttaranchal	37.0	41.0	35.0	28.0	30.0	34.0	38.0	30.0	21.0	29.0	919	927	857	750	967
West Bengal	683.7	677.5	641.1	703.4	707.1	650.7	652.9	610.4	645.4	705.1	952	964	952	918	997
D & N Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Delhi	4.2	4.1	3.8	0.2	3.1	1.7	5.0	2.9	0.3	2.7	405	1220	763	1500	.....
Pondicherry	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	1.6	1800	1941	1778	1778	1778
ALL INDIA	23662.9	27523.3	27862.8	26512.7	26692.6	25186.3	24353.5	27977.9	24289.4	29755.3	1064	885	1004	916	1115

#### **International co-operation in Agriculture Sector**

1505. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the international co-operation in the field of agriculture; and
- (b) to what extent this co-operation grew during the last 2 years and what steps are being taken for further integrated growth of international co-operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The thrust of international cooperation in the field of agriculture, through multilateral and bi-lateral route, is to further strengthen Indian agriculture and assist developing countries in capacity building under South-South Cooperation. The cooperation in the field of agriculture is being pursued through our membership and role in the organizations such as FAO and WFP and the mechanism of Memorandum of Understanding/Agreements/Work Plans signed with the interested countries.

India's advocacy role in FAO and Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and assistance to developing and least developed countries have been appreciated internationally.

- (b) More than 20 MoUs/Agreements/Work Plans have been signed during the last two years in the field of agriculture and allied activities.

Pursuit of International Cooperation is guided by the national interest in the field of agriculture. In order to make cooperation comprehensive and holistic the government encourage trade and promotes business cooperation. Cooperation with countries and institutions which have technology relevant to the country is also encouraged.

#### **Role of Central Government in agricultural marketing**

1506. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the role Central Government is playing in the field of Agricultural Marketing; and
- (b) the expectations of the State Governments from the Centre and to what extent and in what manner the Central Government proposes to meet those expectations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Since agriculture is a State subject, the Central Government is playing the role of a facilitator to the State Governments/Union Territories in the field of agricultural marketing on policies for development, improvement of agricultural marketing infrastructure and for formulation of uniform marketing practices to ensure better price realization by the farmers.

- (b) The expectations of the State Governments are for technical advice and support by the Central Government for strengthening the efforts made by them for development/strengthening of

agricultural marketing in the States. The budget component for development/strengthening of agricultural marketing infrastructure is met from different plan schemes being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture under Macro Management Scheme, Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission, Marketing Research and Information Network (AGMARKNET), Construction of Rural Godowns, Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization. The technical advice on the matters relating to agricultural marketing is rendered by the two organizations under the Ministry of Agriculture viz. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), Faridabad and Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, (NIAM), Jaipur.

#### **Monitoring of Kharif crops sowing**

1507. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has advised States to monitor constantly Kharif sowing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the advise is due to delay in monsoon; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, convened the meeting of the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries alongwith the technical persons of the States in the Central and Southern parts of the country on 25.6.2009 to review the impact of slow progress of monsoon on the sowings of agriculture crops and alternate plans if the current trends continues. In view of the prevalent weather conditions, the states have drawn up contingency Crop Plan for implementation, if the rains are delayed/not received by 15th July, 2009. Following this, three video conferences were held involving the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam and Bihar. On 14th July, Video Conferencing by Secretary (AMC) with Principal Secretary, Agriculture of the States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Bihar, Maharashtra and M.P. was organized to discuss the progress of Monsoon and the crops coverage so far.

The Government is closely monitoring the situation on day to day basis. The States have also been advised to identify the pockets of distress, if any, and take remedial measures. The Ministry also intends to increase the allocation under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and give more flexibility to States to use these Schemes to meet the contingent situation particularly for purchase and distribution of seeds for alternate crops/varieties and support for micro-irrigation etc.

### Establishment of agricultural extension centres

1508. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Agricultural Extension Centres in the country;
- (b) the details of such centres established during the last two years and those proposed to be established during the current year; and
- (c) the areas deficient in regard to this facility and the steps being taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Agriculture has not established any Agriculture Extension Centre in the country. However, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Directorate of Extension has established Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) in 586 districts of 31 States/UTs of the country. ATMA aims at making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by way of institutionalizing a mechanism at the district level.

The Extension Management Unit of DOE has established 6461 Agri-Clinic & Agri-Business Centres (ACABCs) in the country till 30th June 2009. Under the scheme, unemployed agricultural graduates are being encouraged to undergo training free of cost in selected Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) in respective states. The NTIs are provided with handholding for assisting the trained agriculture graduates upto one year in getting the loan sanctioned from commercial banks and execution of the project/agri-ventures.

DAC has established Kisan Call Centres (KCC) in 25 different locations of the country covering all States/UT's catering to the needs of farming community nationwide. KCCs provide instant information through toll free number "1800-180-1551" in 22 local dialects for queries on agriculture and allied sectors.

- (b) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III (See below).
- (c) Not applicable.

### **Statement-I**

#### *State-wise list of ATMA districts*

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Districts	Nos.
1	2	3	4
1	A.P.	Adilabad, Chittoor, Kurnool, Prakasham, Srikakulam, Krishna, Ananthapur, Kadapa, Nizamabad & Ranga Reddy, Guntur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Warangal,	18
		Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godawari, West Godawari	4



1	2	3	4
2	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Gaya, Katihar, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Patna, Rohtas, Saharsa, Saran, Vaishali & West Champaran	15
		Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gopalganj; Jehanabad, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabhua), Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Nalanda, Nawada, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul	23
3	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Kabirdham, Raigarh, Surguja	5
		Bijapur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir, Jashpur, Korba, Korla, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, North Bastar, Kanker, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, South Bastar, Dantewada	13
4	Delhi	Delhi	1
5	Goa	Entire Goa as one district	1
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bharuch, Dahod, Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Valsad, Anand, Banaskanta, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehasana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	8
			18
7	Haryana	Hissar, Karnal, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Panipat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Mahendergarh at Narnaul, Mewat at Nuh, Jhajjar, Jind, Bhiwani & Palwal	21
8	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Una	7
		Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmour, Solan	5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag, Budgam, Kargil, Kupwara, Leh, Samba, Kathua, Poonch, Reasi, Udhampur, Ramban & Kishatwar in Jammu Div., Srinagar, Ganderbal, Pulwama, Kulgam, Shopian, Baramulla & Bandipora in Kashmir Division.	19
10	Jharkhand	Chatra, Dumka, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Palamau, Saraikela, West Singhbhum, Bokaro, Deogarh, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Kodarma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Simdega	22

1	2	3	4
11	Karnataka	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Chitadurga, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Haveri, Hassan, Koppal, Kolar, Kodagu (Coorg), Shimoga, Chitraballapur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Ramanagaram, Mandya, Mysore, Udupi, D. Kannada, U. Kannada, Tumkur, Davanagere, Gadag, Dharwad, Bellary, Raichur and Bangalkote	29
12	Kerala	Alappuzha, Kasargod, Idukki, Palakkad, Trivanthapuram, Wayanad	6
		Ernakulam, Kannur, Kollam, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Malappuram Pathanamthitta, Thrissur	8
13	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara/ Dindori, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone (West Nimar), Morena, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Shahdol, Tikamgarh, Ujjain	15
		Ashoknagar, Anuppur, Barwani, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Harda, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa (East Nimar), Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsingpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Umaria, Vidisha, Alirajpur, Singrauli	35
14	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurga, Sangli, Thane, Washim, Wardha, Yavatmal, Raigarh, Seed, Dhule, Bhandara, Jalgaon, Nasik, Gondia, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Solapur, Chandrapur, Satara, Nagpur	33
15	Orissa	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanat Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Kandhamal Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Naupada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh,	13
		Cuttack, Puri, Kalahandi, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Nayagarh, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Sonapur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Angul, Boudh	17
16	Punjab	Amritsar, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ropar (Rup Nagar), Sangrur, Taran-Taran, Mohali	10

1	2	3	4
		Barnala, Bhatinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahar	10
17	Rajasthan	Alwar, Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Baran, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sriganga Nagar, Sirohi, Sikar, Swaimadhopur, Tonk	22
		Barmer, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjunu, Kota, Udaipur	10
18	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Erode, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin), Tirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar, Trichy, Nagapattinam, Sivagangal, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramnad, Namakkal, Theni, Dindugal, Perambalur, Kanyakumari, Tiruvarur, Villupuram, Kancheepuram, Thanjavur, Thiruvalur, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Karur.	28
19	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar, Haridwar, Pethoragarh, Rudra Paryag and Tehri.	8
			5
20	U.P.	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Auraiya, Barabanki, Bareilly, Baghpat, Basti, Baharaich, Badaun, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kaushambhi, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Lucknow, Maharajanj, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Partapgarh, Saharanpur, SantKabir Nagar, Shravasti, Varanasi	32
		Gautambudh Nagar, Etah, Ferozabad, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Fatehpur, Sultanpur, Balrampur, Deobaria, Unnav, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Muradabad, Jhotibaphule Nagar, Chandosi, Gazipur, Mirzapur, Santravidas Nagar, Ajamgarh, Mau, Balia, Ambedkar Nagar, Bijnor, Lakhimpur Khiri, Buland Sahar, Rampur, Mathura, Raibarelli, Hardoi, Banda, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Sonebhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad, Khushi Ram Nagar	39
21	West Bengal	Bankura, Cooch behar, Malda, Murshidabad, Midnapore (East), North 24-Parganas	6
		Darjeeling, Jalpaigudi, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Virbhum, Burdwan, Nadia, Hugli, Hawrah, South 24-Parganas, Purulia, West Medinipur, Siliguri	13

1	2	3	4
22	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Lower subansiri, Papumpare, Tirap, West Kameng	7
		Along, Anini, Anjaw, Changlang, Daporijo, Kurung Kumey, Seppa, Tawang, Yingkiong	9
23	Assam	Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Golaghat, Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, NC Hills, Sivasagar, Tinsukia	12
24	Manipur	Imphal (E), Imphal (W), Senapati, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Churachandrapur, Chandel, Ukhrul & Tamenglong	9
25	Mizoram	Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib & Lunglei.	4
		Serchhip, Mamit, Lawngtlai and Saiha	4
26	Meghalaya		0
27	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima & Mokokchung	3
		Tuensang, Mon, Phek, Zunheboto, Wokha, Longleng, Kiphire, Peren	8
28	Sikkim	East Distt, South Distt.	2
		North District, West District	2
29	Tripura	North Tripura-Dharma Nagar, South Tripura - Udaipur, West Tripura & Dalahai	4
30	A & N	Entire A&N as one district	1
31	Pondicherry	Puducherry, Karaikal	2
TOTAL			586

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Agriculture Graduates Trained and Agri-ventures established under ACABCs Scheme*

*(Period from 01/04/2002 to 30/06/2009)*

S.No.	State	Applications Reed (No.)	Graduates Trained (No.)			Ventures Established (No.)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	872	743	62	805	296	24	320
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	3	00	3	1	00	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	253	214	33	247	60	05	65
4	Bihar	2365	2264	75	2339	718	19	737
5	Chandigarh	01	01	00	01	00	00	00
6	Chhattisgarh	264	153	04	157	73	03	76
7	Delhi	03	03	00	03	00	00	00
8	Goa	04	00	02	02	00	01	01
9	Gujarat	562	485	22	507	163	07	170
10	Haryana	241	221	03	224	63	00	63
11	Himachal Pradesh	224	208	11	219	66	00	66
12	Jammu & Kashmir	772	624	100	724	66	02	68
13	Jharkand	354	304	46	350	43	00	43
14	Karnataka	1919	1774	75	1849	723	11	734
15	Kerala	156	105	45	150	17	06	23
16	Madhya Pradesh	538	492	06	498	137	01	138
17	Maharashtra	3109	2865	182	3047	1077	46	1123
18	Manipur	278	181	96	277	40	11	51
19	Meghalaya	01	01	00	01	00	00	00
20	Mizoram	34	15	19	34	00	00	00
21	Nagaland	117	90	24	114	09	01	10
22	Orissa	450	350	59	409	71	03	74
23	Pondicherry	33	31	02	33	13	02	15
24	Punjab	192	180	09	189	55	02	57
25	Rajasthan	1910	1827	47	1874	620	09	629
26	Sikkim	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
27	Tamil Nadu	1182	906	206	1112	357	55	412
28	Tripura	03	01	00	01	00	00	00
29	Uttar Pradesh	3329	3274	07	3281	1482	01	1483
30	Uttaranchal	211	187	11	198	47	02	49
31	West Bengal	362	320	10	330	51	02	53
<b>TOTAL :</b>		19815	17822	1156	18978	6248	213	6461

*Statement-III*

*List of State-wise 25 KCC locations*

S.No.	KCC Location	Name of the State/UT	Addresses of KCC Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, Helpbell, Fiat No. 11, 1st Floor, Khan Latif Khan Estate, L.B. Stadium Road, Nampalty, Hyderabad 500001
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., H/o Mrs. Hage (Rubu), 1st Floor, Above Rubu Construction, Itanagar-7901113
3.	Guwahati	Assam, Manipur, Nagaland	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, 13 Green Path, G.S. Road Uiubani, Behind S.B. Deorah College, Guwahati-781007 Kisan ghy@hotmail.com
4	Samastipur	Bihar	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, Digital Computer, Bazar Sametee Road, Muktapur, Samastipur, Bihar
5.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, Shop No.5, Beside Gurunanak Hall, Shyam Nagar, Inside Nurunakak Dwar Telibandha, Raipur, Chhatisgarh.
6.	Pitampura, New Delhi	Delhi	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, C-123, 7th Floor, PP Tower, Netaji Subhash Palace, Prtampura, New Delhi-110034
7.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, UL-17/18/21, Fairdeal House, Opp. Xavier's Ladies Hostel, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad -380009
8.	Chandigarh.	Haryana, Punjab & Chandigarh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, SCO 315-316, 2nd Floor, Sector 35 B, Chandigarh.
9.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, Cabin 202, PC Chambers, The Mall, Shimla, H.P
10	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, 91-A Gandhi Nagar, Jammu-180001

1	2	3	4
11.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, Digital Computers, 1st & 2nd Floor, Jai Bala Ji Bhawan, Loh Kothi, Ratu Road, Ranchi-834005
12.	Bangalore	Karnataka	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, Tirupati Balaji Towers, Flat No.4, Building No.35/13, Langford Road Cross, Bangalore- 560025
13.	Trichur	Kerala & Lakshadweep	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, Minerva Academy, 3rd Floor, Rohini Plaza Masjid Road, Kokala, Trichur-680021 minervastsr@gmail.com
14.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, C/o M/s. Biz Proxy Solutions, 3rd Floor, Samdaria Yatri Niwas, Old Sheela Talkies, Civil Lines, Jabalpur, M.P.
15.	Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, 115, Gupta Sadan, C.A. Road, Nagpur-440008
16.	Shillong	Meghalaya	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, 2nd Floor, House of Sh. S. Ghosh, Jail Road, Shillong-793001.
17.	Aizawl	Mizoram	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, B-5, Ramihar Veng, Bishop Road, Aizawl-796007
18.	Bhubneshwar	Orissa	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 34 Jaydev Nagar, Nageshwar Tangi HB Colony, Lewis Road Bhubneshwar-751002
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, U-5 Krishna Appts., C-4 Hathi Babu Marg Bani Park, Jaipur-302016 Tel:09414223450 Kccjaipur@hotmail.com
20.	Veorali, Gangtok	Sikkim	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, 3rd Floor, 5 ways, Veorali-737102
21.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, Avaya Infosystems, No.340 Abi Call taxi building, Near Karnatka Bank, D.B. Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-641002

1	2	3	4
22.	Agartata	Tripura	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd., 133, Bipani Britan, Durga Choumohani, Tripura West, Agartala-799002.
23.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	M/s CARETEL infotech Ltd, 508-A Software Technology Park, UPSIDC Complex, A-1/4 Lakhapur, Kanpur-208024 U.P.
24.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, C/O M/s Devbhoomi Yellow Pages. H.No. 110/208, Park Road, Laxman Chowk, Dehradun-248001
25.	Kolkata	West Bengal & Andaman Nicobar Islands	M/s CARETEL Infotech Ltd, 12A CAMAC Street 2nd floor Unit-2A Kolkata-700017 Tel:098301 86544 cc.ccu@caretelindia.com

#### Shrinking of Cultivable Land

1509. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that availability of cultivable land in India is shrinking;
- if so, the cultivable land in different States in 1975, 1985, 1995, and 2005; and
- the steps being taken to convert arid, barren and marshy land into cultivable land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Cultivable Land in India has decreased from 184800 Thousand Hectares in 1975-76 to 182708 Thousand Hectares in 2006-07.

(b) A statement on State-wise cultivable land in Agricultural year 1975-76, 1985-86, 1995-96 and 2005-06 (Provisional) is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Union Government has set up a National Rainfed Area Authority as an advisory, policy making; and monitoring body to provide knowledge inputs regarding systematic up-gradation and management of country's dryland and rainfed agriculture. Programmes like National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas, Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded lands in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone River, Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas, Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils and other externally aided projects are being implemented on watershed approach for development of rainfed and degraded land including arid and barren land through soil and water moisture conservation measures.



The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is implementing three Centrally Sponsored area development programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis. One of the main objectives of these programmes is conservation and development of natural resources i.e. land, water and vegetative cover. During last five years, a total of 5487 projects covering an area of 2.92 million hectares under DPAP, 392 projects covering an area 0.196 million hectares under DDP and 452 projects covering an area of 2.26 million hectares have been sanctioned under IWDP.

**Statement**

*State-wise Cultivable land for the Agricultural Year 1975-76, 1985-86,  
1995-96 and 2005-06*

State/Union Territory	1975-76	1985-86	1995-96	(Thousand Hectares)
				2005-06 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15800	16206	15892	15772
Arunachal Pradesh	452	291	293	418
Assam	3255	3228	3229	3224
Bihar	11661	11265	10925	6638
Chhattisgarh*				5590
Goa	228	221	197	197
Gujarat	12443	12336	12355	12412
Haryana	3784	3806	3769	3784
Himachal Pradesh	789	809	811	813
Jammu & Kashmir	1066	1061	1051	1050
Jharkhand*				4184
Karnataka	12834	12867	12904	12905
Kerala	2446	2438	2446	2323
Madhya Pradesh	22488	22818	22762	17337
Maharashtra	21123	21190	21175	21167
Manipur	164	164	164	232
Meghalaya	1100	1161	1074	1058
Mizoram	584	584	445	218

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	113	615	626	644
Orissa	7764	7912	7924	7473
Punjab	4289	4291	4250	4270
Rajasthan	25949	25831	25703	25621
Sikkim *		114	114	155
Tamilnadu	8519	8421	8334	8164
Tripura	355	312	310	310
Uttarakhand *				1504
Uttar Pradesh	21052	20843	20819	19268
West Bengal	6316	6117	5850	5749
A & Nicobar Islands	67	80	70	47
Chandigarh *		3	3	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	25	24	24
Daman & Diu *		6	7	3
Delhi	100	74	63	58
Lakshya Deep	3	2	3	3
Pondicherry	36	35	34	31
ALL-INDIA :	184800	185127	183626	182648

\* These States/UTs were created later on. For some years, data for these State/UTs are not available.

#### **Risk of drought due to delayed monsoon**

†1510. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the possibility of drought is looming large due to delay in monsoon;
- the Government's norms to define the drought;
- whether Government has taken comprehensive steps to deal with the drought; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As reported by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), during the period 1.6.2009 to 8.7.2009, the country as a whole received 151 mm of rainfall against normal average rainfall of 234.7 mm,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

with a deviation of (-) 36%. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions in the country, 2 received excess rainfall, 9 received normal rainfall, 19 received deficient rainfall and the remaining 6 received scanty rainfall.

Declaration of drought is made by the respective State Governments taking into account various factors. This year, the Government of Manipur and Jharkhand have so far declared the drought affected areas in their State.

(c) and (d) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. Financing of relief expenditure is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Funds are readily available with the State Governments under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for taking necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India and State Government concerned contribute to this Fund in the ratio of 3:1. Additional assistance, over and above the CRF, is considered from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), for natural calamities of severe nature, in accordance with an established procedure and on submission of Memorandum by the affected State. There are laid down items and norms for assistance from CRF/NCCF, for provision of assistance to the affected persons in the wake of natural calamities.

#### **Implementation of debt-waiver scheme in Kerala**

1511. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount spent in Debt waiver and Debt-relief scheme 2008, in Kerala;
- (b) whether Government of Kerala has requested to include farmers who have settled their dues before 29th February, 2008, also in the scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Plan to provide fair price to farmers for their produce**

†1512. SHRI SUBHASH PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated/is formulating any new plan to provide fair price to farmers for their produce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the efforts made in this regard during the last three years to remove the middlemen and the amount of success achieved thereby;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the reasons for the increasing starvation among the farmers as well as the increasing prosperity among the middlemen;

(e) whether there is any proposal to provide subsidy on wheat and rice in this fiscal year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Through Minimum Support Prices for major agricultural commodities, the Government seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers a number of important factors which include cost of production. The cost of production taken into account includes all paid out costs, besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets, etc. Besides, cost of production includes imputed value of wages of family labour and rent for owned land. The cost also covers depreciation of farm machinery and buildings. As such, the cost of production covers not only actual expenses in cash and kind but also imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour.

Food Corporation of India (FCI) and agencies of the State Government procure all the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and incentive bonus, if any. However, farmers are free to sell their produce either to FCI and State Government agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

(c) and (d) In addition to direct procurement from farmers by Government agencies, the Government has initiated various measures to improve marketing of agricultural commodities. The State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 has been revised by various states to bring about reforms in agricultural marketing. Contract farming, direct marketing and public-private partnership in management and development of agricultural markets are the major instruments of change among others.

In order to benefit the farmers as well as to maximize procurement of wheat and rice FCI and State Government agencies also involve other agencies where the infrastructure is weak so as to avoid distress sale.

(e) and (f) Foodgrains are supplied to targeted families under Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS) at subsidized prices. The difference between the economic cost of the FCI/State agencies and the Central Issue Prices of foodgrains fixed for the targeted families are reimbursed, to FCI/State agencies undertaking decentralized procurement, as food subsidy.

#### **National insurance scheme for farmer**

1513. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of farmers who are covered under National Insurance Scheme in the country till 2008-09;
- (b) the figure of claims made by the farmers under this scheme till 2008-09; and
- (c) percentage of claims settled by the Insurance Companies under this scheme till 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Since inception of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in Rabi 1999-2000 to Rabi 2008-09, total number of 13,45,40,946 farmers have been covered.

(b) and (c) As per provisions of the scheme, farmers are not required to file/lodge any claims. The scheme operates on area approach basis. Accordingly, the payment of claims in a notified area becomes payable if there is a short fall in yield against guaranteed yield due to any non-preventable risk in other words, if the current season's yield is less than the threshold yield of the notified unit area for the insured crop, all farmers in the notified area growing insured crop become eligible for compensation.

Indemnity claims under the scheme are calculated and settled by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) which is the Implementing Agency of the Scheme. AIC have cleared the claims amounting to Rs.12,68,539.88 lakh till Kharif 2008 season. Out of these claims, 94% have already been settled by AIC. The claims of Rabi 2008-09 season are not yet processed by the AIC as the cut off date for receipt of yield data commences from July onwards depending upon the State and Crop notified.

#### **Utilisation of marine resources**

1514. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps being taken to ensure maximum utilisation of our resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and deep sea areas of our country;
- (b) whether Government will give assistance to exploit such marine resources;
- (c) the number of deep sea fishing trawlers presently using our waters; and
- (d) the targets set for the next three years in deep sea fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy, 2004 has been adopted for sustainable development of fisheries in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Deep sea fishing guidelines are also under operation under which Letter of Permits (LOP) are issued to the Indian Companies/firms to operate resource specific deep-sea fishing vessels to fish in the Indian EEZ beyond territorial waters.

(b) Under a Scheme of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), assistance is provided for conversion of fishing trawlers into tuna long liners. So far, 225 such trawlers have been converted to tuna long liners under the scheme.

(c) There are 74 number of resource specific deep-sea fishing vessels of different categories belonging to 18 Companies/Firms which have been authorized to fish in the EEZ.

(d) Based on a report of a Working Group for revalidating the potential of fishery resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the maximum number of permissible vessels that could be allowed under each resource-specific category has been worked out. However, no year-wise targets are fixed for induction of deep-sea fishing vessels. Applications for LOPs are considered on merits.

#### **Revised estimate for Jakhau Fishery Harbour Project**

1515. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has accorded approval to Jakhau Fishery Harbour Project as 100 per cent Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) whether the initial cost of the project has escalated due to delayed environment clearance by GOI thereby raising the difference of amount to 2341.00 lakhs, which is yet to be paid to Gujarat Government by GOI;

(c) if so, the action taken by GOI so far, for the release of excess expenditure;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat has sent the detailed report regarding revised estimated cost; and

(e) if so, the time by when the revised cost will be released to Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India had in May 1993 accorded approval for development of a fishing harbour at Jakhau in Kutch District of Gujarat at a cost of Rs.1143.60 lakh with 100% Central assistance due to its strategic location. Entire approved cost of Rs. 1143.60 lakh has been released to the State Government in six instalments for completion of the project.

(b) to (e) The Government of Gujarat could not complete the project within the approved cost of Rs. 1143.60 lakh and time period of three years. They submitted a Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) proposal initially with a cost escalation from Rs.1143.60 lakh to Rs.3319.34 lakh in February 2000. The project cost was subsequently again revised on several occasions by the State Government to (i) Rs.2925 lakh in October, 2000, (ii) Rs.2455 lakh in March, 2002, (iii) Rs.5291 lakh in May, 2005, (iv) Rs.3157 lakh in November, 2006 and (v) Rs.3483.90 lakh in March 2007. The Government of Gujarat reported that delay in obtaining environmental clearance is one of the reasons among others for the

cost escalation. After examination of the Revised Cost Estimate (RCE), the Government of Gujarat has been repeatedly requested to submit a complete, comprehensive and final RCE.

**Relief to farmers under Debt Relief Scheme who had settled their dues**

1516. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of debt relief to the farmers announced by the Union Government;
- (b) for Kerala, debt relief were given during the months of January to March 2008, those who have taken loan from the Co-operative Banks and become over due and so, whether Government intended to give the benefits to the farmers who have already settled their dues during this period on One Time Settlement; and
- (c) if not, what are the measures being taken to give relief to such farmers also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Research and Development in Agriculture**

1517. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Agricultural Research and Development in the country as compared to other development Countries;
- (b) the details of steps taken to accelerate the research and Development activities to increase productivity and quality of agricultural products in view of the growing population of the country;
- (c) whether Government has signed any agreement with other countries for mutual co-operation in agricultural research; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) India has positioned herself well in as far as agricultural research and development is concerned. The agricultural research and development in the country has received a boost in the XIth Plan with an increased Plan Outlay of Rs. 12023 crores as compared to Rs.5368 crores during Xth Plan. Though India is spending only 0.34 percent of agricultural GDF in agricultural R&D as compared to 0.72 percent in sub-Sahara Africa and 0.40 percent in China, Indian agriculture research and development has excelled in various spheres of biotechnology and molecular biology research leading to enhanced agriculture production and productivity as is evident from the fact that India has achieved self-sustenance as far as food production is concerned.

(b) Following major initiatives have been taken up:-

1. National Agricultural Innovation Project has been initiated to reform agricultural R&D, strengthen value chain, improve livelihood security in the backward districts of India and conduct basic and strategic research involving private entrepreneurs, NGOs, farmers organizations as partners.
2. A mega program on quality seed production has been launched for distribution of the improved varieties developed through R&D to farmers and other stake holders.
3. A network program on 'climate change' has been launched for better understanding of the changing climate phenomenon and to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies for lowering the impact of climate stress on agricultural production and productivity.
4. A new national institute on abiotic stress has been set up. It has also been decided to set up a national institute of biotic stress and national institute of agricultural biotechnology.
5. Several new programmes on mitigation of greenhouse gases, nano technology, bioprospecting and allele mining for abiotic stress, value addition of agricultural produce, quality and safety of products have been initiated in the XIth Plan in a network mode of participation using conventional and molecular approaches to enhance agricultural productivity.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At present, we are having a total of 38 agreements with different countries/organizations. The detailed list is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

***Statement***

*MOUs / Work Plans at a Glance*

Sl. No.	Institutions involved
1	2
1.	ICAR and University of Saskatchewan, Canada
2.	ICAR and Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (RAAS), Moscow, Russia
3.	ICAR and the University of Western Australia
4.	M/o Agriculture, India and the Secretariat of Agriculture, Cattle, Fishing and Food, Republic of Argentina
5.	ICAR and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), China
6.	ICAR and INIA (Institute De Investgaaones Agropewovias), Chile
7.	M/o Agriculture, India and M/o Agriculture & Fisheries, Sultanate of Oman
8.	ICAR and the Iowa State University, Iowa, U.S.A.



1	2
9.	Govt. of India through DoAC in the M/o Agriculture, and Govt of Sudan
10.	ICAR and France (CIRAD/ INRA)
11.	ICAR and the Ohio State University, Ohio, U.S.A.
12.	DARE in the M/o Agriculture, India and in the M/o Agriculture, India and Iran
13.	ICAR (on behalf of the GoI) and the M/o Science, Technology & Environment, Cuba
14.	DARE in the M/o Agriculture, India and Uzbekistan
15.	M/o Agriculture, India and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
16.	ICAR and Uganda (NARO)
17.	ICAR-NARC, Nepal
18.	ICAR-BARC, Bangladesh
19.	ICAR-CARP Sri Lanka
20.	DARE-Ecuador
21.	ICAR-Cornell University, USA
22.	ICAR-ARC, Egypt
23.	ICAR-EMBRAPA, Brazil
24.	Eritrea-DARE
25.	ICAR-Horticulture and Food Research Institute Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand
26.	DARE-Afghanistan
27.	DARE-Burkina Faso
28.	DoAC-Kenya, ICIPE
29.	DARE- Liberia
30.	DARE-Namibia
31.	ICAR-International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
32.	ICAR-Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC), Pakistan
33.	DARE-Panama
34.	DARE-Trinidad & Tobago

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35.	Gol in DoAC- Tunisia
36.	Gol in the DoAC- USDA, USA
37.	Gol in the DoAC- USDA, USA
38.	Gol, M/o Agriculture (in DoAC)- M/o Agriculture, Mozambique

**Price rise of egg and chicken**

1518. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of poultry feed have increased from the last year;
- (b) if so, whether it has resulted in sharp increase in the price of egg and chicken;
- (c) what steps are being taken by Government to bring down the prices of poultry feed; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The cost of poultry feed, has increased from last year during this period (June-July) as per available information.

(b) No such studies have been done attributing increase in poultry feed price to increase in price of egg and chicken. As per industry data of various centers, the prices of chicken and eggs have increased during the period.

(c) and (d) In order to increase the availability of major poultry feed ingredient maize and containing its prices in the domestic market, Government banned its export in 2008 from early July till mid-October, which discouraged hoarding by traders. The Government also facilitates information dissemination regarding availability of damaged grains from Food Corporation of India (FCI) for uptake, often at subsidized prices, to poultry industry. As a long-term measure, Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses is focusing towards increasing yield and quality of maize and oilseeds.

**Decline in the production of rice**

1519. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production of rice in the country has fallen below the target in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has taken measures to boost production of rice to meet the growing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. The estimated production of rice in the country during the last three years has not fallen below the corresponding targets.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to further increase the production of rice in the country, Government of India is implementing various programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc. The minimum Support Price of paddy has also been raised substantially during 2008-09.

#### **Rise in price of agricultural apparatus**

†1520. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three-four-years the agricultural apparatus have become more expensive;

(b) if so, the names of the apparatus which have got expensive;

(c) whether it is also a fact that farmers are not able to derive their due profit due to agricultural apparatus getting expensive; and

(d) if so, the measures adopted by Government to bring down the prices of agricultural apparatus and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Data on price rise of individual agricultural machinery and implements and the impact on farmers profit is not available, due to diversity of manufacturers as also the very wide variety of types and sizes of agricultural machinery and implements. The prices of agricultural machinery and implements are governed by market forces and vary from State to State and area to area within the States.

(d) The Government has taken measures such as waiving of Excise duty on all agricultural implements and subsidy to farmers for the purchase of different agricultural equipments under various Government schemes has been increased from the year 2007-08.

#### **Implementation of Kuttanad package in Kerala**

1521. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kuttanad package in Kerala;

(b) the total amount sanctioned and the amount released so far;

(c) whether there is any delay in implementing the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government to speed up the implementation?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) For development of Kuttanad Wetland Eco-system as a part of Rehabilitation Package for the farmers in suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, the Government has granted 'in-principle' approval for providing financial support involving financial outlay of Rs. 1,840.75 crore for implementing various programme/interventions suggested by M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation, The approved programmes/interventions are to be implemented by the concerned Ministries/Departments within their existing schemes and funding pattern for which the Government of Kerala will after identifying the activities to be undertaken, submit appropriate proposals after formulation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the approved guidelines/procedures for such schemes for release of necessary funds. The Government has also approved that the programmes/interventions involving financial outlay upto Rs.50 lakhs will be implemented by the State Government of Kerala from their own funds under their schemes.

(b) Ministry of Environment & Forests has sanctioned one project relating to measures for augmenting biodiversity in the backwaters involving an amount of Rs.37.85 lakhs of which Rs.15.75 lakh has been released during 2008-09. Ministry of Water Resources has approved a research study by IIT, Chennai involving amount of Rs.35 lakh for studying the "Modernization of Thanneermukkom Bund and for improving the efficiency of Thottappally Spillway" in June, 2009.

(c) to (e) Projects submitted by the Government of Kerala required some modification/rectification and the State Government of Kerala has already been advised to effectively coordinate and interact with the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India for sorting out the issues coming in way of sanction of projects.

#### **Setting up of agricultural laboratory in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chhindwara**

†1522. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs.25 crores have been sanctioned for the setting up of an agricultural laboratory in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Chandangaon in Chhindwara district;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the details of the target set to complete it;

(c) the details of the facilities to be provided in it; and

(d) whether farmers will be able to have testing facility in this laboratory free of cost or they will have to pay fees for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research has not sanctioned Rs.25 crores for letting up of an agricultural laboratory in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) at Chandangaon in Chhindwara district. However, the Council had earlier in 2005 created soil and water testing facility in the KVK. An amount of Rs.11.80 lakh was released for the purpose.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The facility has been provided for testing of soil and water samples drawn from demonstration and on-farm trial plots and also for the samples made available by farmers in the district.

(d) The farmers are being provided the soil and water testing facility on very nominal payment basis.

**Proposal for IGIRC for animals**

1523. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any amount for the Indira Gandhi International Research Centre for Animals at Pulivendula, Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the amount would be sanctioned for this prestigious project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Indira Gandhi International Research Centre for Animals is functioning under the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. No funds have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government for Meat Development Corporation**

1524. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Meat Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon so far; and

(d) if not, by when action would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir, Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Meat Development Corporation.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

**Cultivation of raw material for bio-fuel**

1525. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank's findings have revealed that 83 per cent increase in food prices has taken place in the last four years;

(b) if so, whether 30 per cent hike is attributed to cultivation of raw material for bio-fuel; and

(c) whether this major factor is being taken into consideration while formulating policy for alternative sources of fuels so that people are not pushed to poverty due to availability of reduced land for food crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) World Bank has observed that the price of staple crops have increased leading to 83% increase in world food prices in last three years due to increased demand, poor weather in some countries and increase in the use of land to grow crops for transport fuels. However, in India, yearly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with Base Year 1993-94=100 has increased from 195.3 in 2005-06 to 239.8 in 2008-09 showing an increase of 22.78 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir. Regarding the anticipated food shortages, the concerns have been taken care of by the National Mission on Bio-diesel, wherein bio-fuel cultivation has been proposed only on wastelands and degraded forest lands, which are not suitable for production of food grains and other agricultural crops. As such, the apprehension of availability of reduced land for food crops due to production of bio-fuel is misplaced.

#### **National Horticulture Mission in Goa**

1526. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Horticulture Mission has been launched in the State of Goa;

(b) if so, the activities undertaken in the State under the scheme;

(c) the financial assistance given to the State since launching of the scheme;

(d) the area brought under cultivation under the scheme, types of horticulture crops raised and the areas in the State covered under the scheme; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Horticulture Mission has been launched in the State of Goa during 2005-06. The activities undertaken in the State under the scheme include establishment of model & small nurseries in the public and private sector, establishment of new gardens through area expansion of potential horticulture crops, rejuvenation of old and senile orchards, adoption & certification of organic farming, promotion of integrated pest management and integrated nutrient management and human resource development.

(c) A sum of Rs. 618.84 lakhs has been given as financial assistance to the State of Goa from 2005-06 to 2008-09.

(d) and (e) An area of 1426.59 ha covering different horticulture crops has been brought under cultivation in the State of Goa. Different types of horticulture crops raised in the State include Cashew, Mango, Kokum, Sapota, Banana, Pineapple, Spices, Medicinal Plants and Flowers. The area expansion and rejuvenation of Cashew has been taken up in the Taluka of Sanguem, Quepem, Canacona, Sattari and Pernem. Floriculture has been taken up in the areas of Salcete, Marmugao, Tiswadi and Bardez. Area expansion of Spices like Pepper and Nutmeg has been taken up in the areas of Ponda, Bicholim, Sanguem and Sattari. The area expansion of Banana and Pineapple has been taken up in the areas of Bicholim, Sattari, Ponda, Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona.

#### **Co-operative education and training schemes**

1527. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any scheme for giving co-operative education and training;
- (b) if so, name of the scheme/schemes;
- (c) since when the scheme/schemes are in force;
- (d) essential features of the schemes;
- (e) whether the scheme(s) is in force in the State of Goa;
- (f) if so, the financial assistance if any given to the State of Goa or other bodies for implementing the scheme;
- (g) the activities carried out in the State under the scheme; and
- (h) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Co-operative Education and training through National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT). This Scheme is in operation from IIIrd Five year Plan. Government of India is providing 100% grants-in-aid to NCUI to implement special scheme for intensification of cooperative education in the cooperatively under-developed States/areas of developed States and 20% of the grants-in-aid for the approved activities of the NCUI and 100% grants-in-aid to NCCT for implementing the training programmes through its constituent units i.e. Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune (VAMNICOM), five (5) Regional Institutes of Cooperative Management (RICMs) and fourteen (14) Institutes of Cooperative Management (JCMs) situated throughout the country.

(e) to (h) The training needs in the State of Goa is being catered to by Dr. V.V. Patil Institute of Cooperative Management located at Pune and co-operative education field project at Ponda in Goa. Besides, Government of India is also providing financial assistance to Junior Cooperative Training

Centres (JCTCs) in Goa State through NCUI/Goa State Cooperative Union. During the current financial year, 2009-10, a provision of Rs.27.75 crore is available for implementing cooperative education and training programmes in the country including in the State of Goa. The main activities under the scheme is to organize need based training programmes and facilitate the process of human resource development to strengthen the cooperative movement in the state.

#### **Promotion of organic farming**

†1528. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to promote organic farming and to declare minimum support price for crops and oilseeds, so that small farmers could get fair price for their produce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether it would be considered in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government is already promoting organic farming in the country through "National Project on Organic Farming" (NPOF), "National Horticulture Mission" (NHM) and "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand" (TMNE).

Under NPOF, financial assistance is provided for capacity building through service providers, setting up of organic input production units, promotion of organic farming through training programmes, field demonstrations, setting up model organic farms and market development.

Under NHM and TMNE, promotion of organic farming has been included as a component and financial assistance is provided for organic cultivation of horticultural crops, setting up of vermi-compost units and organic farming certification.

Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for major agricultural commodities, including crops and oilseeds.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Use of cow-urine in making insecticide**

†1529. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of insecticides manufactured in India along with the percentage of insecticides which are imported;
- (b) the percentage of imported materials that are used in the medicines manufactured in the country;
- (c) whether any research is being undertaken to bring down this percentage;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (d) whether matters made of cow-urine are used as insecticide in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) During the year 2007-08, a quantity of 79,756 tonnes of technical grade pesticides was manufactured in India while 29,297 tonnes of technical grade pesticides was imported. Thus the quantity manufactured was 73% and that imported was 27%.

(b) to (e) Medicines as well as products made of cow-urine are not registered under the Insecticide Act, 1968 for use as insecticide.

#### **Apprehension to food security due to poor monsoon**

1530. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's food security plan is likely to get set back because of less than normal monsoon;
- (b) whether Government has assessed the situation; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The stocks of foodgrains (wheat and rice) in the Central Pool, as on 1st June 2009 were 204.03 lakh tons of rice and 331.22 lakh tons of wheat. With record procurement of rice and wheat, sufficient stocks are available in the central pool. At the present levels of allocations, estimated annual requirement of foodgrains is about 446 lakh tons under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and about 50 lakh tons under other welfare schemes. The present stocks of foodgrains available in the Central Pool are sufficient to meet the demand of foodgrains under TPDS and other Welfare Schemes at present level of allocations during the current year 2009-10.

#### **Cheaper Drugs**

1531. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has declared new price formula for 184 drugs of which 77 to be cheaper;
- (b) whether this move will lower prices of several drugs including antibiotic medicines used in the treatment of arthritis, diabetes, eye-ailments and infection etc.;
- (c) if so, by when this price formula will be in operation; and
- (d) whether Government can now monitor drug firms' produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs, specified in the First schedule, and the formulations

containing any of these Scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA/ Government fixes or revises prices of Scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any Scheduled drugs/formulations at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA / Government.

Fixation/revision of prices of Scheduled drugs/formulations is an on-going process. On 15.6.2009 NPPA has fixed / revised prices of 185 formulation packs, of which prices of 77 formulation packs were reduced. These 77 formulation packs also include some medicines used in the treatment of arthritis, diabetes, eye-ailments and infection etc.

(c) and (d) The prices fixed by NPPA of 185 formulation packs on 15.6.2009 have already been notified and in operation. If any manufacturer or marketing company does not comply with the prices fixed by NPPA within 15 days from the date of the notification, such manufacturer/marketing company shall be liable to deposit the overcharged amount along with the interest under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995.

#### **Investment in pharma industry**

1532. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

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

(a) whether Government has decided to participate along with private sector to plan investment of 1 billion to 2 billion dollars in an effort to make India one of top five global pharmaceutical innovation hubs by 2020;

(b) if so, whether Pharmaceuticals 2014 India will leap forward;

(c) whether Government would make efforts to direct it toward reaping social and economic benefits including creation of five lakh new jobs, employment of pharmaceutical scientists and technicians and several hundred ancillary jobs; and

(d) if so, what concrete steps and measures Government plan to make pharma industry better by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals in association with a consultancy firm has prepared a 'White Paper' for making India a Pharma R&D and Innovation Hub by 2020. The White paper envisages that the Government of India is required to scale up its investments and undertake deliberate action for Building infrastructure for education and research, Offering financial incentives to encourage and incubate innovation, Shaping a favourable regulatory environment etc. for India to be among the top five global innovation hubs by 2020. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has proposed this 'White Paper' for consideration of the Government.

#### **Production of fertilizer**

†1533. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of urea and other fertilizers in the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of fertilizer factories which are operational along with the number of closed factories;

(c) whether State quota is proposed to be increased to ensure the availability of fertilizers to farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The production capacity of Urea is 207.52 LMT and other major fertilizers viz. DAP & Complexes is 72.99 LMT & 52.22 LMT respectively.

(b) There are 45 fertilizer factories operating in the country and 11 are closed.

(c) to (e) The demand ( requirement ) and supply ( availability ) of major Chemical Fertilizers namely Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP) and NPK (Complexes) during the period from April to June, 2009 of current Kharif, 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement (See below). Supplies of fertilizers are regularly monitored and are regulated in accordance with the assessed requirement. As can be seen that availability of Urea, DAP and MOP is comfortable. There is little tightness in availability of complex fertilizers (NPK) because of low level of indigenous production and also that these can not be imported. Therefore, there is no need to increase the state quota.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Requirement and Availability of Major Chemical Fertilizers*

##### **Kharif 2009**

States	Urea			(000* MTs)					
	April 2009			May 2009			June 2009		
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	35.00	148.26	28.73	65.00	215.35	58.00	200.00	290.64	141.15
Karnataka	40.00	68.59	44.83	60.00	81.61	51.05	130.00	135.91	112.27
Kerala	10.50	13.63	8.69	10.25	13.16	9.48	20.00	21.16	16.92
Tamil Nadu	55.00	65.74	53.78	60.00	62.06	53.46	80.00	79.93	72.36
Gujarat	65.50	117.14	78.63	59.00	131.77	61.17	140.00	226.11	166.54
Madhya Pradesh	26.00	75.17	15.85	71.50	123.77	36.98	136.50	185.49	103.72
Chhattisgarh	97.00	79.37	39.30	97.00	88.26	25.26	144.50	125.96	84.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	225.04	160.62	113.03	212.08	276.06	207.73	202.94	304.84	272.58
Rajasthan	34.00	84.87	35.34	55.00	107.38	38.95	90.00	148.94	87.10
Haryana	50.00	77.17	33.84	100.00	156.85	84.03	210.00	220.74	153.88
Punjab	100.00	161.03	90.95	300.00	258.72	177.58	250.00	305.23	237.98
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	3.09	0.03	10.00	8.97	5.21	15.00	12.37	7.57
Jammu & Kashmir	13.61	13.81	9.16	25.72	13.31	7.61	14.26	16.93	10.12
Uttar Pradesh	200.00	382.95	127.21	500.00	644.17	298.09	700.00	719.47	331.57
Uttarakhand	2.50	10.03	5.53	23.00	21.70	15.70	30.00	37.79	22.95
Bihar	75.00	94.01	33.67	75.00	158.63	75.09	150.00	184.59	94.17
Jharkhand	3.00	5.53	2.67	5.00	13.22	4.66	30.00	26.63	12.76
Orissa	10.00	26.69	6.02	20.00	46.87	9.10	40.00	58.49	20.83
West Bengal	30.10	81.48	33.57	42.40	103.07	53.25	81.20	110.45	53.87
Assam	10.80	22.83	20.06	15.60	23.46	21.25	25.20	28.41	25.66
<b>ALL INDIA :</b>	1095.10	1697.39	785.96	1816.59	2555.55	1303.61	2706.51	3250.62	2038.96

**Kharif 2009**

States	DAP			(000' MTs)					
	April 2009			May 2009			June 2009		
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	25.00	35.55	19.79	60.00	126.15	84.50	80.00	193.74	107.46
Karnataka	30.00	61.83	60.92	75.00	144.07	135.73	123.30	164.33	127.68
Kerala	2.00	1.50	1.38	2.00	2.18	2.18	4.50	10.27	9.77
Tamil Nadu	22.00	29.32	26.76	23.00	34.03	26.18	30.00	55.65	53.17
Gujarat	33.80	58.47	52.47	97.80	161.31	70.87	100.00	201.07	111.33
Madhya Pradesh	31.50	67.15	44.78	139.50	147.06	64.26	112.50	212.57	144.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	27.00	26.17	23.33	27.00	45.44	33.19	40.50	55.37	43.63
Maharashtra	30.23	268.86	251.92	124.86	326.65	311.81	126.85	149.93	146.05
Rajasthan	13.00	21.32	12.87	18.00	59.97	53.81	60.00	78.66	72.49
Haryana	10.00	24.36	14.78	40.00	106.28	98.72	85.00	87.75	74.42
Punjab	60.00	28.50	28.13	30.00	96.81	88.03	75.00	73.78	58.58
Jammu & Kashmir	6.79	0.00	0.00	14.37	10.53	10.52	9.26	7.91	7.51
Uttar Pradesh	50.00	57.17	36.75	50.00	205.56	149.28	100.00	245.33	163.97
Uttarakhand	2.00	3.07	3.05	2.00	4.64	4.63	2.20	7.88	5.06
Bihar	15.00	15.24	3.01	25.00	39.22	23.69	50.00	24.94	16.85
Jharkhand	2.50	1.39	1.39	5.00	7.02	4.41	20.00	16.42	11.33
Orissa	2.00	7.34	7.33	5.00	10.37	4.74	24.00	58.17	33.93
West Bengal	11.90	22.94	19.49	15.50	36.73	31.20	32.90	53.47	34.22
Assam	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.00	0.00	3.15	4.45	4.37
ALL INDIA :	378.03	730.20	608.70	759.10	1565.01	1198.27	1084.70	1707.18	1231.42

**Kharif 2009**

States	MOP						(000 <sup>+</sup> MTs)		
	April 2009			May 2009			June 2009		
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	20.00	28.33	6.43	20.00	34.31	14.08	35.00	66.76	51.13
Karnataka	30.00	37.74	26.91	27.00	37.82	31.98	51.00	76.23	70.27
Kerala	9.80	8.67	7.21	11.20	12.85	11.20	15.70	26.57	21.18
Tamil Nadu	45.00	28.09	18.80	30.00	34.01	21.75	53.00	51.36	34.14
Gujarat	13.10	27.34	20.99	14.50	22.87	18.11	20.70	25.49	23.17
Madhya Pradesh	3.50	28.24	1.56	30.10	26.67	6.23	20.30	28.19	17.45
Chhattisgarh	12.00	11.20	5.08	13.80	18.61	9.97	18.00	16.52	10.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	28.70	74.81	49.63	25.06	73.02	56.37	58.14	63.62	57.86
Rajasthan	1.30	11.11	5.18	0.80	8.53	3.70	1.70	5.73	2.48
Haryana	5.00	18.91	9.95	5.00	8.96	3.32	5.00	5.64	5.64
Punjab	8.00	18.99	3.90	8.00	17.17	7.63	10.00	12.19	9.57
Jammu & Kashmir	2.93	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.27	0.27	2.30	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	15.00	43.42	10.88	15.00	39.26	5.75	20.00	33.51	26.63
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.50	0.02	0.02	1.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	5.00	30.47	5.19	10.0.0	38.97	15.49	20.00	26.19	17.27
Jharkhand	0.00	2.96	0.38	0.50	2.84	0.34	1.50	5.08	3.55
Orissa	2.50	21.57	2.73	12.50	23.85	7.12	24.50	25.69	16.31
West Bengal	12.32	25.06	10.04	14.10	47.90	30.22	17.80	35.33	25.91
Assam	5.04	13.77	3.28	7.28	22.71	12.33	11.76	10.38	3.95
ALL INDIA	220.67	431.66	188.81	249.81	472.08	257.27	390.43	518.64	399.19

**Kharif 2009**

States	Complex						(000' MTs)			
	April 2009			May 2009			June 2009			
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	120.00	122.45	66.63	100.00	179.96	117.49	150.00	201.26	152.28	
Karnataka	50.00	86.24	76.55	76.90	107.45	93.65	109.50	94.51	84.20	
Kerala	12.50	22.49	16.06	14.75	20.21	15.79	23.25	29.95	27.58	
Tamil Nadu	28.50	41.89	36.53	34.50	56.56	52.84	26.50	50.19	44.72	
Gujarat	20.50	52.82	28.97	38.80	67.91	47.23	38.50	35.73	16.95	
Madhya Pradesh	11.85	20.12	7.30	54.35	30.79	22.76	84.55	13.13	6.01	
Chhattisgarh	10.30	10.50	7.82	26.50	18.13	13.19	32.90	17.33	14.65	
Maharashtra	80.75	96.89	78.90	105.94	102.48	80.87	141.42	121.91	103.46	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan	3.40	2.51	1.92	9.00	3.36	2.77	11.85	4.81	4.13
Haryana	1.00	3.44	2.67	6.00	1.76	0.93	5.00	1.65	1.21
Punjab	6.00	5.26	2.56	5.50	3.20	1.20	5.50	2.32	0.37
Himachal Pradesh	2.60	0.00	0.00	2.55	2.66	2.58	2.60	0.08	0.07
Uttar Pradesh	50.00	50.39	27.59	50.00	55.36	38.54	50.00	42.29	24.69
Uttarakhand	2.00	0.05	0.00	10.00	4.61	4.39	10.00	0.22	0.16
Bihar	15.00	15.71	10.10	25.00	33.82	25.43	42.50	26.63	18.93
Jharkhand	1.00	3.29	3.28	3.00	8.43	8.18	4.50	4.39	4.37
Orissa	6.70	14.16	3.55	17.60	33.33	17.13	35.30	49.59	22.39
West Bengal	21.05	76.47	65.33	22.60	56.00	47.40	32.00	46.23	41.43
Assam	0.50	2.57	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA	445.58	627.44	439.30	606.01	788.42	594.72	812.28	745.67	571.06

#### Availability of fertilizers

†1534. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

- whether Government would approve the rack point as per demand;
- if so, by when the decision is likely to be taken on this;
- the arrangement made by Government in this regard because as per demand of the Madhya Pradesh adequate racks are not available for transportation of fertilisers;
- whether Government is making arrangement to provide phosphorus fertilizers especially DAP as per month-wise demand of Madhya Pradesh;
- whether proper arrangement has been made by Government for timely import of DAP; and
- in addition to phosphorus fertilizers, adequate quantity of urea is not being supplied to the State under ECA, and whether ECA would be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Decision to develop and notify a particular station as a rake point is taken on the basis of traffic potential, operational feasibility and availability of funds.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Supply of rakes for transportation of fertilizers are made as per indents placed at originating stations/loading points.

(d) to (f) DAP is a decontrolled fertilizer, its availability is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. The State Government has to tie up with different manufacturers/suppliers for supply to the State. No allocation of DAP are decided by the Government of India. Department of Fertilizers has been regularly monitoring the availability of all major fertilizers like Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers.

The availability of DAP in Madhya Pradesh has been much higher than the assessed requirement during current Kharif 09 season (April to July, 2009) as under :

(in 000' MT)

Month	Requirement	Availability	Sales
April, 2009	31.50	67.15	44.78
May, 2009	139.50	147.06	64.26
June, 2009	112.50	212.57	144.16
July, 2009	58.50	102.25 *	66.90

The availability of Urea in Madhya Pradesh is over and above the assessed requirement during current Kharif 09 season (April to July, 2009) as under :

(in 000' MT)

Month	Requirement	Availability	Sales
April, 2009	26.00	75.16	15.85
May, 2009	71.50	124.10	36.98
June, 2009	136.50	185.49	103.72
July, 2009	208.00	141.68 *	19.89

\*Availability of DAP & Urea is upto 15th July, 2009.

Department of Fertilizers will ensure availability of DAP & Urea as per requirement in the entire Kharif 09 season.

#### Proposals from Government of Andhra Pradesh

1535. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in his Ministry during the last two years and till date during this year;

(b) the status of each of these proposals showing the proposals given clearance alongwith those which are pending for clearance;



- (c) the reasons for pendency of uncleared proposals; and
- (d) by when these pending proposals are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal for setting up a Petroleum, Chemicals & Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) in Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh in March, 2008.

(b) to (d) The Government of India approved the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 23rd February 2009.

#### **Bottleneck in production, supply and consumption of fertilizers**

1536. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the major bottleneck in terms of production, supply and consumption, in Chemicals and Fertilizers in India;
- (b) out of the total consumption of manures and fertilizers in India, how much percentage, Chemicals and Fertilizers could satisfy leaving the rest to other categories whose availability may also be outlined; and
- (c) what are the ill effects in the use of Chemicals and Fertilizers in agricultural operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The major bottleneck in increasing the production of urea is limited availability of natural gas/LNG. Similarly, the DAP production is dependent on availability of imported raw materials/intermediates viz. rock phosphates, phosphoric acid, sulphur etc. Because of limited availability and highly fluctuating prices of these raw materials/intermediates in the international market, the production of DAP and complex fertilizers remains stagnant, Demand and Sales of fertilizers in 2008-09 was at record levels. The consumption of fertilizers during the Ninth Plan period and initial years of Tenth Plan period was stagnant. Good monsoons combined with increased irrigation facilities, increased area under cultivation, better awareness about usage of fertilizers amongst farmers and better purchasing power in the rural areas have contributed to a sharp increase in consumption of fertilizers from 2004-05 onwards.

The per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers in the country is around 115 kg which is far less than that of many other developing countries. Around 70% of the total fertilizer consumption in India is on foodgrain crops. Most of the fertilizer consumption is in irrigated area.

As per rough estimate, the total removal of plant nutrients (NPK) by foodgrain crops is around 32mt at the present level of production (230mt). The replenishment of nutrients (NPK) through addition of chemical fertilizers is nearly 16mt; assuming 70% of 23mt of fertilizer nutrients is

consumed by foodgrain crops. About 6mt of nutrients may be added through manures, leaving a total nutrient gap of 10mt. The nutrient gap has to be met from bio fertilizers and other nutrient sources.

There is no scientific evidence of declining soil/crop productivity with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, imbalanced use of fertilizers (as evident from wide fertilizer NPK consumption ratios of 33.3:6.5:1, 34:8.7:1 and 15.3:4.9:1 against the desirable one of 4:2:1 in 2007-08 in agriculturally progressive states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, respectively) coupled with low addition of organic matter over years has resulted into widespread multinutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health in the country. The deterioration is more pronounced in the intensively cultivated Indo-Gangetic plains. The deficiencies are more widespread of sulphur (41%), zinc (49%) and boron (33%). The limiting nutrients, not allowing full expression of other nutrients, lower the overall fertilizer response and crop productivity. The emerging scenario necessitates immediate adoption of soil test based site specific integrated nutrient management envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrient (compost, FYM, biofertilisers etc. and introduction of leguminous crops in the cropping system to sustain good soil health and higher crop productivity.

The demand (requirement), supply (availability) and sales of major Chemical Fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, Muriate of Potash (MOP) and complex fertilizers during the period from April to June, 2009 of current Kharif, 2009 is given at the Statement [Refer to the statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 1533 Part (c) to (e)]

#### **Demand and supply of fertilizers**

1537. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the demand and supply position of Chemicals and Fertilizers in the country;
- (b) whether there is a shortage or surplus of supply and how long this situation will continue;
- (c) out of the total demand, how much of supply is from local manufacturers and how much from other sources with their respective market price to the farmers; and
- (d) whether the existing distribution system has been adequate and effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The demand (requirement) and supply (availability) of major Chemical Fertilizers namely Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP) and NPK (complex) during the period from April to June, 2009 of current Kharif, 2009 is given in the enclosed statement (see below). The indigenous production of urea and DAP during this period have been about 45.87 LMT and 11.53 LMT respectively. The, imports of Urea and DAP during the same period

were to the tune of 8.25 LMT and 14.77 LMT. The maximum retail price (MRP) of fertilizer to the farmers in the country are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of fertiliser	MRP (as on date)/ (Rs./ tonne)
1	Urea - 'N'	4830
2	DAP - 'P'	9350
3	MOP - 'K'	4455

Supplies of fertilizers are regularly monitored and are regulated in accordance with the assessed requirement. As can be seen that availability of Urea, DAP and MOP is comfortable. There is little tightness in availability of complex fertilizers (NPK) because of low level of indigenous production and also that these can not be imported.

(d) The existing distribution system has helped in maintaining availability of fertilizers at assessed level.

#### ***Statement***

#### *Demand and supply of chemical fertilizer*

#### **Kharif 2009**

States	Urea				(000' MTs)	
	April 2009		May 2009		June 2009	
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Require- ment	Availa- bility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	35.00	148.26	65.00	215.35	200.00	290.64
Karnataka	40.00	68.59	60.00	81.61	130.00	135.91
Kerala	10.50	13.63	10.25	13.16	20.00	21.16
Tamil Nadu	55.00	65.74	60.00	62.06	80.00	79.93
Gujarat	65.50	117.14	59.00	131.77	140.00	226.11
Madhya Pradesh	26.00	75.17	71.50	123.77	136.50	185.49
Chhattisgarh	97.00	79.37	97.00	88.26	144.50	125.96
Maharashtra	225.04	160.62	212.08	276.06	202.94	304.84
Rajasthan	34.00	84.87	55.00	107.38	90.00	148.94
Haryana	50.00	77.17	100.00	156.85	210.00	220.74
Punjab	100.00	161.03	300.00	258.72	250.00	305.23
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	3.09	10.00	8.97	15.00	12.37
Jammu & Kashmir	13.61	13.81	25.72	13.31	14.26	16.93
Uttar Pradesh	200.00	382.95	500.00	644.17	700.00	719.47
Uttarakhand	2.50	10.03	23.00	21.70	30.00	37.79
Bihar	75.00	94.01	75.00	158.63	150.00	184.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	3.00	5.53	5.00	13.22	30.00	26.63
Orissa	10.00	26.69	20.00	46.87	40.00	58.49
West Bengal	30.10	81.48	42.40	103.07	81.20	110.45
Assam	10.80	22.83	15.60	23.46	25.20	28.41
ALL INDIA :	1095.10	1697.39	1816.59	2555.55	2706.51	3250.62

**Kharif 2009**

States	DAP		(000 <sup>+</sup> MTs)			
	April 2009		May 2009		June 2009	
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Require- ment	Availa- bility
Andhra Pradesh	25.00	35.55	60.00	126.15	80.00	193.74
Karnataka	30.00	61.83	75.00	144.07	123.30	164.33
Kerala	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.18	4.50	10.27
Tamil Nadu	22.00	29.32	23.00	34.03	30.00	55.65
Gujarat	33.80	58.47	97.80	161.31	100.00	201.07
Madhya Pradesh	31.50	67.15	139.50	147.06	112.50	212.57
Chhattisgarh	27.00	26.17	27.00	45.44	40.50	55.37
Maharashtra	30.23	268.86	124.86	326.65	126.85	149.93
Rajasthan	13.00	21.32	18.00	59.97	60.00	78.66
Haryana	10.00	24.36	40.00	106.28	85.00	87.75
Punjab	60.00	28.50	30.00	96.81	75.00	73.78
Jammu & Kashmir	6.79	0.00	14.37	10.53	9.26	7.91
Uttar Pradesh	50.00	57.17	50.00	205.56	100.00	245.33
Uttarakhand	2.00	3.07	2.00	4.64	2.20	7.88
Bihar	15.00	15.24	25.00	39.22	50.00	24.94
Jharkhand	2.50	1.39	5.00	7.02	20.00	16.42
Orissa	2.00	7.34	5.00	10.37	24.00	58.17
West Bengal	11.90	22.94	15.50	36.73	32.90	53.47
Assam	1.35	0.00	1.95	0.00	3.15	4.45
ALL INDIA :	378.03	730.20	759.10	1565.01	1084.70	1707.18

Kharif 2009						
States	MOP		(000' MTs)			
	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009			
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Require- ment	Availa- bility
Andhra Pradesh	20.00	28.33	20.00	34.31	35.00	66.76
Karnataka	30.00	37.74	27.00	37.82	51.00	76.23
Kerala	9.80	8.67	11.20	12.85	15.70	26.57
Tamil Nadu	45.00	28.09	30.00	34.01	53.00	51.36
Gujarat	13.10	27.34	14.50	22.87	20.70	25.49
Madhya Pradesh	3.50	28.24	30.10	26.67	20.30	28.19
Chhattisgarh	12.00	11.20	13.80	18.61	18.00	16.52
Maharashtra	28.70	74.81	25.06	73.02	58.14	63.62
Rajasthan	1.30	11.11	0.80	8.53	1.70	5.73
Haryana	5.00	18.91	5.00	8.96	5.00	5.64
Punjab	8.00	18.99	8.00	17.17	10.00	12.19
Jammu & Kashmir	2.93	0.00	2.86	0.27	2.30	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	15.00	43.42	15.00	39.26	20.00	33.51
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.02	0.50	0.02	1.00	0.00
Bihar	5.00	30.47	10.00	38.97	20.00	26.19
Jharkhand	0.00	2.96	0.50	2.84	1.50	5.08
Orissa	2.50	21.57	12.50	23.85	24.50	25.69
West Bengal	12.32	25.06	14.10	47.90	17.80	35.33
Assam	5.04	13.77	7.28	22.71	11.76	10.38
ALL INDIA :	220.67	431.66	249.81	472.08	390.43	518.64

Kharif 2009						
States	Complex		(000' MTs)			
	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009			
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Require- ment	Availa- bility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	120.00	122.45	100.00	179.96	150.00	201.26
Karnataka	50.00	86.24	76.90	107.45	109.50	94.51
Kerala	12.50	22.49	14.75	20.21	23.25	29.95
Tamil Nadu	28.50	41.89	34.50	56.56	26.50	50.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	20.50	52.82	38.80	67.91	38.50	35.73
Madhya Pradesh	11.85	20.12	54.35	30.79	84.55	13.13
Chhattisgarh	10.30	10.50	26.50	18.13	32.90	17.33
Maharashtra	80.75	96.89	105.94	102.48	141.42	121.91
Rajasthan	3.40	2.51	9.00	3.36	11.85	4.81
Haryana	1.00	3.44	6.00	1.76	5.00	1.65
Punjab	6.00	5.26	5.50	3.20	5.50	2.32
Himachal Pradesh	2.60	0.00	2.55	2.66	2.60	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	50.00	50.39	50.00	55.36	50.00	42.29
Uttarakhand	2.00	0.05	10.00	4.61	10.00	0.22
Bihar	15.00	15.71	25.00	33.82	42.50	26.63
Jharkhand	1.00	3.29	3.00	8.43	4.50	4.39
Orissa	6.70	14.16	17.60	33.33	35.30	49.59
West Bengal	21.05	76.47	22.60	56.00	32.00	46.23
Assam	0.50	2.57	0.72	0.00	1.16	0.00
ALL INDIA :	445.58	627.44	606.01	788.42	812.28	745.67

**Uniform price for gas from K.G. Basin**

1538. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has written to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas regarding pricing of gas from K.G. Basin;

(b) if so, whether there is any apprehension that fertilizer company's right take legal recourse in case of re-distribution and if uniform price of gas from K.G. Basin is not maintained; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Department of Fertilizers had written to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas regarding pricing of gas from KG.Basin when the price of gas was being considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers in the year 2007. The Empowered Group of Ministers has already decided the price of natural gas from KGD6 Basin based on a formula. The approved price basis/ formula is uniformly applicable to all sectors for five years from the date of commencement of supply. The Department of Fertilizers is not aware of any proposal for redistribution of natural gas from KG Basin.

#### Uniform prices for identical medicines

1539. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not a fact that there is a wide variation in rates of similar medicines made by different companies in the country;
- (b) whether it is also not a fact that the profit margins in some medicines touch 1000 per cent;
- (c) if so, what action Government is taking to maintain uniform price for similar drug manufactured by different companies;
- (d) whether Government has any mechanism to rein in variation in the prices of similar drugs manufactured by different companies; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs, specified in the First Schedule, and the formulations containing any of these Scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA/Government fixes or revises prices of Scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any Scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA /Government.

Fixation/Revision of prices of Scheduled formulations is carried out as per the formula prescribed under paragraph 7 of DPCO 1995. NPPA in almost all cases fixes a ceiling price which is applicable to all similar Scheduled formulation packs. As a result, there may only be marginal variations in the prices of similar Scheduled formulations.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-Scheduled drugs, manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. Large variations are sometimes noticed in respect of similar medicines in the non-Scheduled category.

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-Scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-Scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum (20% before 01.04.2007) is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an on-going process.

**Increase in import of vegetable oils**

1540. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that import of vegetable oils has increased by about 86 per cent during November-May period in 2008-09 from 25.22 lakh tonnes to 46.83 lakh tonnes in the year ago period;

(b) if so, the details of imports during this period and a year ago oil-wise;

(c) the reasons for increased import of edible oil; and

(d) the measures being taken to increase the indigenous production of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) According to the Solvent Extractor's association of India, Mumbai, the import of edible oils has increased by about 88 per cent during November-May period in 2008-09 from 25.46 lakh tonnes to 47.91 lakh tonnes during the same period last year.

(b) Oil-wise details of imports during the period November-May 2008-09 and November-May 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) The total demand for edible oils in the country has been increasing in recent years. Domestic production of edible oils is not increasing to the same level. In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply, import of edible oils to the country has been increasing.

(d) The Government has taken various steps to enhance the production and productivity of oilseeds in the country. A centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing States for increasing production. The States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat etc. are implementing the Oil Palm Development Programme under ISOPOM.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, gypsum/pyrite/lime/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity etc. to encourage farmers to grow these crops. Block demonstrations and Integrated Pest management demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and [CAR. Budget Expenditure of Rs. 320 crore has been kept for 2009-10 for ISOPOM.



**Statement**

*Import of edible oil for the months of November 2008 to May 2009  
(with comparative period for previous year 2007-08)*

(Qty in Tonnes)

Year (Nov-Oct) Oil Year	RBD Palmolein	Refined Oil Refined Sun - flower Oil	Refined Soybean Oil	Crude Palm Oil	Crude Palmolein Oil	Crude Oil Sunflower Oil	Crude Oil Canola Rape Oil	Soyabean Oil (degummed)	Coconut Oil	Crude Palm - kernel Oil	Total
November '08	137,959	-	-	363,578	-	8,000	-	-	1,999	7,496	519,032
November '07	30,014	-	-	314,611	995	-	-	-	-	1,700	347,320
December '08	128,540	-	-	486,936	-	32,420	-	60,899	1,999	8,331	719,125
December '07	12,019	-	-	253,923	3,340	-	-	7,500	-	-	276,782
January '09	142,066	-	-	549,254	-	83,698	1,914	66,563	1,000	12,195	856,690
January '08	5,999	-	-	366,353	-	-	-	83,750	-	1,499	457,601
February '09	62,612	-	-	432,152	245	78,099	-	153,887	-	3,099	730,094
February '08	23,283	-	-	322,576	2,000	-	-	81,634	-	1,499	430,992
March '09	39,893	-	-	431,995	84,120	-	46,346	-	7,199	609,553	
March '08	10,395	-	-	355,559	-	-	-	55,232	-	500	421,686
April '09	103,605	-	-	431,637	-	66,730	4,971	26,206	5,698	20,630	659,477
April '08	11,257	-	-	295,874	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,498	309,629
May '09	142,793	-	-	445,120	-	30,100	19,013	48,102	-	11,497	696,625
May '08	19,386	-	-	265,945	2,015	-	-	7,000	7,999	-	302,343
TOTAL :	757,468	-	-	3,140,672	245	383,167	25,898	402,003	10,696	70,447	4,790,596
(Nov 08 to May 09)											
(Nov 07 to May 08)	1,12,353	-	-	2,174,841	8,350	-	-	235,116	8,999	6,696	2,546,355

SOURCE: The Solvent Extractors' Association of India.

### India's position in global hunger index

†1541. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that India's position with regard to maximum number of hungry people in the world is worse than that of about 25 countries of Africa as per the Global Hunger Index of International Food Policy Research Institute and India ranks at 66th place among the list of 88 countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether the public distribution system in India has failed to provide foodgrains to hungry people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to remove starvation during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) International Food Policy Research Institute(IFPRI)'s Report on Global Hunger Index (GHI), 2008 has ranked India 66th. This is based on 3 factors viz. proportion of undernourished population, prevalence of under-weight in children under-5 years of age and mortality rate among these children.

However, as informed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), there are methodological problems in developing the hunger index.

(c) to (e) In order to improve food security and nutritional status of the people, Government is implementing various schemes. Government allocates foodgrains at subsidized prices to states and UTs under Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS) for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY) families @ 35kg/family/month. Allocations for APL category are also made at subsidized prices depending upon their availability in the Central Pool. Presently these allocations range between 10 to 35 kg/month/family in different states & UTs. Government also implements several other welfare schemes for different sections of society like Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), which aims at improving the nutrition and health status of pre-school children in age group of 0-6 years as also pregnant women and nursing mothers, and mid-day-meal scheme for primary and upper primary school children in government, government-aided and local body schools in the country. Besides, several other schemes such as Annapoorna Scheme, Village Grains Banks Scheme, Emergency Feeding Programme in KBK districts of Orissa, Scheme for supply of foodgrains for hostels and welfare institutions, and Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) are also being implemented by various Central Ministries in partnership with State and UT Governments.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Action against officials responsible for accrual of damaged foodgrains**

1542. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 273 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th December, 2008 and state:

(a) what follow up action has been taken against 7 category-I officers and 47 category-II and III officers/officials of F.C.I., who have been found responsible for accrual of damaged foodgrains, totalling 2.49 lakh tonnes, causing loss of Rs. 157.48 crores, during past four years;

(b) whether any criminal cases have been registered and if so, their outcome;

(c) whether any of the defaulters have been suspended, removed from services etc.; and

(d) what steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such avoidable losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) After getting sanction from competent Authority in F.C.I., all the 7 category-I officers and 47 categories-II and III officers/officials are being prosecuted by CBI.

(b) Yes, Sir. The prosecution is under progress.

(c) Yes, Sir. 11 officers have been compulsorily retired and 10 have been dismissed.

(d) The following steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such avoidable losses:

- (i) All FCI godowns to be constructed as per specifications and foodgrains stored by adopting scientific storage practices.
- (ii) The adequate dunnage materials, fumigation covers and chemicals to be provided in all the godowns.
- (iii) Prophylactic and curative treatments to be carried out regularly and timely for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (iv) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates used as dunnage material. Stacks should be properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (v) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff of FCI.
- (vi) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be adopted to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (vii) Only covered wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damages during transit.

### Consumption of Cereals

1543. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita consumption of cereals both in urban and rural areas has been declining day by day and between 1972-73 and 2004-05, the share of cereals in total consumer expenditure fell from 41 per cent to 18 per cent in rural areas and 23 per cent to 10 per cent in urban areas;

(b) if so, whether it is due to neglect of marginal, small farmers and less allocation for them;

(c) whether this also attributes to surplus food stock in Government granaries and Aam Aadami having empty kitchen; and

(d) if so, the details and action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 61st Round Report No. 508 (July, 2004 - June, 2005), it is observed that per capita consumption of cereals both in rural and urban areas has declined between 1972-73 and 2004-05, as given below:

% share of major food groups in total expenditure

Sector	Year	All food	Cereals
Rural	1972-73	72.9	40.6
	1987-88	64.0	26.3
	1993-94	63.2	24.2
	1999-00	59.4	22.2
	2004-05	55.0	18.0
Urban	1972-73	64.5	23.3
	1987-88	56.4	15.0
	1993-94	54.7	14.0
	1999-00	48.1	12.4
	2004-05	42.5	10.1

**NOTE:** Share for 1999-2000 are only approximately comparable to other quinquennial rounds due to difference in recall period for I-type categories of consumption items.

The reasons for change in the pattern of cereals can be attributed to a number of factors such as changes in income, tastes and preferences, including that for processed food products, relative prices of food items, etc.

In order to make foodgrains available for consumption to the targeted poor population of the country, Government allocates foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families is also made depending upon availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool. Under TPDS these foodgrains are supplied at Central Issue Prices, which are highly subsidized and lower than the open market prices.

The PDS (Control) Order, 2001 mandates States and UT Governments to ensure proper distribution of allocated foodgrains to the beneficiaries.

Besides the above, Government allocates foodgrains under different Welfare Schemes, which include Annapurna Yojana, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), and Village Grain Bank (VGB) scheme. These schemes are intended to make available foodgrains to the targeted population to enable them to increase their consumption levels.

#### **Global food crisis**

1544. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether agriculture emergency kind of situation is emerging in the world and particularly South Asia is going to face food crisis;
- (b) if so, what Government has done in this regard;
- (c) whether proper distribution of food in crisis ridden areas is still a problem and lots of rice and other cereals are being smuggled to other countries;
- (d) if so, how Government proposes to improve the situation; and
- (e) whether Government is going to give due priorities to distribution of food in proposed Food Security Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Various reports from FAO describe the agricultural situation in the world and also Asia as steady in the current year. The supply is foreseen to be sufficient to meet the expected demand. However, given the close linkages between cereal markets and other agricultural commodities as well as energy markets extra caution is needed in interpreting the current supply and demand forecast and price developments during the new season. The reports also caution that due to high poverty and increasing food prices, the number of undernourished people in the world as well as in South Asia might increase.

- (b) The government has taken several initiatives to ensure that food production not only keeps pace with increasing demand but there is surplus to meet unforeseen situation. These initiatives

include higher investment in agriculture and rural infrastructure, in R&D, on enhancing productivity, in strengthening post harvest infrastructure, appropriate diversification and also strengthening markets so that small holder farmers improve their earnings.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Companies deceiving people by giving less quantity of goods at same price**

1545. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the way the companies are deceiving people by giving less quantity of goods with the same price, for example, 100 gms of toothpaste used to cost Rs. 40 and now they are giving 80 gms of paste for same amount of money;

(b) if so, whether any action has been initiated by his Ministry, through the consumer redressal mechanism, to protect the consumer from such cheating by companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Ministry's attention was earlier drawn to newspaper reports in this regard. The retail sale price declared on a pre packed commodity is decided by the manufacturer. In respect of 'net quantity' declared on a package, commodities, not listed in the Third schedule to the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, can be packed in any quantity. However commodities listed in the Third schedule to the Rules have to be packed only in recommended standard quantities provided in the said Schedule. However Rules give an option to the manufacturers to pack a commodity listed in the Third schedule in any quantity other than the standard quantity also. When they exercise the option, a declaration "not a standard pack size under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977", or "non standard size under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977", have to be made on the package. Tooth paste is not listed in the Third schedule to the Rules and therefore can be packed in any quantity.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Procurement of poor quality of wheat by FCI**

1546. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that Food Corporation of India has procured poor quality wheat during the current season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the norms laid down for procurement of wheat from markets by Government are violated by FCI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to bring transparency in the procurement of wheat/grains by FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has informed that no poor quality wheat has been procured during current Rabi Marketing Season i.e. 2009-10 by them.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. FCI procures wheat from the farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) as per specifications laid down by Government.

#### **Introduction of cash for subsidy scheme**

1547. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether some of the State Governments have urged the Union Government to introduce cash for subsidy scheme to weed out corruption in the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Public Distribution System is not being implemented properly and effectively by States and thereby genuine beneficiaries are cheated; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to re-examine the scheme of PDS in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi submitted proposals for approval to direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to BPL families in lieu of foodgrains under TPDS on a pilot basis in five districts i.e. Lakhimpur Kheri and Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh, Panchkula and Jhajjar in Haryana and Central District in Delhi. Based on those proposals, a draft scheme has been prepared to test feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY beneficiaries under TPDS. The draft scheme is under examination. In response to the concept note circulated on the proposed National Food Security Act, Government of Bihar has also now suggested for introduction of cash subsidy under TPDS.

(c) and (d) For independent feed-back on working of TPDS, Government gets it evaluated through independent agencies. The latest reports of NCAER on concurrent evaluation of TPDS in 12 States have shown certain deficiencies such as inclusion and exclusion errors, diversion of BPL/AAY

allocations to APL category, etc. Also, as per the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission of 1993-94 and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000, the number of BPL families in the country was 6.52 crore. However, as reported by June 2009, the State and UT Governments have issued 10.86 crore BPL ration cards, which include 2.43 crore AAY cards.

To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State & UT Governments to streamline it by -

- (i) continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families and ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops;
- (ii) ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS;
- (iii) improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels; monthly certification of delivery of essential commodities by FPS licensees to ration card holders; and
- (iv) introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels, smart-card-based delivery of essential commodities, etc.

#### **Allocation of foodgrains to Madhya Pradesh**

†1548. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of foodgrains to be allocated to Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 2009-10;
- (b) the reasons for reduction in the supply of foodgrains to Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 2008-09;
- (c) the quantum of foodgrains demanded for the financial year 2009-10; and
- (d) whether the Central Government would make foodgrains available for Madhya Pradesh this year as per its demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The Central Government makes allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) families, on the basis of ration cards issued by the States/UTs or the number of households on the basis of poverty estimates of Planning Commission for 1993-94 and population projection of Registrar General of India as on 01.03.2000, whichever is less, @ 35 kgs. per family per month.

The allocations for APL category are made depending upon the availability of stock of foodgrains in Central Pool and the past offtake by States. As such, these allocations are not based on demands of State Governments.

The allocations of rice for the APL category under TPDS from April, 2008 were based on each State's offtake during 2006-07 and 2007-08. However, wheat allocation was maintained at the level of 2007-08. Considering the demand from the State for additional allocation of foodgrains, the

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Government has enhanced the allocation under APL category from March 2009 @ 29,123 tons per month, thereby ensuring allocation of at least 10 kg. per APL family per month. The allocations for the year 2009-10 have been maintained at the level of 10 kg. per APL family per month. The details of the existing monthly allocations for the State of Madhya Pradesh for 2009-10 are as under :

(in tons)

Commodity	AAY	BPL	APL	Total
Rice	8672	9929	0	18601
Wheat	46683	79089	55780	181552
TOTAL	55355	89018	55780	200153

**Demand and production of edible oil**

1549. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has not achieved self-sufficiency in production of edible oils;
- (b) if so, details thereof with reference to demand and production; and
- (c) the steps being taken to achieve self sufficiency in edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has not achieved self sufficiency in the production of edible oils as the availability of edible oils in the country from domestic sources is less than the demand. The deficit is being met by the imports. During the year 2008-09 (November to October), production of oilseeds, net domestic availability of edible oils and demand of edible oils is estimated at 281.27 lakh tons, 85.52 lakh tons and 151.18 lakh tons respectively.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to achieve self sufficiency in edible oils and increase the production of edible oils in the country. A centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing States for increasing production. The States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat etc. are implementing the Oilpalm Development Programme under ISOPOM.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, gypsum/pyrite/lime/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity etc. to encourage farmers to grow these crops. Block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and ICAR. Budget Expenditure of Rs.320 crores has been kept for 2009-10 for ISOPOM Scheme.

#### **Hoarding of foodgrains, pulses, etc.**

†1550. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether traders/private companies have been stocking foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds, jaggery, sugar etc. in various Governmental and Non-Governmental warehouses of the country for the last three years and if so, the details thereof, yearwise and item-wise;
- (b) the direction of Government in regard to stocking of the above said commodities and the manner in which they are being complied with;
- (c) whether it is a fact that traders/private companies leave their stock with the farmers and circumvent rules by not providing it's account; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The details relating to stocking foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds, jaggery, sugar etc. by traders/private companies in various Governmental and Non-Governmental warehouses of the country are not maintained in the Central Government. However, State Governments/UT Administrations have been empowered to fix stock limits in respect of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice, paddy and sugar to enable them to take effective action under the Essential Commodities Act against hoarders and speculators and bring out the hoarded stock of these items into the open market. In respect of sugar, the Government of India have also fixed the following stock/turnover limits:

- (i) in Kolkata and extended area -
  - (a) recognized dealers who import sugar from outside West Bengal — 10,000 quintals;
  - (b) other recognized dealers — 2000 quintals;
- (ii) in other places - 2000 quintals.

No dealer can hold the stock of sugar for a period exceeding 30 days from the date of receipt by him of such stock.

#### **Allocation of APL Price to Kerala**

1551. SHRI A.VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central allotment of APL rice to Kerala has been reduced in March, 2007;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether steps would be taken to restore the APL quota;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Allocations of food grains for APL category to States and UTs are being made on the basis of availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool. Allocations of foodgrains for the APL category were made in larger quantities during earlier period to liquidate surplus stocks available in the Central Pool. However, in view of the declining stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool, the allocation of rice under TPDS to States/UTs, including Kerala for the APL category was rationalized with effect from April, 2007 on the basis of offtake levels during the previous 3 years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. The revised allocation of APL rice made in April 2007 was, thus, closer to the level of actual offtake during previous years.

In 2008-09, allocation of rice was initially made @ 17056 tons per month on the basis of average of offtake in the previous two years i.e. 2006-07 and 2007-08. However, subsequently, on the basis of requests from the state Government and higher availability of rice in the central pool, adhoc/additional/festival allocations of 1.46 lakh tons of rice were made during the year taking to the total rice allocation of the State to 3.51 lakh tons as against the previous year's allocation of 3.07 lakh tons and offtake of 2.94 lakh tons.

For the current year 2009-2010, monthly allocation of 36,056 tons of rice under APL category has been made thereby substantially increasing the annual allocation of rice to 4.33 lakh tons as compared to last year's allocation of 3.51 lakh tons. There is an increase in the allocation of APL rice to Kerala during the current year as compared to the previous two years.

#### **Payment of sugarcane price to sugarcane farmers**

†1552. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken concrete steps for immediate payment of sugarcane price to the sugarcane growing farmers in the sugarcane crushing session 2009-10;
- (b) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The provisions relating to payment of sugarcane price to sugarcane growers for the sugarcane supplied by them to sugar mills are contained in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 which has been issued in terms of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These provisions are applicable uniformly to all sugar mills in the country. In order to ensure payment of sugarcane dues to the sugarcane growers by the sugar mills, the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 was amended in November, 2000 providing that where any

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

producer of sugar or his agent defaults in paying the whole or any part of the price of sugarcane to a farmer of sugarcane or a grower's cooperative society within 14 days from the delivery of sugarcane or where there is an agreement in writing between the parties for payment of price within a specified time and any producer or his agent defaults in making payment within the agreed time specified therein, the amount of price of sugarcane and interest due thereon is recoverable from the producer of sugar or his agent as arrears of land revenue.

#### Procurement of wheat

1553. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement targets fixed for the major wheat producing States during the last three years; and

(b) which of these States achieved their respective procurement targets in the marketing seasons during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under the existing policy of foodgrains procurement, FCI and State Agencies procure wheat conforming to the prescribed specifications from farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the options to sell their wheat to FCI/State Agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them. Hence, procurement is open ended and no targets are fixed. However, estimates are drawn in the meeting of State Food Secretaries of wheat producing States before commencement of each Rabi Marketing Season. The estimated and actual procurement wheat during last three Rabi Marketing Seasons and current RMS 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*Estimated and Actual procurement of wheat in last 3 years*

State/UT	(in lakh tonnes)							
	RMS 2006-07		RMS 2007-08		RMS 2008-09		RMS 2009-10	
	Est.	Actual	Est.	Actual	Est.	Actual	Est.	Actual
	Proc.	Proc.	Proc.	Proc.	Proc.	Proc.	Proc.	Proc. *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	85.00	69.46	75	67.81	80	99.41	115	107.19
Haryana	42.00	22.29	45	33.50	40	52.37	55	69.12
Uttar Pradesh	25.00	0.49	15	5.46	20	31.37	35	38.82
Uttarakhand	1.00	-	1	0.02	1	0.85	1.1	1.45
Madhya Pradesh	5.00	-	3	0.57	3	24.10	20	19.18
Gujarat	-	-	0.5	-	2	4.15	2	0.75
Rajasthan	2.00	0.02	2	3.83	5	9.35	3	11.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	2.00	-	10	0.08	2	5.00	6	3.10
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.1	-
Delhi	0.02	-	-	0.01	-	0.07	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.11
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>162.07</b>	<b>92.26</b>	<b>151.5</b>	<b>111.28</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>226.89</b>	<b>244.2</b>	<b>251.26</b>

\*As on 14.7.2009

#### Edible oil import

1554. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- whether the country expected 3.8 per cent decline in total domestic oilseed output to 26 M.T. in the crop year June, 2009;
- if so, the country's demand in 2008-09 and likely by 2010-11, year-wise;
- whether India's vegetable oil imports, comprising edible oils and hydrogenated; fats, in 2008-09 are expected to double in April, 2009 from 6.3 M.T. in 2007-08;
- if so, the steps Government proposes to take to reduce edible oil bill;
- whether the country is a net edible oil importer and buys palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia and Soya oil from Brazil and Argentina; and
- if so, the details thereof, quantity-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) According to Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation (Third Advance Estimates of production of oilseeds for 2008-2009) there has been a decline of 5.48% in the total domestic oilseed output to 28.13 MTs in 2008-09.

(b) Projected year-wise country's demand of oilseeds from 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given below:

(In million tons)	
Year	Projected demand#
2008-09	47.43
2009-10	49.35
2010-11	51.34

#Source: Working Group of Planning Commission for Xlth Five Year Plan

(c) The total import of edible oils as given by the Solvent Extractors Association of India, Mumbai during 2007-08 (November to October) is 56.08 Lakh tons (5.61 MT) and estimated import for 2008-09 is 65.66 Lakh tons (6.57 MT).

(d) The import duty structure of edible oils is reviewed by the Government from time to time in order to harmonize the interest of farmers, consumers, processors and at the same time regulate the import of edible oils to stabilize the prices and availability. As the domestic production of edible oils is not sufficient to meet the country's demand, therefore, about 40% of edible oils requirement is met through imports.

(e) India is a net edible oil importer and buys palm oil from Indonesia, Malaysia and Soya oil from Brazil and Argentina.

(f) The import of palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia.

(in lakh tons)

Country	Jan-Dec 2008
Indonesia	48.13
Malaysia	9.71

Import of Soyabean oil from Argentina and Brazil.

(in lakh tons)

Country	Jan-Dec 2008
Argentina	6.27
Brazil	1.72

SOURCE : Oil World Annual 2009

#### Requirement of wheat and rice for Kerala

1555. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of rice and wheat for PDS for the State of Kerala for the financial year 2008-09, separately for BPL and APL families;

(b) what is actual allotment of rice and wheat made during the year 2008-09 for BPL and APL family; and

(c) what is the present requirement for the year 2009-10 and the quantity proposed to be supplied during each month from July, 2009 onwards alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Allocations of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are made for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and Above Poverty Line (APL) families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of the Registrar General

of India as on 01.03.2000, or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Government, whichever is less. Accordingly, allocations of foodgrains are made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of 15.54 lakh BPL/AAY families in the State of Kerala. Allocations under APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in Central Pool and past offtake. Presently allocations under APL are made @ 10.5 kg. per family per month to Kerala.

Allocations of foodgrains under TPDS are based on the above norms and not on requirement of the States. In 2008-09, allocation of rice for APL category was initially made on the basis of average offtake in the previous two years i.e. 2006-07 and 2007-08. However, allocation of wheat was made at 2007-08 level. Subsequently, considering the request of State Government Kerala and availability of foodgrains in central pool, adhoc/additional allocations have been made at APL rate to the State from time to time during 2008-09. Allocations of foodgrains (rice and wheat) made to Kerala under BPL, AAY and APL families for 2008-09 are as under :

(In thousand tons)			
Category	Rice	Wheat	Total
AAY	250.260	0	250.260
BPL	318.792	83.556	402.348
BPL+AAY	569.052	83.556	652.608
APL	350.672	161.324	511.996

Monthly allocations of foodgrains made under BPL/AAY and APL categories from July 2009 onwards are as under :

(in thousand tons)						
	AAY	BPL	Total of AAY/BPL	APL Normal	Additional	Total of APL
Rice	20.855	26.566	47.421	17.056	19.00	36.056
Wheat	0	6.963	6.963	11.777	-	11.777
Total	20.855	33.529	54.384	28.833	19.00	47.833

#### **Bogus ration cards**

1556. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether prevalence of large number of bogus ration cards in different States such as Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any vigilance reports to show approximately how many such cards may be under issue in entire country, State-wise;
- (c) what may be quantity of different ration items being misused due to such bogus cards; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take for elimination of same so that rations do not go waste burdening exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As reported by Government of Andhra Pradesh, based on demographic details and eligibility criteria, the State Government recognizes the prevalence of some bogus ration cards. Tamil Nadu government follows a universal Public Distribution System with no distinction between BPL & APL ration cards. AAY ration cards however, are maintained with distinct identity. As reported by Tamil Nadu Government, about 5-7% of the ration cards may be bogus.

(b) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated jointly by Central and the State/UT Governments. The responsibility for correct identification of eligible families and effectively distributing the allocated foodgrains to eligible ration card holders through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) lies with the State Governments.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities under TPDS, Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001, has been notified by the Government of India on 31st August 2001. Clause 4 of this Order mandates the State Governments/UT Administrations to issue distinctive ration cards to Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and to conduct periodical review and checking of ration cards, to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards and bogus units in ration cards.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has gone in for issuance of ration cards through use of iris biometric technology. This technology allows the State authorities to identify duplicates and bogus cards. Based on this, the State Government is planning a comprehensive door to door verification exercise across the entire State starting August, 2009 to weed out bogus cards.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that a special scheme was launched during the month of July, 2008 for intensive 100% door to door verification of family cards. A pilot scheme for such verification was made in the districts of Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli and Anna Nagar zone in Chennai which resulted in the elimination of 2.46 lakh cards as bogus. In the second phase, such 100% verification was taken up in 10 more districts which has resulted in the identification of 7.71 lakh of such suspected bogus cards. All the remaining 20 districts shall be taken up by September, 2009.

To streamline functioning of TPDS, in consultation with State Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which inter-alia includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate ghost/bogus ration cards. As part of implementation of this Action Plan, 15 States have reported by 30.6.2009, deletion of 100.53 lakhs bogus/ineligible ration cards. Also deletion of 47.92 lakh individual ration cards has been reported by West Bengal Government.



Further instructions have been issued to all State and UT Governments to take action as per law against the persons found in possession of bogus or fake ration cards and the Government staff found responsible for issuing ration cards to ineligible families/persons.

**Essential commodities Act to check hoarding/price rise**

1557. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions of Essential Commodities Act are adequate to enable States to prevent hoarding of wheat, pulses, etc., thereby checking undue price rise;

(b) if so, how many traders were booked for crossing limits imposed by State Governments since August, 2006 when powers under this Act were invoked and regularly renewed every six month till now State-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken to prevent further price rise of foodgrains meant for vulnerable sections of society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Data available on action taken by the State Governments/UTs under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 from the year 2006 is given below:

Year	No. of raids	No. of Persons arrested	No. of Persons prosecuted	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in Lakhs)
2006	135025	5421	3244	498	977.21
2007	235405	6944	4872	1022	4003.96
2008	268775	8001	6425	790	6095.22
2009 (upto 30.06.2009) (Updated as on 13.07.2009)	56990	3152	1691	24	1314.79

(c) Under the Public Distribution System Government of India procures and provides essential commodities to the state governments for distribution to the vulnerable sections of society. In addition through a mix of monetary, fiscal and trade policies steps have been taken to contain the price rise for essential commodities.

**Food security for BPL families**

1558. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is working on a provision related to food security for BPL families;

(b) if so, whether there is any reliable data not allowing for bogus ration cards on the total number of such families for all the States;

(c) if so, what are particulars such as number of families State-wise, total quantity of rice and wheat required for distribution @ 25 kg. per family and subsidy cost thereof; and

(d) by when the Act is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government proposes to enact the National Food Security Act. Under the proposed law, every Below Poverty Line (BPL) family is to be entitled to receive 25 kg of food grains per month. Details of eligible BPL families to be covered, methodology for their identification, issue of targeted identification cards to them, allocations and subsidy required, etc. are to be worked out. In order to frame the proposed law, Government has initiated necessary action, in consultation with State Governments, various Central Ministries, experts and other stake holders, on different aspects of the proposed law.

The Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Government of India and State/UT Governments. The Government of India carries out procurement of foodgrains for the TPDS, their storage, transportation and allocation to the State/UT Governments. The responsibilities for lifting of the allocated foodgrains, their internal allocation within State/UT, identification of eligible BPL & AAY families based on estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them, and supervision of distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration cardholders through fair price shops rest with the State/UT Governments. The State/UT Governments are also required, under the PDS (Control) Order 2001, to review the lists of BPL families annually, remove inclusion and exclusion errors and eliminate bogus ration cards.

#### **Demand and supply of PDS items**

1559. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items supplied under PDS to the States during last three years, State-wise and item-wise;

(b) the supply *vis-a-vis* demand of these items, during the same period, Statewise; and

(c) the number of BPL and APL families benefited, during the same period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Commodity-wise details are as follows:

**FOODGRAINS:** The allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made to Below Poverty Line families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families @ 35 kg. per family per month on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000, or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by State /UT Governments, whichever is less.

Allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool. State-wise details of the allocations and offtake of foodgrains under TPDS during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

**Kerosene:**

Allocation of PDS Kerosene (SKO) is made by the Government to different States/Union Territories (UTs) on a quarterly basis for distribution under TPDS for cooking and illumination only. The scale of distribution of TPDS SKO per card holder varies from State to State. There has been no reduction in the PDS SKO quota to any States/UTs after the financial year 2004-05 except the States of Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and UT of Chandigarh. The TPDS SKO quota of the above three States was reduced during 2008-09 due to continuous non-lifting of their normal quota for the last three to four years. State-wise details of PDS SKO allocated and upliftment during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below).

Requests have been received from various State Governments for increasing the SKO allocation. It has been decided 'in principle' to restrict subsidy on TPDS kerosene to BPL families only. In case of urgent need during natural calamities, however, requests of State/UT Governments for additional allocations are considered.

**Levy Sugar:** Sugar is one of the items supplied under Public Distribution System, For better targeting distribution of sugar under PDS, Government has restricted the supply of levy sugar to BPL families except in the North Eastern States, Hilly States and Island Territories, where universal coverage is allowed. Allotment of levy sugar is made on the basis of fixed State/UT quotas with effect from 1.2.2001. Besides, a quantity of about 1.00 lakh tons is allotted as fixed Annual Festival quota to the States/UTs as per the scheduled festival requirement. A statement showing State-wise levy sugar quota supplied under TPDS during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III (See below).

(c) The State-wise details of BPL, AAY and APL ration cards issued under TPDS are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) for 2006-07,  
2007-08 & 2008-09 under TPDS*

(Quantity in 000'tons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Off take	Allocation	Off take	Allocation	Off take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pd.	3900.596	3209.074	3884.823	3637.95	3577.682	3532.766
2	Arunachal Pd.	103.644	60.378	103.548	76.009	101.556	91.058
3	Assam	1714.746	1511.916	1345.527	1395.794	1406.256	1400.842
4	Bihar	3988.344	1024.178	2768.031	1625.366	2958.122	1529.022
5	Chhattisgarh	1600.328	867.483	825.416	780.621	937.698	805.755
6	Delhi	836.456	547.63	748.181	701.589	592.548	561.815
7	Goa	102.758	27.01	32.182	29.86	36.355	33.958
8	Gujarat	2295.882	862.19	1130.035	882.491	1042.04	856.966
9	Haryana	830.085	310.349	451.917	316.172	603.493	387.616
10	Himachal Pd.	443.037	370.496	477.496	456.065	463.176	460.401
11	J & K	791.804	659.255	823.595	746.053	776.804	770.282
12	Jharkhand	1195.472	741.15	1057.736	827.148	1065.93	883.363
13	Karnataka	2853.688	2085.051	2647.031	1905.704	2033.342	1951.272
14	Kerala	2257.068	1026.108	1184.607	1150.792	1164.604	1120.931
15	Madhya Pd.	2756.644	1790.229	1807.026	1754.732	2085.683	1985.462
16	Maharashtra	5015.204	2505.91	2880.683	2399.358	3165.785	2706.938
17	Manipur	111.06	78.366	107.657	101.145	106.416	98.038
18	Meghalaya	121.804	115.682	140.417	134.759	144.276	145.733
19	Mizoram	72.222	69.044	85.047	85.112	82.908	75.298
20	Nagaland	129.084	147.673	130.887	131.102	126.876	139.044
21	Orissa	2535.682	1248.271	1900.067	1627.519	1866.783	1826.342
22	Punjab	868.946	150.267	280.025	159.181	662.92	505.338
23	Rajasthan	2358.91	1025.874	1274.968	1143.286	1364.624	1280.799

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Sikkim	44.687	44.188	45.792	46.349	44.22	44.599
25	Tamilnadu	5805.936	3439.406	4847.881	3712.624	3682.832	3806.151
26	Tripura	300.758	225.34	263.211	249.934	275.004	268.012
27	Uttar Pd.	8329.377	4499.145	4550.69	4215.77	4925.854	4255.337
28	Uttarakhand	496.942	284.429	341.541	284.05	362.252	308.118
29	West Bengal	5617.51	2398.665	3023.204	2652.009	3031.942	2718.517
30	A & N Islands	28.91	17.13	29.244	18.066	29.341	16.379
31	Chandigarh	35.206	0.28	4.128	4.383	5.628	3.51
32	D & N Haveli	13.37	4.44	11.812	10.449	8.154	8.088
33	Daman & Diu	10.58	1.08	2.7	0.699	2.37	0.423
34	Lakshadweep	4.154	3.23	4.837	5.363	4.608	3.703
35	Puducherry	85.162	18.54	65.802	22.676	38.349	18.928
TOTAL :		57,656.056	31,369.457	39,277.744	33,290.180	38,776.431	34,600.804

**Statement-II**

*Allocation & upliftment of PDS Kerosene for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09*

Quantity in metric tons (MTs)						
Name of States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Allocation	Uplift- ment	Allocation	Uplift- ment	Allocation	Uplift- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A & N Islands	5816	5971	5816	5623	5816	6113
Andhra Pradesh	517158	524075	517158	517712	517158	517085
Arunachal Pradesh	9257	9141	9257	9340	9257	9135
Assam 258007	257937	258007	262766	258007	257854	
Bihar	647430	644582	647430	662623	647430	652579
Chandigarh	13067	10478	13067	8912	9999	8390
Chhattisgarh	146938	145420	146938	145329	146938	145449
D & N Haveli	2782	2540	2782	2674	2782	2782
Daman and Diu	2118	2031	2118	2061	2118	2061
Delhi	168484	160786	168484	164729	160935	140532

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	19212	19188	19212	19089	19212	19211
Gujarat	743759	747385	743759	743877	743759	742309
Haryana	145619	145447	145619	145816	145619	144571
Himachal Pradesh	50537	48936	50537	47499	49409	46160
Jammu and Kashmir	76044	74536	76044	69757	76044	71636
Jharkhand	211175	210416	211175	210867	211175	210891
Karnataka	461478	463239	461478	462219	461478	461301
Kerala 216308	216657	216308	216327	216308	216308	
Lakshadweep	795	858	795	532	795	709
Madhya Pradesh	488609	488029	488609	484753	488609	487595
Maharashtra	1276876	1280062	1276876	1271373	1276876	1276488
Manipur	19907	19467	19907	19296	19907	19693
Meghalaya	20401	19678	20401	20505	20401	20342
Mizoram	6217	6215	6217	6220	6217	6175
Nagaland	13312	13599	13312	13325	13312	13312
Orissa 314977	316043	314977	311581	314977	323889	
Puducherry	12257	12253	12257	12247	12257	12324
Punjab 237192	236044	237192	235216	237192	233870	
Rajasthan	398913	399988	398913	400254	398913	398274
Sikkim 5582	5589	5582	5888	5582	5561	
Tamil Nadu	558929	569629	558929	563892	558929	564012
Tripura 30832	30641	30832	30713	30832	30714	
Uttar Pradesh	1241772	1242373	1241772	1241151	1241772	1241632
Uttarakhand	89849	93790	89849	89339	89849	89093
West Bengal	752103	751894	752103	750418	752103	751601
TOTAL :	9163712	9174917	9163712	9153923	9151967	9129651

**NOTE:** Including additional allocation of PDS SKO made to the States.

**Statement-III**

*The details of State-wise Levy Sugar allocated under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 Sugar Seasons (October-September)*

(Qty in '000 Tons)				
Sl.No.	State/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (October, 08 to July,09)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	124.3	124.46	101.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh #	10.61	10.32	9.08
3	Assam #	224.2	224.29	187.38
4	Bihar	77.54	84.6	70.43
5	Chhattisgarh	42.95	54.12	46.14
6	Delhi	36.38	36.49	30.03
7	Goa	1.59	1.58	1.27
8.	Gujarat	75.4	75.35	61.22
9	Haryana	21.15	31.16	27.07
10	Himachal Pradesh	56.01	56.74	47.71
11	Jammu & Kashmir #	87.59	88.47	73.39
12	Jharkhand	0.15	0.12	0.1
13	Karnataka	82.71	109.64	89.58
14	Kerala	49.35	52.92	38.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	155.98	155.53	125.1
16	Maharashtra	148.7	171.89	144
17	Manipur #	21.91	21.93	18.31
18	Meghalaya #	20.95	20.86	17.5
19	Mizoram #	8.37	8.35	6.97
20	Nagaland #	14.56	14.49	12.07
21	Orissa	108.5	106.99	85.58
22	Punjab	15.67	20.77	16.57
23	Rajasthan	55.37	97.05	79.61
24	Sikkim	4.34	4.68	3.93

1	2	3	4	5
25	Tamil Nadu	125.39	136.74	111.69
26	Tripura #	32.93	32.94	27.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	365.48	412.02	345.91
28	Uttarakhand	72.81	73.28	61.32
29	West Bengal	178.45	169.62	149.66
30	A & N Island #	4.62	4.6	3.84
31	Chandigarh	1.01	0.9	0.72
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.6	0.5
33	Daman & Diu	0.53	0.12	0.1
34	Lakshadweep #	1.38	1.32	1.1
35	Puducherry	2.18	2.12	1.7
TOTAL :		2229.66	2407.06	1995.97

# These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment & lifting of levy sugar.

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise details of BPL, AAY and APL Ration cards issued under TPDS*

S.No.	State/UT	Accepted No. of		Actual Ration Cards issued by	
		BPL, AAY & APL House		States/UTs	
		Holds in 2000	BPL	AAY	APL
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	158.21	175.54	15.58	39.18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.42	0.61	0.38	2.19
3	Assam	44.93	12.02	7.04	38.44
4	Bihar	118.79	39.94	24.29	15.53
5	Chhattisgarh	44.11	11.56	7.19	26.42
6	Delhi	27.82	2.88	1.5	27.02
7	Goa	3.20	0.13	0.14	3.16
8	Gujarat	87.57	25.75	8.1	88.77
9	Haryana	31.48	9.05	2.92	42.26
10	Himachal Pradesh	12.57	3.17	1.97	10.37
11	Jammu & Kashmir	18.02	4.80	2.56	10.92



1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jharkhand	43.56	14.76	9.18	5.15
13	Karnataka	94.37	76.77	12	54.14
14	Kerala	61.10	14.82	5.96	49.56
15	Madhya Pradesh	97.03	52.65	15.82	82.10
16	Maharashtra	177.27	45.13	24.64	143.96
17	Manipur	4.07	1.02	0.64	2.41
18	Meghalaya	4.49	1.13	0.7	2.66
19	Mizoram	1.67	0.42	0.26	1.98
20	Nagaland	3.02	0.77	0.47	1.83
21	Orissa	67.91	37.63	12.65	36.02
22	Punjab	39.76	2.89	1.79	55.60
23	Rajasthan	88.67	16.53	9.32	111.60
24	Sikkim	1.05	0.27	0.16	4.06
25	Tamilnadu	138.82	181.91	18.65	0.00
26	Tripura	7.22	1.82	1.13	4.31
27	Uttar Pradesh	261.42	65.84	40.95	331.00
28	Uttaranchal	12.19	3.46	1.51	17.78
29	West Bengal	145.23	37.98	14.8	121.74
30	A & N Islands	0.81	0.13	0.04	0.80
31	Chandigarh	2.03	0.09	0.02	2.30
32	D & N Haveli	0.36	0.12	0.05	0.37
33	Daman & Diu	0.26	0.03	0.01	0.32
34	Lakshadweep	0.11	0.02	0.012	0.13
35	Puducherry	2.24	1.14	0.32	1.76
TOTAL :		1803.78	842.78	242.75	1335.84

#### Introduction of smart card system

1560. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal for introduction of smart card system in place of the existing ration cards to eliminate the widespread corruption in the Public Distribution System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to eliminate the rampant corruption in the Public Distribution System in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) In order to make delivery of services efficient under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and to assess replicability of use of smart cards for this purpose, Government has approved in December 2008 implementation of a pilot scheme on smart cards based TPDS in Chandigarh and Haryana. Under it, eligible BPL families would be issued smart cards in place of existing ration cards. They will have biometric features of the family members, based on which verification of genuineness of the BPL families will take place and thereafter only the essential commodities would be issued to them from the fair price shops.

For commencing implementation of this scheme, work is in progress by the implementing agencies *i.e.* Government of Haryana, Chandigarh UT Administration and National Informatics Centre.

To streamline working of TPDS, Government has initiated a series of measures such as:

- (i) continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families and ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops;
- (ii) ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS;
- (iii) improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels;
- (iv) introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels, smart-card-based delivery of essential commodities; and
- (v) getting periodically evaluated functioning of TPDS.

#### **Import of wheat**

1561. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past Government has imported around 50 lakh tonnes of wheat at a huge loss of the exchequer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government paid to the foreign traders exorbitant price upto nearly Rs. 16000 per tonne against the minimum support price of Rs. 8500 per tonne;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry have been made, so far, and the results thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The import of wheat has been done at

competitive international prices against the global tenders floated by STC/MMTC/PEC (Government of India Undertakings).

During 2006-07, 53.79 lakh tons of wheat was imported at weighted average price of US \$ 205.34 per ton *i.e.* Rs.8,214.00 per ton (approx.). Further, during 2007-08, 18.44 lakh tons of wheat has been imported at a weighted average price of US \$ 366.83 per ton *i.e.* Rs. 14,673.00 per ton (approx.).

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

#### **Appointment of unregistered doctors in hospitals**

†1562. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only those doctors who are registered with Medical Council of India (MCI) can apply for jobs in Government and private hospitals;

(b) whether Government is aware that many private hospitals are appointing doctors who are not registered with MCI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government against such private hospitals and doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A doctor having permanent registration from State Medical Council/Medical Council of India can apply for job in Government and Private Hospitals.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Shortage of medical facilities**

1563. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as pointed out in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) as per the population norms based on 2001 Census, there is a shortage of 13804 Sub Centres, 3353 Primary Health Centres and 2581 Community Health Centres, and as against a requirement of 22669 Doctors in PHCs, only 22273 were in position, resulting in a shortfall of 1793 Doctors, in CHCs, as against a requirement of 15640 Specialists, only 3979 Specialists were in position as on March, 2006 resulting in a shortfall of 9413 Specialists (75 per cent shortage); and

(b) what is the present status and how does it compare with neighbouring/ advanced countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) As on March, 2007, there are a total of 145272 Sub Centres, 22370 Primary Health Centres and 4045 Community Health Centres functioning across the country. As against the sanctioned posts of 27274 doctors, there are a total of 22608 doctors are in position at PHC and as against the sanctioned posts of 10615 Specialists, there are a total of 5117 doctors are in position at CHCs as on March, 2007. India's health indicators have registered significant improvement since independence. However, there is still long way to go before our indicators can match developed countries. Our indicators are better than most neighbouring countries except Sri Lanka on most parameters.

#### **Performance of National Board of Exam**

†1564. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Board of Exam which was set up to conduct Post Graduate and post doctoral examinations has been successful in achieving its objectives and targets;
- (b) if so, the complete details regarding the results of examinations conducted during the last five years;
- (c) the reasons for conducting examination only once in a year at present; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to achieve the target of one doctor per thousand of population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The National Board of Examinations has been successful in conducting Post Graduation Examinations.

(b) The details regarding the results of examinations conducted during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The following examinations are conducted by the NBE:

1. DNB CET Examination
2. DNB Final Examination
3. Fellowship Entrance Examination
4. Fellowship Exit Examination
5. Screening Test for Foreign Medical Graduates

The fellowship entrance and exit examinations, DNB Final Examinations are conducted on an annual basis while the DNB CET examinations are conducted in June and December every year, the screening test is conducted in March and September every year. The DNB final exam is also conducted in June in certain specialties.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) On the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, the Central Government grants permission for starting new medical colleges and for increasing existing capacity of MBBS seats every year. Increasing the number of doctors is an ongoing process.

***Statement***

*Year-wise Detail of Examinations*

Year	Exam	Appeared	Passed
2004-05	CET	7223	4096
	FMGE	3324	904
	DNB Final Theory	4910	1850
	Post Doctoral Fellowship Exam	33	24
Year	Exam	Appeared	Passed
2005-06	CET	9263	4374
	FMGE	4179	2821
	DNB Final Theory	3040	1164
	Post Doctoral Fellowship Exam	44	22
	DNB Final Practical	2835	1608
Year	Exam	Appeared	Passed
2006-07	CET	10885	3940
	FMGE	2585	513
	DNB Final Theory	4694	1691
	Post Doctoral Fellowship Exam	79	45
	DNB Final Practical	2407	1351
Year	Exam	Appeared	Passed
2007-08	CET	13405	3466
	FMGE	3681	1280
	DNB Final Theory	5110	1444
	Post Doctoral Fellowship Exam	84	47
	DNB Final Practical	887	485

Year	Exam	Appeared	Passed
2008-09	CET	14353	6859
	FMGE	4211	1326
	DNB Final Theory	6239	1684
	Post Doctoral Fellowship Exam	485	164
	DNB Final Practical	2195 *	1223

\* Provisional

#### **Exploitation of students by private dental colleges**

1565. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the exploitation of students by private dental colleges affiliated to CCS University, Meerut in connivance with the Dental Council of India;

(b) the details of such cases pertaining to discriminatory supplementary examination rules, exorbitant fines and fees etc. which have come to the notice of Government during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Dental Council of India (DCI) is a statutory authority responsible for maintaining standards of dental education in India. The Council has informed that the interests of the students of colleges affiliated to CCS University, Meerut are not affected as the supplementary examination rules framed by DCI are reasonable. Further, as regards fee, the same is fixed by the State Admission and Fee Structuring Committee as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

#### **Preparations of spurious food items**

1566. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the ghee we are using is being prepared throughout the country from animal fat, crushed animal bones, palm oil and hazardous chemicals;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that this spurious ghee can lead to brain-stroke and gangrene and can also damage liver and kidney; and

(d) if so, what strong action Government has taken/proposes to take against the people involved in this act and to stop preparation of spurious items of food?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government is aware of press reports about spurious ghee. Adulteration in food products is dealt with under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Rules made thereunder, Implementation of the Act is the responsibility of States/UT Governments. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already reiterated among the States for strict compliance of the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. However, no specific incidence has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India has informed that no study on long term effects of spurious ghee has been undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(d) Sale of ghee which contains any added matter not exclusively derived from milk fat is prohibited and violation of the provisions of the PFA Act/Rules attracts legal action and penalties, including imprisonment.

#### **Emergency rural health transportation services**

1567. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether absence of dependable transportation facilities act as a serious hindrance in the utilization of healthcare services by the rural poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated under the National Rural Health Mission for undertaking various emergency health transportation facilities during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to enhance rural emergency health transportation services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State-wise Statements showing funds approved under Mission Flexible Pool under NRHM during the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 for Ambulance Services is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under NRHM funds are released to State/UT Governments for ambulance services and other emergency response mechanism. In some cases, State Governments have preferred to operate ambulance services run by their own facilities. In other cases, the State Governments have chosen to provide emergency response services through Public Private Partnership route. In both the cases, funds have been released to State Governments as per their requests under the NRHM.

**Statement**

*Funds approved under Mission Flexible Pool (2008-09)*

(Amount in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Amount Approved
1	Bihar	8.40
2	Jammu & Kashmir	1000.00
3	Madhya Pradesh	3826.34
4	Rajasthan	2500.00
5	Uttar Pradesh	1843.81
6	Uttarakhand	1000.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	10000.00
8	Gujarat	4006.24
9	Karnataka	679.00
10	Kerala	1147.67
11	Maharashtra	610.50
12	Tamil Nadu	954.97
13	Assam	5045.00
14	Arunachal Pradesh	90.00
15	Manipur	61.20
16	Meghalaya	82.20
17	Mizoram	182.40
18	Nagaland	119.00
19	Sikkim	201.01
20	Tripura	97.80
21	Daman & Diu	48.23
	TOTAL :	33503.77

2006-07

(Amount in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Amount Approved
1	2	3
1	Madhya Pradesh	588.00
2	Rajasthan	500.00
3	Assam	750.00



1	2	3
4	Arunachal Pradesh	240.00
5	Manipur	54.00
6	Nagaland	35.00
7	Meghalaya	90.00
8	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00
TOTAL :		3257.00

2007-08

S.No.	State/UT	Amount Approved
1	Bihar	1000.00
2	Madhya Pradesh	1040.00
3	Uttar Pradesh	4740.00
4	Jammu & Kashmir	400.00
5	Gujarat	319.00
6	Goa	48.00
7	Assam	1000.00
8	Sikkim	72.00
9	Mizoram	90.00
10	Tripura	97.08
TOTAL :		8806.24

#### Closure/merger of National Board of Examination with MCI

†1568. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge difference between the result of exams conducted by National Board of Exam (NBE) and Medical Council of India (MCI);

(b) if so, the details regarding result of examinations conducted during the last five years;

(c) whether Government is considering to close NBE or merge it with MCI in view of pass percentage being less of examination results of NBE;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps Government proposes to take to prevent the failure of the students from being spoilt?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Board of Examinations conducts the following examinations:-

1. DNB CET Examination
2. DNB Final Examination
3. Fellowship Entrance Examination
4. Fellowship Exit Examination
5. Screening Test for Foreign Medical Graduates

The Medical Council of India does not conduct any exam.

(b) The result of examinations conducted by National Board of Examinations during the last five years is given at the statement (see below) [Refer to the statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1564 Part (b)]

(c) There is no proposal to close NBE or merge it with MCI.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Chemicals used in adulterated milk**

†1569. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the case of selling adulterated milk at many places in the country has come into the light;

(b) if so, the details of the States where such milk is being sold;

(c) whether Government is aware of the toxicants and chemicals being used for adulteration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Sale of milk and milk products containing a substance not found in milk, except as provided in the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955, is prohibited. Any violation of the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 attracts legal action. The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India has, however, informed that there are certain media reports about alleged selling of adulterated milk prepared with vegetable fat, liquid detergent, shampoo, caustic soda, urea, castor oil and other chemicals by unscrupulous traders but no such reports has been received from the State/U.T. Governments who are responsible for implementing PFA Act, 1954 and rules, 1955 in States/U.Ts.

#### **Implementation of NRHM**

1570. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) what is the monitoring process to see the implementation of National Rural Health Mission in the country;
- (b) whether the process of implementation has been very slow in some of the States particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh;
- (c) whether this is due to shortage of trained nurses and manpower in these States; and
- (d) if so, the reasons and progress of NRHM in these States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under NRHM, a detailed framework for monitoring of the programme has been operationalised. This includes integrated web based Health Management Information System (HMIS), which compiles the progress of NRHM on key parameters. The results of periodic surveys like the District level Household surveys (DLHS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) etc. also provide information about impact of various programme interventions. Periodic review missions are also undertaken to the field to monitor progress of the programme. Further, independent external evaluations are also commissioned by the Government and undertaken through Non-governmental agencies on thematic and geographical basis to document progress of the NRHM. Community level validation of key programme components is also carried out under NRHM through the process of triangulation against the regular MIS, survey reports and user responses.

(b) to (d) NRHM has been operationalised in all the states in decentralized manner on basis of Annual State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) which are appraised/approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) at GOI level. The strategies of NRHM are progressing satisfactorily in the state including the states of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The shortage of skilled human resources is indeed one of the critical bottlenecks in full operationalisation of the strategies of NRHM in some of the states. These states have undertaken remedial steps including strategies like local recruitment of human resources on contract, recruitment for specific health facilities by the Rogi Kalyan Samitis, incentives and hard area allowances, blended payments to health functionaries for difficult areas, rational transfer/posting policies etc. The capacity for pre-service and in-service training for critical skills has also been expanded under NRHM to address the availability and retention of key skills at health facilities. The successful implementation of NRHM has reduced absenteeism and improved availability of critical skills. The Government ensures continuous handholding of various initiatives under taken by states so as to ensure that the progress of NRHM in the states is as per the approved time line.

#### **Infant mortality rate in Delhi**

†1571. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the infant mortality rate has been increasing in Delhi;
- (b) whether an investigation has been carried out into its causes;
- (c) the plan being made to stop/to check the infant mortality rate;
- (d) whether there is a provision under the plan to provide health related facilities to the women of other States coming here for employment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Delhi, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Delhi as per the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) is as follows:

Year	IMR
2000	32
2001	29
2003	28
2004	32
2005	35
2006	37
2007	36

(b) As per SRS of Govt. of India, investigation has revealed the top 10 causes of infant mortality as under:-

1. Perinatal conditions (46%)
2. Respiratory infections (22%)
3. Diarrhoeal diseases (10%)
4. Other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%)
5. Congenital anomalies (3.1%)
6. Symptoms/signs and ill defined conditions (3%)
7. Nutritional deficiencies (2%)
8. Un-intentional injuries: others (1.4%)
9. Malaria (1.1%)
10. Fever of unknown origin (0.9%)

(c) Under the RCH Program funded by Govt. of India, the following interventions and schemes are being vigorously implemented for bringing down the infant mortality in the State:

1. Strengthening of neonatal and perinatal services in hospitals
2. Strengthening and improving Institutional delivery
3. Creation of Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling Facilities in hospitals
4. Implementation of Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
5. Strengthening of treatment facilities for malnourished infants and children in hospitals.
6. Improving the coverage of Routine Immunization to the previously un-reached populations.
7. Building the capacities of service providers through an extensive year round training schedule.
8. Strengthening the monitoring mechanisms for overseeing the implementation.
9. Under the State scheme (state resources) immunization against measles, mumps, rubella and typhoid disease in infants and children is also implemented to reduce infant mortality.

(d) and (e) Adequate provisions for antenatal, natal and post natal care to the women in pregnancy are available at all the primary, secondary and tertiary level of health care to all women irrespective of their residential status.

- 1) MAMTA Scheme for facilitating institutional delivery to all BPL, SC/ST women through the private sector hospitals.
- 2) Janani Suraksha Yojna benefits to all pregnant women up to 2 live births in all public sector hospitals and peripheral health facilities.
- 3) Emergency transport (to nearest Government hospitals) to any woman in case of any pregnancy complication(s) (CATS Ambulance Services).
- 4) Contraceptive services (Laparoscopic Tubal ligation at 44 hospitals in Delhi and IUCD insertion at all the primary and secondary health facilities).
- 5) RCH camps in slums, JJ clusters and rural outskirts are organized for service delivery to the beneficiaries.
- 6) Village Health and Nutrition Days are being organized regularly at all the Anganwadies targeting the most vulnerable women and children with the support services for improving their health.

All these services are totally free of any charge to the beneficiaries.

#### **Malpractice of blood banks**

1572. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many blood banks are collecting blood by force or by malpractices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they sell blood which is not properly processed and that too at exorbitant rates; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to stop this illegal activity affecting the health of the ordinary citizen?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are no reports of licensed blood banks collecting blood by force or malpractice.

(b) No. However a service charge is collected from each unit of blood/blood components approved by National Blood Transfusion Council (NBTC). The approved rates of blood/blood components by NBTC is given in the Statement (see below).

(c) There are adequate provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules there under to take action against the violations of conditions of license to blood banks.

#### ***Statement***

*Details of Service Charges for Blood and Blood Components as approved by NBTC on 07 November, 2007*

#### **I. Approved service charges for one unit of Whole Blood:**

<b>1. Blood Bags</b>		
Single bag	-	Rs.50
Double	-	Rs.120
Triple	-	Rs.150
Quadruple	-	Rs.280
Average cost for single/double/ triple/quadruple bag is	-	Rs. 150
2. HBV, HCV, HIV, VDRL, Malaria antigen	-	Rs.200
3. Donor Hemoglobin	-	Rs.40
4. Blood grouping antisera	-	Rs.60
5. Cross-matching	-	Rs.70
6. Chemicals	-	Rs.30
7. Stationery	-	Rs.20
8. Average salary	-	Rs.120
9. Power	-	Rs.60
10. Equipment maintenance	-	Rs.50
11. Glassware	-	Rs.50
<b>Cost per unit for a single bag</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Rs.850</b>

**II. Approved service charges for Blood Components:**

1.	Packed Red Cells	-	Rs.850/-
2.	Fresh Frozen Plasma	-	Rs.400/-
3.	Platelet Concentrate	-	Rs.400/-
4.	Cryoprecipitate	-	Rs.200/-

**Members of MCI in Board of private medical colleges**

1573. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the Members of MCI had joined the Board of certain private medical colleges;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such medical colleges have been found violating the standards of probity and academic excellence;

(c) whether joining the Boards of such institutions is a breach of professional ethics and may cause conflict of interest; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government against such erring Members?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government is of the view that the acceptance of office bearers of Medical Council of India on the governing bodies of private medical colleges is a clear conflict of interest. The Medical Council of India is being asked to ensure that no office bearer of the Council will accept such positions.

**Research on malaria and tuberculosis medicines**

1574. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

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

(a) whether Government plans to invest up to 2 billion dollars or Rs. 10000 crore annually to develop more effective medicines for diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis that hit thousands of Indians every year;

(b) whether Department of pharmaceuticals has proposed to offer incentives to domestic as well as multinational drug markets to encourage new drug discover in the country;

(c) whether this proposal was already forwarded to the Prime Minister; and

(d) if so, whether Government has approved proposal and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Closure of vaccine manufacturing PSUs**

1575. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to revoke its earlier decision to shutdown three vaccine factories;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to fulfil the commitment to give universal free vaccination to all children in the country; and

(c) whether there is any decrease in the number of children who have been vaccinated during the period of closure of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The manufacturing licenses of the three Vaccine Institutes namely, the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh, the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, which are under the administrative control of the Ministry were suspended by the Drugs Controller General of India DCG (I) in January 2008 since they were not found in compliance with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as provided under Schedule M of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945. Government has decided to revive these units. The licences of these units can be revived and the production of vaccines can be restarted after compliance with GMP requirements.

(b) Vaccine procurement for National Immunisation Programme is being carried out from other Public Sector Units (PSUs) and indigenous private Sector units.

(c) As per the provisional data available, there is a decrease in the number of children vaccinated during the year 2008 as compared to the year 2007.

#### **Unsatisfactory functioning of CGHS dispensaries**

1576. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the functioning of C.G.H.S. dispensaries in the far off areas of Delhi is far from satisfactory as there is hardly any proper supervision of their functioning by senior officers of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to ensure their proper working with periodical supervision by senior level officers of the Ministry to improve their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such report has been received in the CGHS.

Regular and surprise inspections are carried out by the Additional Director of the Zone; by Director (Admn. & Vigilance), Dte.G.H.S.; Vigilance Officer, CGHS(HQ), etc.



Each and every dispensary has a local advisory committee, which generally meets in the second Saturday of the month to review grievance of the dispensaries registered in the dispensary. The committee has representatives from pensioners association, Area Welfare Officer appointed by the Department of Personnel and Training and representatives of Resident Welfare Associations.

The dispensaries also have a grievance/suggestions box and grievance register. The grievance box is opened in the meeting of the Local Advisory Committee and action to resolve the grievance is taken by the CGHS.

#### **Blood banks at block-level**

†1577. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up blood banks at block level health centres to bring down maternal mortality rate in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the above rate in the State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;
- (d) the financial allocation made by Government during the last three years, district-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to set up blood banks?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. Presently blood banks will not be established at block level; however Blood Storage Units are being set-up at the First Referral Unit (FRUs) for making available adequate quantity of tested blood units to bring down maternal mortality rate in the country.

(c) As per the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) 2007 conducted by Registrar General of India (RGI), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of UP is 440 per one lac live births as compared to 254 per one lac live births which is the state average of India is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(d) A statement indicating financial allocation made by Government during the last three years district wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below).

(e) National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are setting up Blood Storage Units at First Referral Unit (FRUs) in the country. National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) is responsible for:-

- Training of one Medical Officer and one Lab technician from each FRU.
- Provide recurring grant to Blood Storage Units after establishment (@ Rs 10000 per annum).
- Regular supply of screened and tested blood units from the linked blood bank.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

While National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is responsible for-

- Selection of FRU for setting up of Blood Storage Unit and ensuring availability of infrastructure and manpower.
- Supply of equipments required for Blood Storage Units.
- Maternal Mortality Rate Survey is conducted quite infrequently because the denominator is one lac live births. It was 707 per lac live births as per SRS 1997 for Uttar Pradesh. It came down to 517 per lac live birth as per RGI 2003-04. The district-wise data is not possible due to huge size of sample.
- As per the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) 2007 conducted by Registrar General of India (RGI), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of UP is 440 per one lac live births as compared to 254 per one lac live births which is the state average of India. UP is not the worst In India as far as MMR is concerned. Assam tops in India with MMR of 480 per one lac live births.

***Statement-I***

*Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)*

Sl.No.	India & major States	MMR
1.	<b>India Total</b>	254
2	Kerala	95
3	Tamil Nadu	111
4	Maharashtra	130
5	West Bengal	141
6	Andhra Pradesh	154
7	Gujrat	160
8	Haryana	186
9	Punjab	192
10	Karnataka	213
11	Orissa	303
12	Bihar/Jharkhand	312
13	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	335
14	Rajasthan	388
15	Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	440
16	Assam	480

**Statement-II**

*District-wise financial allocation made by Government during the last three years*

*Following is the Budget allocated by UP State AIDS Control Society over during the Financial Year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09*

Sl.No.	Financial Year	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		
	District	Blood Safety	Voluntary Blood Donation Day	Blood Safety	Voluntary Blood Donation Day	Blood Safety	Voluntary Blood Donation Day	Equipment Procurement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agra	583328	90000	417000	80000	336145	100000	116250
2	Aligarh	441379	90000	582674	80000	1058394	100000	671500
3	Allahabad	611000	135000	433250	80000	1205902	100000	72966
4	Azamgarh	161491	45000	203000	40000	5562	50000	0
5	Badaun	125000	45000	222500	40000	37500	50000	98040
6	Bahraich	177536	45000	223700	40000	94386	50000	0
7	Balia	151682	45000	356689	40000	341410	50000	0
8	Banda	0	45000	220815	40000	95280	50000	0
9	Barabanki	164949	45000	224636	40000	94677	50000	0
10	Bareilly	371938	90000	254888	80000	189607	100000	0
11	Basti	156382	45000	95526	40000	31000	50000	0
12	Lucknow	3894214	225000	1608750	80000	2911706	750000	553449
13	Mahoba	0	45000	222500	40000	99573	50000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Mainpuri	200876	45000	222500	40000	6370	50000	0
15	Mathura	415085	45000	202742	40000	259486	50000	0
16	Meerut	502982	90000	945668	80000	333364	100000	255547
17	Mirzapur	133946	45000	223700	40000	111500	50000	30000
18	Moradabad	174119	45000	213187	40000	71816	50000	0
19	Hamirpur	178860	45000	324000	40000	101400	50000	9600
20	Hardoi	203000	45000	146656	40000	94300	50000	0
21	Jalaun	104766	45000	222500	40000	0	0	0
22	Jaunpur	163750	45000	185419	40000	0	0	119734
23	Jhansi	603166	90000	1050924	80000	0	0	671500
24	Bijnore	177627	45000	212224	40000	92684	50000	0
25	Bulandshahar	152897	45000	204249	40000	87571	50000	0
26	Chandauli	0	0	0	40000	0	50000	0
27	Deoria	109000	45000	223700	40000	114200	50000	0
28	Etah	0	45000	0	40000	31000	50000	73340
29	Etawah	92798	45000	307486	80000	378204	100000	0
30	Faizabad	165222	45000	144473	40000	94300	50000	0
31	Sitapur	177602	45000	222500	40000	63417	50000	0
32	Sultanpur	164499	45000	222500	40000	48904	50000	43920
33	Unnao	0	45000	222500	40000	0	50000	0
34	Varanasi	1919672	135000	2091292	120000	982141	150000	596461
35	Muzaffarnagar	178475	45000	217207	40000	146372	50000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36	Pilibhit	138000	45000	163633	40000	0	50000	44467
37	Pratapgarh	0	0	0	40000	76500	50000	0
38	Raebareli	159875	45000	146915	40000	32446	50000	0
39	Rampur	158504	45000	225700	40000	115800	50000	106960
40	Saharanpur	173280	45000	203000	40000	9406	50000	0
41	Sant Kabir Nagar	0	0	0	40000	0	0	0
42	Shahjahanpur	421994	45000	792000	40000	282900	50000	0
43	Farrukhabad	160155	45000	223700	40000	93866	50000	0
44	Fatehpur	0	45000	0	40000	31000	50000	56252
45	Firozabad	125000	45000	202049	40000	0	50000	0
46	Gautambuddha Nagar	0	0	0	40000	416396	50000	0
47	Ghaziabad	132175	45000	208783	40000	115000	50000	0
48	Ghazipur	178795	45000	222500	40000	57000	50000	0
49	Gonda	17396	45000	144500	40000	31000	50000	0
50	Gorakhpur	923395	90000	1187000	80000	957183	100000	671500
51	Kanpur	1861790	90000	2637844	80000	948660	100000	0
52	Lakhimpur Kheri	179000	45000	223700	40000	69210	50000	0
53	Lalitpur	178009	45000	239554	40000	95507	50000	51000
<b>TOTAL :</b>		17464609	2880000	19692233	5160000	12850051	5450000	4242486

### Health care facilities in remote and tribal areas of Jharkhand

1578. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been implanting schemes for providing primary health care and for treatment of critical ailments especially in remote and tribal regions in the State of Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details of schemes/programmes implanted during the last five years;
- (c) whether any review of their implementation has been carried out;
- (d) if so, the findings thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether Government conducted any survey of the situation of nutritional deficiency being suffered by children and lactating mothers, particularly in tribal inhabitations in the State and of the infant mortality rates; and
- (g) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) National Rural Health Mission (NRHMJ) has been launched in year 2005, to provide health care including primary health care and for treatment of critical ailments to rural population, including remote and tribal regions in the State of Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) Government has been monitoring and evaluating the progress under NRHM through Facility Survey, Common Review Mission etc. to continuously keep track of progress made in achieving objectives of NRHM. External Evaluation like District level Household & Infrastructure Survey has also been conducted. The findings of the Common Review Mission and IPHS Facility Survey Report are available on this Ministry's official web site [www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in)

(e) Does not arise.

(f) to (g) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme is being implemented in the entire country including the State of Jharkhand during the last five years. The programme had been reviewed regularly in the entire country including that of Jharkhand.

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) was conducted in 29 States (2005-06). The Nutritional Status & anemia prevalence among children & adult women of Jharkhand State are as given below:

	Nutritional Status (%)	Anemia (%)
Children under five year (under weight)	56.5%	70.3%
Adult Women (Chronic Energy Deficiency)	43.0%	69.9%

#### **Adulterated food items**

1579. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been seized of the growing campaign especially in the electronic media about large production of adulterated milk, ghee and other food items endangering human health in blatant violation of the food safety norms stipulated in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any steps primarily to ascertain veracity of these campaigns and for enforcement of the law in bonafide cases, during the last two years; and

(c) the status of steps envisaged in the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006) for enforcement of its provisions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Government is aware of the reports about production of adulterated milk, ghee and other food items in different parts of the country.

(b) In order to keep a check on adulteration in milk, the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/U.Ts have been advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by drawing samples regularly especially of dairy products from all sources viz Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954. 41 State Food Laboratories have been strengthened with manpower, building wherever necessary. State of the art equipment, Orientation Training to Laboratory Staff/Chemists/Public Analyst under the World Bank Assisted Capacity Building project on Food & Drugs for effective implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 in the States/U.Ts.

(c) Section 3 to 18, 30, 81-88, 90-93, 99 and 101(a total of 31 out of 101 sections) of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 have been enforced. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has already been set up as per the provisions of the said Act. The Staff/Employees of various Departments/Ministries administering various food laws have also been transferred to Food Authority as per the provisions of the said Act.

#### **Medical reimbursement**

1580. SHRI DARA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government Retired Pensioners who are undergoing treatment for cancer in Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre, after obtaining required permission from CGHS, are not being paid full reimbursement charges for PET. CT. Scanning expenses incurred by them; and

(b) keeping in view that such scanning is to be done 3 to 4 times for cancer patients, whether Health Minister proposes to prescribe rates for full reimbursement of Rs. 22,000 instead of Rs. 7,500

per scan, in order to give financial relief to the retired pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS can empanel only those private hospitals as are willing to be empanelled and are agreeable to terms and conditions and the package rates that emerge on the basis of tenders floated by CGHS. Private hospitals are required to quote their rates for various procedures. The last tender that was notified in 2004 and revised package rates on the basis of the response to this tender came into effect from 2006-07.

In respect of rates for treatment of cancer, it was found that the rates that emerged from out of the tender process of 2004 were substantially lower than the rates in vogue from 2001-02. Consequently, most cancer hospitals refused to accept the revised rates. In order not to deprive the CGHS beneficiaries the treatment for cancer related illness, it was decided to permit CGHS beneficiaries to get treatment in any hospital providing treatment for cancer and get reimbursement at 2001-02 rates.

When the CGHS initiates action to revise rates for all procedures, it is hoped that a realistic package rate will emerge for cancer treatment.

#### **Strengthening of infrastructure by rural health mission**

1581. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health care infrastructure in Jharkhand is much below the national average and the requirement of the State;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to strengthen the existing health care infrastructure and manpower under the National Rural Health Mission;

(c) if so, the details of present status and planning for near future for the State;

(d) what is the amount and percentage allocation of Health and Family Welfare budget for Jharkhand;

(e) how many hospitals, primary health centres are existing and operational in Jharkhand; and

(f) whether they are sufficient to cater to the needs of the existing population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A comparative statement showing the National and Jharkhand figures is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes. Under National Rural Health Mission, funds are released to all State UT Governments including the State of Jharkhand for upgradation of existing health infrastructure and for creating new infrastructure in rural areas. The State Government assess their requirement and reflect the same in the annual Programme Implementation Plan under NRHM. The funds are released to State Governments as per the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee.



(d) The budget allocation for the State of Jharkhand under NRHM during the current Financial Year is Rs. 360.90 crores out of a total allocation of Rs. 11586.32 crores, which is 3.11 % of the total NRHM budget allocation of the Ministry.

(e) A total of 3958 Sub Centres (SC), 330 Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 194 Community Health Centres (CHC) are functioning on March, 2007 in the State of Jharkhand.

(f) "Health" being a "State" subject, the requirement of health infrastructure is a subject matter of the concerned State Government. The Union Ministry of Health & FW only facilitates by releasing funds under NRHM for upgradation of existing infrastructure and for creating new infrastructure as per norms.

#### **Statement**

*A Comparative statement showing the figures (As on March, 2007) of National Health Centre's status and status of Health Centres at Jharkhand*

	Sub Centre			Primary Health Center			Community Health Centre		
	Requ- ired	Available	% of Available/ Req.	Requ- ired	Available	% of Available/ Req.	Requ- ired	Available	% of Available/ Req.
National	158792	145272	91	26022	22370	86	6491	4045	62
Jharkhand	5057	3958	78	806	330	41	201	194	97

FOOT NOTES:

1. % has been rounded off to the nearest digit.
2. Figures taken from 'Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India' updated to March, 2007

#### **Basic health-care facilities to children**

1582. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of children under the age of 10 years live without basic health care facilities in the country;

(b) how do these figures compare with developed countries and particularly with China; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to bridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Basic health care facilities in the country are provided through the sub centres/Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/Community Health Centres(CHCs)/District Hospitals(DHs). The National Rural Health Mission(NRHM) Was launched in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. Specific official data regarding children under the age of 10 years without basic health care facilities is not available.

As per the State of the World's Children 2009, published by UNICEF, the Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) for the year 2007, was 54 per thousand live births for India, 19 per thousand live births for China, 5 per thousand live births for the United Kingdom and 7 per thousand live births for the United States of America. However, as per the latest available Sample Registration Survey (SRS) data released by the office of the Registrar general of India(RGI), the IMR for India for the year 2007 is 55 per thousand live births.

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) II (2005-10) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-12), comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to mortality amongst children.

The components of child health care which help reduce child morbidity and mortality are as follows:

- Essential newborn care
- Immunization
- Infant and young child feeding
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections, Diarrhoea and other infections
- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre- Service IMNCI
- Facility Based New Born Care
- Management of malnourished children

#### **List of beneficiaries**

1583 SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India desires to publish the list of beneficiaries for medical treatment in leading newspapers; and

(b) if so, whether Government would provide additional funds for it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Since health is a State subject, such records/details are not maintained/collected by Government of India.

#### **Adulteration of milk**

†1584. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that milk containing urea, low grade oil and detergent is being sold in the National Capital Region;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the concerned department has been found involved in corruption in this regard;
- (d) if so, the number of guilty persons nabbed till now and the action taken against them; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to remove fear from the heart of people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are certain reports in media about alleged sale of adulterated milk containing urea, low grade oil and detergent in some parts of the National Capital Region.

(c) and (d) There is no reports of involvement of any Government official in this regard.

(e) The Central, Government has already issued instructions to the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs who are responsible for implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules 1955 in their State/UT to keep a strict vigil on quality of milk and milk products and take necessary preventive action under the provision of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 made thereunder.

#### **Health Insurance**

1585. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only 10 per cent people in our country have been insured in terms of health;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such low percentage; and
- (c) the steps being taken to achieve higher percentage, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. The Health Insurance and other organized forms of payment for Health Services, including ESIS, CGHS and other such employer Schemes of Defence, Railways, PSUs etc. presently reach over 15% of the population in the country and is growing at a rapid pace, especially due to schemes like AarogyaSri and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) of Ministry of Labour which covers a large number of BPL families.

(c) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana of Ministry of Labour is being implemented in 21 States and statement is at the website of RSBY at [www.rsby.in](http://www.rsby.in).

Andhra Pradesh has already covered over 18 million BPL households under the AarogyaSri Health Insurance Scheme.

#### **Procurement of medicines under NRHM**

1586. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATR1YA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy for procurement of medicines under the National Rural Health Mission scheme;
- (b) whether Government is aware that the restriction of turn over clause has stopped the competitiveness of small scale units; and
- (c) if so, what is the comparative prices of medicines procured under the National Rural Health Mission scheme, year-wise till date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Funds are released to States and Union Territories by National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for procurement of medicines. The States and Union Territories make procurement of medicines as per their existing procurement policy.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Pictorial warning on tobacco packets**

1587. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing the pictorial warning on tobacco packs strictly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of India has notified "the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) Rules, 2008" *vide* GSR No. 182 dated 15th March, 2008. These rules came into force from 31st May, 2009. As per these Rules, every package of cigarette or any other tobacco product manufactured after 31st May, 2009 in the country shall have the specified health warning, as specified in the said rule. Letter at the level of Secretary/Joint Secretary have been sent to excise, customs and Health officials concerned for strict compliance of aforesaid Rule.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Health mission for people of urban slums**

1588. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to improve and monitor the health mission of around 22 crore people living urban slums in around 429 cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the people of slums will feel the improved condition?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A proposal to address the health care needs of urban poor in a dedicated and focused manner is under consideration in consultation with all related Departments. After due deliberations, a decision will be taken in this regard.

#### **Shortage of doctors and para medical staff**

1589. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the shortage of qualified doctors and other staff in the medical profession;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the Government proposes to tide over the current and impending human resource shortage in the medical profession?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. However, as per information furnished by Medical Council of India? allopathic doctors population ratio works out to 1:1584 approximately. In addition there more than six lakh practitioners of Indian system of medicine and Homoeopathy. Taking all these number together, the doctor population ratio comes to 1:860 approximately.

(c) The Government of India has proposed the following steps to meet the growing need of medical professionals:-

(i) Medical Council of India Regulations are reviewed with regard to land requirement, teacher-student ratio and Introduction of public-private partnership which will facilitate starting of more medical colleges.

(ii) The National Rural Health Mission has been operationalised with the aim of providing accessible and reliable primary health care facilities especially to poor and the vulnerable section of the population.

(iii) Establishment of Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) and General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) schools in those districts which are not having both these training programmes.

(iv) Establishment of post graduation Nurstag (M.Sc Nursing) Institutions.

(v) There are 908 Pharmacy Institutions with an intake of 54133 students per annum and a new namely Pharm. D of 6 years duration from 2008-09 academic session as registerable qualification under the Pharmacy Act has been introduced.

#### **Leprosy eradication**

1590. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to eradicate leprosy in the country;

(b) what is the number of leprosy patients, State-wise; and

(c) what are the efforts being made to minimize the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. Eradication of Leprosy, which means the complete absence of the disease and the organism that causes it throughout the world, has not been achieved. However, the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) has achieved remarkable progress in reducing the burden of Leprosy in the country. India achieved the goal of elimination of Leprosy as a public health problem, defined as less than 1 case per 10,000 population at National level in December 2005 as set by National Health Policy 2002.

In the year 2008-09, 134184 new leprosy cases were detected. The State-wise new leprosy cases detected during last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) NLEP is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme implemented by state Government through the country. The programme aims to minimize the disease with following components:-

- (i) Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System;
- (ii) Training in leprosy to all General Health Services functionaries;
- (iii) Intensified Information, Education & Communication (IEC);
- (iv) Prevention of Disability and Medical Rehabilitation; and
- (v) Monitoring and supervision.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of new leprosy cases detected in last 3 years*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07 No. of new cases detected	2007-08 No. of new cases detected	2008-09 No. of new cases detected
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	9443	10047	9546
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59	45	38
3	Assam	1067	1268	1192
4	Bihar	21350	19041	20086
5	Chhattisgarh	6047	7808	7994
6	Goa	146	156	117
7	Gujarat	7652	7228	7581
8	Haryana	502	379	451
9	Himachal Pradesh	198	246	207

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jharkhand	7672	6799	5181
11	Jammu & Kashmir	264	209	205
12	Karnataka	4299	4522	4411
13	Kerala	870	778	827
14	Madhya Pradesh	5274	6058	6309
15	Maharashtra	11189	12397	14274
16	Manipur	44	54	38
17	Meghalaya	26	14	17
18	Mizoram	20	26	21
19	Nagaland	51	54	65
20	Orissa	5088	5685	6381
21	Punjab	960	964	933
22	Rajasthan	1263	1201	1177
23	Sikkim	19	27	29
24	Tamil Nadu	5316	5511	5022
25	Tripura	65	85	66
26	Uttar Pradesh	32413	31028	27577
27	Uttarakhand	763	763	667
28	West Bengal	13593	13551	11891
29	A & N Islands	35	18	25
30	Chandigarh	223	190	37
31	D & N Haveli	131	150	121
32	Daman & Diu	7	2	10
33	Delhi	3146	1331	1631
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	57	50	57
TOTAL :		139252	137685	134184

**Herbal medicine for treatment of cataract and glaucoma**

†1591. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the treatment of cataract and glaucoma, through herbal medicines is possible;
- (b) whether the herbal plants have been set up in the country and if so, the locations thereof;
- (c) the amount required for this project; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The management of Cataract and Glaucoma, through Ayurvedic herbal medicine is possible. In fact, different Ayurvedic formulations and Panchakarma therapies are described for different clinical subtypes of these diseases in Ayurveda and are successfully used by Ayurveda practitioners. They are useful for both delaying the onset and arresting the progression of the disease. In some cases they serve as supplementary or supportive therapy, owing to their neuro-protective or antioxidant effects, desired in these diseases, Research studies undertaken by Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi and Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda-Jamnagar have revealed the beneficial effects of Ayurvedic medicine in age related immature cataract.

(b) to (d) The Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha maintains 5 herbal gardens located in various parts of India. The number of medicinal plants maintained for demonstration purpose are as follows:-

Medicinal Plants Garden at Tarikhet (Uttarakhand)-153 species, Jhansi (U.P.) -215 medicinal plants, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)-224 species, Pune (Maharashtra)-375 species and Siddha Medicinal Plants Garden, Mettur, (Tamil Nadu) 334 nos. of medicinal plants. In the above gardens common medicinal plants of Ayurvedic and Siddha medicine systems of particular zone are being maintained for demonstration purpose. One project has been sanctioned by National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), New Delhi to Sowa Rigpa Research Institute, Leh under CCRAS for Cultivation of Medicinal Plants of the Himalayan region.

An amount of Rs. 1.08 crore has been approved for developing the above Herbal gardens during 2008-09 and 2009-10.

#### **Vacant posts of pharmacists**

1592. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that some posts of Allopathic Pharmacists and Homoeopathic Pharmacist in CGHS Delhi are lying vacant as on date;
- (b) if so, the number of posts which are lying vacant as on date, category-wise;
- (c) the reasons for keeping the posts vacant so far;
- (d) by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up;



(e) the number of Allopathic and Homoeopathic pharmacists retired, from CGHS Delhi region during last three years;

(f) the number of Homoeopathic pharmacists who joined, CGHS Delhi region during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) 64 posts of pharmacists (allopathic) and 1 of pharmacist (homoeopathic) are lying vacant. Interviews for filling up of the posts of allopathic pharmacists were held and based on the performance of the candidates, offers for appointment have so far been issued to 31 candidates.

As the Ministry of Finance had directed that no vacancies in CGHS should be filled up without implementation of report of the Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) of the Department of Expenditure. The report was implemented after having discussed with the staff side also. With the issue of orders for implementing the report of the SIU, action to fill up the vacancies was initiated.

(e) 26 allopathic pharmacists and 2 homoeopathic pharmacists retired from service during last three years.

(f) 6 homoeopathic pharmacists have joint duty during the last three years.

#### **Improvement of district hospitals in Maharashtra**

1593. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money allotted to district hospitals for their improvement in Maharashtra; and

(b) how many district level hospitals in the State are having facilities for heart operations and kidney transplantation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) An amount of Rs. 131.18 crore has been approved for the State of Maharashtra by the National Programme Coordination Committee in the Ministry during the current Financial Year for upgrading the health institutions to Indian Public Health Standards including 23 District Hospitals.

(b) District Level Hospitals are tertiary care centres but not Super Speciality Centres. They are not envisaged to have facilities for heart operations and kidney transplantation. Under the Indian Public Health Standards, Super Speciality Services including Cardiothoracic Vascular Surgery and Nephrology are envisaged at District Level Hospitals, which have 301 to 500 beds.

#### **Advertisement on medicines**

†1594. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Government is aware that patients are getting attracted by grand advertisements of costly medicines for serious diseases like T.B., diabetes, asthma, arthritis, blood pressure, cancer etc. appearing in newspapers, journals and on television channels;

(b) whether all such medicines being advertised are approved and licensed by Government and are fully safe for the health of patients;

(c) if so, the criterion for selling these medicine after their approval as well as granting license for their production; and

(d) the authority responsible for fixing indiscriminate prices of these medicines together with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The office of Drugs Controller General (India) has informed that it has not received any such report that patients are getting attracted by grand advertisements of costly medicines for serious diseases like T.B., diabetes, asthma, arthritis, blood pressure, cancer, etc. Further, advertisement of drugs for the cure of certain disease like T.B., diabetes, asthma, blood pressure, cancer etc. is prohibited under Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 administered by the State Government.

(b) Under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act medicines are permitted to be manufactured only under a license granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by State Government after ensuring their safety, efficacy and quality.

(c) The Drug formulations are sold by the registered chemists under a license and in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules made there under.

(d) Prices of the drugs are regulated by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority under the control of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

#### **Supply of medicine by untrained persons**

†1595. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in many chemist shops, medicines are being sold by untrained persons instead of qualified and trained persons i.e. pharmacists and on several occasions this has resulted in tragic incidents with patients because of wrong medicines supplied to them; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to the notice of Government and the action taken by Government in this regard and the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 the Licensing Authorities appointed by the State

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments grant and renew licenses of Chemist shops for sale of medicines and ensure that the medicines are supplied/sold by or under the supervision of registered Pharmacist. The complaints in respect of sale of medicines by chemist shop are handled by Drugs Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments. The Drug Controller General (India) has informed that in the recent past, the State Drug Licensing Authorities have not referred any case of tragic incidents with patients because of wrong medicines being sold by chemist shops to his office.

#### **National scheme for maternity entitlements**

1596. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Scheme for maternity entitlements in the informal sector is being introduced; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No Madam, there is no such scheme being introduced as National Scheme for Maternity Entitlement by this Ministry.

However, as per information received from the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MOWCD) they are in the process of formulating Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme with the objective to improve the health and nutrition status of the pregnant and lactating women, to improve IMR and the birth weight of the child and to follow Infant Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF).

#### **Promotional avenues of pharmacists**

†1597. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Pharmacist in some States comes under gazetted rank, and has better prospects of promotion etc.;

(b) whether with better prospects of promotional avenues, the employees/officers of Central Government with lesser qualifications move ahead, while Pharmacists of CGHS with higher qualification and experience remain stuck to the same post for years together;

(c) if so, whether Government will remove this anomaly with regard to pharmacists of CGHS by getting information from the concerned State Governments; and

(d) if so, the time by when the anomaly will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not maintain data of Pharmacists posted in states as health is a

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State subject. However, post of pharmacists in Central Government Hospitals is a Group 'C' Non-Gazatted post.

(b) to (d) As far CGHS is concerned promotional avenues for pharmacists (where the ratio of pharmacists and Senior Pharmacists are 75:25) are available and financial upgradation to eligible pharmacists are also granted under Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme (MACPS).

#### **Recognition of electro homoeopathy**

†1598. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court had decreed to make a law for giving recognition to Electro Homoeopathy;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving it recognition so far, and the time by when recognition thereto will be given by Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this form of treatment has got recognition in other countries of the world like Italy and treatment is carried out there; and

(d) if so, the reasons for recognizing Homoeopathy that originated in Germany and not recognising the scientific Electro Homoeopathy originated in Italy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The matter for grant of recognition to the various streams of alternative medicines was considered by a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research and the Committee did not recommend recognition of Electro-Homoeopathy.

#### **Review of National Population Policy-2002**

1599. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the population problem is enormously neglected;

(b) whether Government feels it necessary to have a second look at the National Population Policy-2002 with intention to make it a national campaign; and

(c) if so, what steps would be immediately taken to ensure that the population is brought under control?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c)  
No, Sir. The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion.

India adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, with clearly articulated objectives, strategic themes and operational strategies. The National Population Policy, 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritising strategies to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people and to achieve net replacement level i.e. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2010. It is based upon the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health and contraception while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services with government, industry and the voluntary non-government sector, working in partnership.

In line with the National Population Policy, 2000 the Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country. Population stabilization is one of the objectives of NRHM. It provides a thrust for reduction of child and maternal mortality and reduces the fertility rates. The approach to population stabilization is through providing quality health services in remote rural areas along with a wide range of contraceptive choices to meet the unmet demands for these services, while ensuring full reproductive choices to women. The strategy also is to promote male participation in Family Planning. The approach of the government under NRHM is to provide quality health services in remote rural areas along with a wide range of contraceptive choices to meet the unmet demands for reproductive health services which includes delivery safe abortions, treatment of reproductive tract infections and Family Planning Services. The NRHM also includes the second phase of Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH. II), which intends to improve the performance of family welfare by reducing total fertility rate, maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, and unwanted pregnancies.

The following steps are being taken to stabilize population:-

- i) National Family Planning Insurance Scheme has been started since November, 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.
- ii) Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased In September, 2007 in family planning i.e. in Vasectomy from Rs.800/- to Rs.1500/- and tubectomy from Rs.800/- to Rs.1000/- in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs.1500/- in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.
- iii) Specific action points/strategies have been incorporated in the States Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NRHM to address the up-gradation of Family Planning Services.
- iv) Promoting acceptance of No Scalpel Vasectomy to ensure male participation.

- v) Promoting IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
- vi) Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year made possible on account of growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.
- vii) Increasing the basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme. The outreach activities through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM have also helped.

#### **Sickle Cell Anaemia**

1600. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether June 19, 2009 was remembered as World Sickle Cell Anaemia Awareness Day in the world to deal with the disease, an inherited condition that affects hundreds of thousands of babies born each year, mostly in low and middle income countries;
- (b) if so, whether Government is aware that in India thousands of tribal children born with this disease and die due to unawareness;
- (c) whether Government has made survey of tribal population of entire country having symptoms and traits of this disease; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the number of deaths recorded during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has been supporting research in this area in its own Institutes and other research institutions for over two decades. Council has recently completed a multicentric study on primitive tribal populations of four States i.e Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. It was reported from the study that the sickle cell gene was present in all the tribal groups. Among the tribal groups, the prevalence of sickle cell gene was found to be very high (21.9%) in Paniyas from Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) and very low (1.1%) in Didayis from Orissa. Information regarding death records is maintained by the State Governments.

#### **Child mortality rate**

1601. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 54 children out of every 1000 children die before attaining one year due to many reasons;

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

(c) the steps being taken to protect the children from such deaths in each State specially in Andhra Pradesh where the poor people like SCs and STs live in the tribal areas in East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh by releasing sufficient funds to hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to the Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India 2007, the Infant Mortality Rate is 55 per 1000 live births.

(b) The major causes of Infant Mortality as per the Report on Causes of Death in India 2001-2003 Office of the Registrar General, India Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi are as follows:

- Perinatal conditions
- Respiratory infections
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Other infectious and parasitic diseases
- Congenital anomalies

(c) The Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH) II [2005-10] under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) [2005-12], comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to mortality amongst children. This is being implemented across the country.

The Components of child health programme which help reduce child morbidity and mortality are as follows:

- i. Essential newborn care
- ii. Immunization
- iii. Infant and young child feeding
- iv. Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation
- v. Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections, Diarrhoea and other infections
- vi. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre- Service IMNCI
- vii. Facility Based New Born Care.

#### **Growth of MSMEs**

1602. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes being implemented/proposed to be implemented by his Ministry for growth of micro, small and medium industries in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the performance and physical/financial achievements of these schemes in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is encouraging the development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through various schemes/ programmes implemented across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. Some of the major schemes are:

1. **Credit Guarantee Scheme:** The scheme provides guarantee cover upto 75% of the credit facility up to Rs.50 lakh with an incremental guarantee of 50% of the credit facility above Rs.50 lakh and up to Rs.100 lakh (85% for loans up to Rs. 5 lakh provided to micro enterprises, 80% for MSEs owned / operated by women and all loans to NER) of the collateral free credit facility (term loan and/or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises up to Rs. 100 lakh per borrowing unit. The scheme is administered by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).

2. **Augmentation of Portfolio Risk Fund under Micro Finance Programme:** The scheme has been tied up with the existing programme of SIDBI by way of contributing towards security deposits required from the MFIs/NGOs to get loan from SIDBI. The Government of India provides funds for Micro-Finance Programme to SIDBI, which is called 'Portfolio Risk Fund' (PRF). At present SIDBI takes fixed deposit equal to 10% of the loan amount. The share of MFIs/NGOs is 2.5% of the loan amount (i.e. 25% of security deposit) and balance 7.5% (i.e. 75% of security deposit) is adjusted from the funds provided by the Government of India.

3. **ISO 9000/14001 Reimbursement:** Cost of obtaining ISO 9000 certification and/or Environment Management System (EMS) ISO 14001 certification by the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is reimbursed to the extent of 75% of the fees, subject to a maximum of Rs.75,000. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the competitive strength of the MSEs.

4. **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme:** The Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) aims at facilitating technology upgradation of the MSE sector. The scheme provides for 15% capital subsidy on institutional finance availed by MSEs for induction of well established and improved technology in approved sub-sectors/ products. The admissible capital subsidy under the scheme is calculated with reference to purchase price of plant and machinery and maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy is Rs.100 lakh.



5. **Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme:** These Programmes are conducted with a view to enable the unemployed youth to acquire requisite skills so that they may be self-employed. No fee is charged from SC/ST candidates in all the training programmes. Fee @ 50% is charged from Women/Physical Handicapped candidates in all the training programmes. Further, 20% of the total Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs)/Entrepreneurial Skill Development Programme (ESDPs) are conducted for weaker sections (SC/ST/Women /Physically Handicapped) in which no fee is charged from the candidates and also a stipend @ Rs.500/- per month is provided to each candidate.

6. **Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme:** The Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) envisages measures for capacity building, skill development, technology upgradation of the enterprises, improved credit delivery, marketing support, setting up of common facility centres, etc., based on diagnostic studies carried out in consultation with cluster units and their collectives and management of cluster-wide facilities by the cluster collectives. Under the scheme, contribution of the Government is up to 80% of the project cost (90% for clusters developed exclusively for MSEs operated/owned by women), subject to a ceiling of Rs.10 crore per project, including Rs.10 lakh for soft activities, i.e., capacity building activities in the cluster where no fixed assets is acquired or formed.

7. **Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme:** The Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) scheme provides infrastructural facilities like power distribution network, water, telecommunication, drainage and pollution control facilities, roads, banks, raw materials, storage and marketing outlets, common service facilities and technological back up services, etc., for MSEs. The scheme also provides for upgradation/strengthening of the infrastructural facilities in the existing industrial estates. The estimated cost (excluding cost of land) to set up an IID Centre is Rs.5 crore. Central Government provides 40 per cent in case of general States and upto 80% for North East Region (including Sikkim), J&K, H.P. and Uttarakhand, as grant and remaining amount could be loan from SIDBI/Banks/Financial Institutions or the State Funds.

8. **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for setting up of micro enterprises costing upto Rs. 10 lakh in service/business sector and Rs. 25 lakh in manufacturing sector. The assistance is provided in the form of subsidy upto 25 per cent (35 per cent for weaker sections) of the project cost in rural areas while it is 15 per cent (25 per cent for weaker sections) for urban areas.

A statement showing the physical/financial achievements of these schemes is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

In addition to the above, there are few more schemes for the development of Khadi and Coir sectors which are implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board.

**Statement**

*Physical/Financial Achievements*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Achievements in the country during 2008-09*		Achievements in the state of Andhra Pradesh during 2008-09*	
		Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement
1	Credit Guarantee Scheme:	Guarantee cover for 52131 MSEs	Credit Amount for Guarantee - Rs.2157.91 Crore	Guarantee cover for 1961 MSEs	Credit Amount for Guarantee -Rs.78.30 Crore
2	Augmentation of Portfolio Risk Fund under Micro Finance Programme	406074 beneficiaries	Rs.319.00 crore loan amount provided to MFIs/NGOs	17260 beneficiaries	Rs.21.50 crore loan amount provided to MFIs/NGOs
3	ISO 9000/14001 Reimbursement	Subsidy reimbursed to 1704 units	Rs. 7.05 crore reimbursed	Subsidy reimbursed to 67 units	Rs.0.39 crore rei-mbursed
4	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	1800 units benefited	Rs. 105.00 crore released	152 units benefited	Rs. 11.40 crore released
5	MDP/EDP/Skill Development	183961 persons trained	Rs. 13.08 crore	11801 persons trained	Rs. 0.65crore
6	Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)	32 clusters approved	Rs. 12.60 crore grants-in-aid released	2 clusters approved in 2007-08	Rs.0.13 crore grants- in-aid released
7	Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (IID)	13 IID Centres approved	Rs. 6.48 crore grants- in-aid released	No proposal received	Rs. 0.11 crore grants- in-aid released for one old IID Centre
8	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):	36287 projects sanctioned by banks	Rs. 506.03 crore margin money involved	903 projects sanctioned by banks	Rs. 26.06 crore margin money involved

\* Provisional

#### Train from Raipur to Amritsar

†1603. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that South Eastern Railway had given an assurance of starting 2409/2410 up train from Raipur to Amritsar;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that two new platforms have been constructed at Amritsar station now as a result of which problem related to terminal station has been solved;
- (c) if so, whether Government would start train No. 2409/2410 up from Raipur to Amritsar at the earliest to fulfil the long standing demand of people of Chhattisgarh and save their time;
- (d) if so, by when; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No additional platform has been constructed at Amritsar in the last two years.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) At present, there is no proposal for extension of 2409/2410 Gondwana Express upto Amritsar due to operational and resource constraints.

#### Fire in Bogies of Passenger Trains

1604. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several bogies of passenger trains caught fire during the last one year in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has investigated the cause of fire in bogies of passenger trains;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Railways to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. of incidents reported Rail-wise in last one year is as under:

North Central	North Eastern	East Coast	Central	Northern	South Eastern	South Central
1	1	1	3	2	2	2

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Necessary investigations have been done and required action taken.

- (e) (i) Frequent drives are conducted against carrying of inflammable materials and dangerous goods in trains. Defaulters are booked under Section 164 of the Railways Act and cases are registered.
- (ii) Regular checks are being conducted against smoking in trains and the cases are registered against offenders under section 167 of Railways Act.
- (iii) Railways is providing fire extinguishers in locomotives, AC coaches, SLRs and Pantry cars for use in emergency.
- (iv) Surprise checks are carried out by the RPF/GRP and Commercial Staff on luggage & parcels in trains and stations. Checks are also being conducted on two wheelers booked for transportation by trains and action taken if vehicles are found with petrol in them. Officers and Supervisors also carry out surprise checks to ensure vigil on the part of RPF/GRP escorting staff.
- (v) Travelling public are being educated through Public Address System and Passenger awareness campaigns are being conducted through print and electronic media about the hazards of carrying inflammable material in trains.
- (vi) Surveillance cameras are installed at important railway stations to monitor the movements of suspected elements.
- (vii) All train escorting staff as well as station duty staff are trained to handle fire extinguishers and they are also briefed to inform the nearest fire service station in case of any eventuality.

#### **Requirement of railway locomotive and engines**

1605. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the projected requirement of railway locomotive and engines by the end of Eleventh Five Year plan;
- (b) whether the current capacity in the country could meet the requirement or whether Government proposes to expand the capacity of existing manufacturing facilities;
- (c) whether Government also propose to set up new manufacturing facilities with private participation and by when such facilities are likely to be commissioned; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that only limited number of private players have expressed interest in these projects and if so, the reasons for such lack of interest from private players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) The projected requirement of diesel and electric locomotives is 1800 nos. each by the end of eleventh plan.

(b) The capacity of both Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Varanasi for diesel and Chittranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) for electric locos, is being augmented from 150 to 200 locos per annum.

(c) No, Sir. Ministry of Railways proposes to set up manufacturing unit for diesel locos at Marhowra and at Madhepura for electric locos. Both these units are approved for being set up as departmental Production Units at present.

(d) There are only two leading Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) of high horsepower diesel locomotives in the world both of whom had shown interest by responding to the Request for Qualification. For electrical locomotives, three leading OEM of high horsepower locomotives had shown interest by responding to the Request for Qualification.

#### **Railway projects in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh**

1606. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing and new railway projects and the surveys in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the progress regarding completion of said projects as on date;

(c) the details of funds allocated for the said projects and spent till date project-wise; and

(d) the time by when the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Separate railway zone for Kerala**

1607. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is empowered to form Railway Zones for different parts of the country;

(b) if so, what is the criteria for fixation of Railway Zones in the country; and

(c) what are the reasons for not allowing a separate railway zone for Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New zones are set up keeping in view the factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other operating / administrative requirements consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency without any regional considerations.

(c) Some States including Kerala have requested for separate zone. As of now, no decision to form a new zone has been taken.

#### **Upgradation of passenger amenities**

1608. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after upgradation of Railway station, the passenger amenities and appropriate passenger facilities would also be upgraded;

(b) if so, why in Orissa the facilities have not been upgraded even though many railway stations have already been upgraded; and

(c) whether Railways have plan to extend the railway platforms of Jajpur Keonjhar Road and also increase and upgrade the passenger amenities such as foot-overbridge, platform shed, bathroom, rest-rooms in Jajpur Keonjhar Road, Korai Bandallo, Baitarani Road, Jakhopura and Jenapur railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Upgradation of passenger amenities at railway stations commensurate with increase of passenger amenities is a continuous process and is undertaken through Annual Works Programme depending upon availability of funds and other relative priorities. Out of 258 stations in Orissa, 40 stations have already been provided with upgraded passenger amenities.

(c) Work of extension of platforms has been completed at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road station. Further upgradation works have been taken up which include construction of foot over bridge at Baitarani Road, provision of 2 bay platform shelter at Jakhopura, provision of 2 bay platform shelter and deluxe toilet at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road and extension of foot over bridge and provision of 1 bay platform shelter at Jenapura. These works are planned for completion by March, 2010. As regards Korai station, Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA) have already been provided as per norms.

#### **Employment of dependants of victims of Coromandal Express accident**

1609. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had offered employment to the dependants of the victims of Coromandal Express in Orissa on 12/13th February, 2009; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who had died in the accident, the number of persons who have applied for appointment in the Railways and the progress, so far, made to provide suitable appointments to the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b)  
No employment has been offered as the extant rules do not provide for employment to dependants of victims of train accidents. However, one case of employment is under process on compassionate ground for the ward of the railway employee of Khurda Road Division who died in the accident. This case is covered under the rujes of compassionate ground appointments on Railways.

**Eastern dedicate freight corridor**

1610. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of eastern corridor part of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) project;
- (b) the total cost of the eastern freight corridor project and tentative schedule of completion;
- (c) the funding pattern and debt equity ratio of the DFC project;
- (d) the total land required for the project;
- (e) whether any construction work has started beyond Sonnagar towards Dankuni; and
- (f) if not, the reason therefor and expected date of commencement of the work in the above section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (d)  
The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor from Ludhiana in Punjab to Dankuni near Kolkata covering a length of 1806 Kilometers is expected to cost, as per present estimates, approximately Rs.22,196 crores. The requirement of land for the Ludhiana-Sonnagar portion is approximately 4300 hectares and that for Sonnagar-Dankuni would be known after the completion of Final Location Survey. Notification for land acquisition under Section 20-A of the Railway (Amendment) Act, 2008, for Ludhiana-Sonnagar Portion, has been issued for about 3,300 hectares. The debt-equity ratio of the project would be within 2:1 and funding from World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been sought for the Project. The first construction contract for 105 Kilometers from New Karwandia to New Ganjkhwaja of Sonnagar-Mughalsarai section has been awarded. The tentative schedule of completion of the project, subject to availability of land and funds, is 2016-17.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Work would commence only after completion of Final Location Survey work.

**Operating ratio of railways**

1611. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the highest operating ratio of Railways achieved during last decade since 1999-2000;
- (b) the lowest operating ratio during the same period;
- (c) the steps taken to bring down operating ratio further; and
- (d) the targeted operating ratio for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b)

The highest operating ratio achieved during last decade since 1999-2000 was 98.34% in 2000-01 and the lowest operating ratio achieved was 75.94% in 2007-08.

(c) and (d) Although no definite targets for the Operating Ratio have been kept for the future years, it is a constant endeavour on part of the Railways to reduce the Operating Ratio by augmenting earnings and containing the working expenses. In order to generate more revenue, railways are continuously striving to capture more and more traffic. Besides creation of additional capacity, the thrust is also on optimum utilization of the existing one. In this regard, the initiatives under freight business segment include plans to improve throughput through increased productivity and efficiency, reduction in wagon turn around time, simplification and rationalization of freight structure and goods tariff, discount on incremental traffic in empty flow direction and lean season, new premium registration scheme etc. Besides, introducing new trains, initiatives under passenger and parcel business segments include extension of PRS and UTS facilities to more and more locations, speeding up of trains, review of trains with low patronage, deployment of additional coaches in well patronized trains, additional leasing of parcel space in certain nominated trains, leasing of vacant compartment of guard in front of SLR coach, etc.

Apart from above, all possible measures are being taken to control expenditure which broadly include tight control over expenditure in areas such as fuel/power consumption, contractual payments, purchase of materials etc., productive use of manpower and efforts at staff right-sizing, better utilization of assets, improvement in inventory management and various steps to reduce the cost of operation and maintenance of rolling stock, etc. The expenditure in the coming years will also reduce as the arrear payments on account of VI Central Pay Commission will not recur beyond 2009-10 thereby helping the Operating Ratio to improve.

#### **Children working in gauge conversion work**

†1612. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that country's children are working in gauge conversion work progressing on the Gorakhpur-Nautanva rail lines and for which they are being paid only 13 rupees;
- (b) whether Government proposes to take any action in this regard; and
- (c) if so, by when and how along with the details thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) No child labour is working in Gauge Conversion work of Gorakhpur-Nautanwa section.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Doubling of railway lines in Kerala**

1613. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether doubling of railway lines at various sections in Kerala is under progress;

(b) if so, the details including total length of railway lines, length of single line and length of double line facilities available in Kerala, as on today, category-wise;

(c) the details of doubling of lines started in various sections of railway lines in Kerala and expected date of completion, as on today, category-wise;

(d) whether doubling of lines from Mangalore to Kanyakumari would be taken up with utmost urgency;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 31.3.2008, total length of railway lines in Kerala was 1050 Km. Out of this, double broad gauge line was 576 Km., single broad gauge line was 357 Km and single meter gauge line was 117 Km. Further, patch doublings of Ernakulam-Mulanturutti (17.37 km) & Mavelikara-Kayankulam (7.89 km) sections have been completed after 31.3.2008 and are awaiting commissioning. On meter gauge route, 45 Km from Quilon to Punalur has been blocked for conversion.

(c) Details of ongoing doubling projects felling fully/partly in the State of Kerala alongwith status and their target date for completion, wherever fixed, are given as under:-

S.No.	Name of Project	Length (In Km)	Status & Target date for completion wherever fixed
1	2	3	4
1.	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara	24.00	State Government is yet to hand over required land to Railways.
2.	Kuruppantara-Chingavanam	26.54	Final location survey completed. Requisition for 30 hectare of land has been submitted to State Government. No land is handed over.
3.	Chengannur-Chingavanam	26.5	Requisition for 18.88 hectare of land has been submitted to State Government. No land is handed over.

1	2	3	4
4.	Mavelikara-Chengannur	12.3	Work is slow due to frequent stoppages of earthmoving vehicles by local people and State Authorities. Work is targeted for completion during 2009-10.
5.	Cheppad-Kayankulam	7.76	Work was slow due to delay in handing over of land and frequent interruptions by locals & failure of contracts. Contracts for all works have since been finalised. Work is targeted for completion during 2009-10.
6.	Cheppad-Haripad	5.28	Work is slow due to frequent interruptions by locals & State Authorities and failure of contracts. New contracts have been processed. Work is targeted for completion during 2009-10.
7.	Ambalapuzha-Haripad	18.13	Requisition for 16 hectare of land has been submitted to State Government. No land is handed over.

(d) to (f) On Mangalore-Kanyakumari route, doubling of Mangalore-Ernakulam is almost over except 3 Km stretch on Netravathi Bridge which is targeted for completion during 2009-10. The doubling of Ernakulam-Kayankulam via Kottayam is also being progressed on priority. Double line already exists from Kayankulam to Trivandrum. Survey for doubling of Trivandrum-Kanyakumari section has been taken up.

#### Encroachment of railway land in Assam

1614. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of land allotted to Railway in the State of Assam;
- (b) how much area of railway land is illegally occupied/encroached in Assam;
- (c) the area of land allotted for the Railway in Barpeta Road and Sarbhog in Assam and the area of land under illegal occupation in these areas; and
- (d) the details of steps taken, so far, for release of said land from illegal occupation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) State-wise details regarding encroachments of railway land is not maintained.

The State of Assam is served by Northeast Frontier Railway. The area of land owned by Northeast Frontier Railway in all the States including Assam is approximately 43224 Hectare, out of which 170 Hectare is under encroachments.

(c) The area of land owned by the Railways in Barpeta Road is 44.895 Hectare, out of which 0.056 Hectare is under encroachments. The area of land owned by the Railways in Sarbhog is 56.530 Hectare, out of which 0.084 Hectare is under encroachments.

(d) Railways are engaged in continuous exercise to remove the encroachments.

**Survey of New line from Jogighopa to Guwahati**

1615. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal of new railway line from Jogighopa to Guwahati via Barpeta, Hajo, Sualkuchi was promised during the last interim railway budget;

(b) if so, the details of proposal and the status of the project;

(c) whether the survey of the said project would be completed during current year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Criteria for allocation of funds to State for Railway Projects**

1616. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the detail of total number of railway lines and total kilometres in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any criteria and condition to allocate fund to various States and railway projects;

(c) whether there is any special condition for States which have less railway line, less development and has the potential for investment and direct investment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) The total length (route kilometres) in the country as on 31.3.2008 is 63273 kilometres. The State-wise and Gauge-wise details of railway lines are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Route kilometres
1	2	3
<b>(i) State-wise:</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5170
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	2284
4.	Bihar	3407

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1186
6.	Delhi	182
7.	Goa	69
8.	Gujarat	5328
9.	Haryana	1467
10.	Himachal Pradesh	285
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	163
12.	Jharkhand	1965
13.	Karnataka	3005
14.	Kerala	1050
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4884
16.	Maharashtra	5536
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Nagaland	13
21.	Orissa	2387
22.	Punjab	2133
23.	Rajasthan	5683
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4131
26.	Tripura	64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8554
28.	Uttaranchal	345
29.	West Bengal	3951

**Union Territory**

1.	Chandigarh	16
2.	Pondicherry	11
	All India	63273

NOTE:- The remaining States/Union Territories have no railway line.

**(ii) Gauge-wise**

Broad Gauge	:	51,082 Kilometres
Metre Gauge	:	9,442 Kilometres
Narrow Gauge	:	2,749 Kilometres
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>63,273 Kilometres</b>

(b) to (d) The funds to various projects are allocated keeping in view the progress of project, operational priority, availability of resource, regional development etc.

**Gauge conversion of Gonda-Anand Nagar rail line**

†1617. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the time by when the proposed project of gauge conversion on the narrow gauge stretch between Gonda and Anand Nagar under North-Eastern Railway would commence alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): Gauge conversion of Gonda-Anandnagar section (178.89 km) has already been taken up as a part of Gonda-Gorakhpur, Anandnagar-Nautanwa gauge conversion project. On this section, earthwork, blanketing, bridgework, ballast, etc. have been taken up and are in different stages of progress. The conversion of this section is likely to be completed in next 3-4 years as per availability of resources.

**By-pass roads and railway overbridges along national highways**

1618. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of locations along the national highways where by-pass roads and railway overbridges are proposed to be constructed or are under construction in Maharashtra State; and

(b) the time by when the proposed constructions are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Detail is as under:

By-Pass Roads are exclusively undertaken by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) who have advised that following by-passes are proposed in Maharashtra:

Project Stretch	NHNo.	Location of bypass	Likely date of completion	Remark
MP/MH	3	172.250-173.400	June 2012	Palasner Bypass
Border-Dhule	3	197.900-199.200	June 2012	Dahiwad Bypass
	3	226.300-229.500	June 2012	Nardana Bypass
	3	252.400-253.300	June 2012	Ngaon bypass
Pune-Solapur	9	132.200-137.200	May 2012	Indapur Bypass

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Road Over Bridges (ROBs)**

S.No.	Name of work	Location	Remarks	Target or likely time for completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ROB at LC No.87-A near Udvada quarry/sleeper Factory.	NH-8	General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) has been approved by Railway. NHAI has not approached Railway for getting work executed through their Agency.	Not Fixed
2.	ROB at LC No. 17 at Km.1 1/12-13/1 near Alipore village of Bilimora-Wagai section	NH-8	-do-	Not Fixed
3.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 28B, Km.831/13-15 near Warora	NH-7	Tender has been awarded. Work of strengthening diversion completed	March, 2010 Railway Portion (RP)
4.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 294/A near Nagpur at Mankapur Km. 1037/19-21	NH-69	GAD has been approved. Approaches Estimate taken on higher side involves some deletion and confirmation from State Govt.	Dec. 2010 (RP)
5.	ROB at Santra Market in Nagpur yard Km. 837/1 on BOT concept	NH-6	GAD has been approved Drawing for retaining wall, pedestal of P-4 and Temporary Arrangement Drawing also approved.	Dec.2010

1	2	3	4	5
6.	ROB at LC No.1A Km. 450/3-4 at Fekri on BOT concept	NH-6	Work in progress. Main Slab cast, Post tensioning of PSC girder completed	
7.	Butibori ROB in lieu of LC No. 113 Kms.812/26-28.	NH-7	GAD approved. Contract awarded by NHAI. Work in Railway boundary is in progress. All designs and Temporary Arrangement Drawing (TAD) approved. Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) sanction received.	Sept 2009
8.	Borkhedi-ROB (Widening) Kms. 798- 57	NH-7	GAD approved. Work started in Railway boundary. All design cleared by NHAI	Sept 2009
9	Hinganghat - ROB in lieu of LC No. 14- A Kms. 792/2-3	NH-7	Revised GAD approved Details drawing & design for sub-structure and super structure not yet submitted by NHAI for Railway's approval.	Not fixed
10	Ghoti ROB (Widening) Kms. 147/20-21	NH-3	Revised GAD approved Agreement executed. Abutment A1 A2 cap completed. Excavation of pier in progress. 5 out of 5 PSC girder casted on UP side approach road.	Dec.2009
11.	Padli ROB (widening) Kms. 153/24-25.	NH-3	Agreement executed. Abutment A1 & A2 cap completed. Pier PI & P2 completed upto pier cap.	Dec.2009

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Asangaon- ROB (widening) Kms. 85/26 86/1	NH-3	GAD approved. Agreement executed. TAD circulated in divisional approval. Work in Railway portion not started.	Dec.2009
13.	Khardi ROB (widening) Kms 105/16-17	NH-3	GAD approved. Agreement executed. TAD circulated to divisional approval. Work not started in Railway portion	Dec.2009
14.	Umbarmali-ROB (widening) Kms. 114/4-5	NH-6	GAD approved. Design duly proof checked, approved by Railways. Agreement executed TAD circulated to divisional approval. Work in Rly portion not started.	Dec.2009
15.	Igatpuri (Bortembe) ROB (widening) Kms. 139/6-7	NH-3	GAD approved. Original TAD drg. approved Agreement executed. Abutment A1 & A2 completed up to cap level	Dec.2009
16.	Pimpalgaon ROB (DHULE) in lieu of LC No.21/8, Km. 382/1-2	NH-6	GAD approved. Agreement executed. Temp arrangement drawing for launching scheme approved. Piers completed up to bed block level. Casting of 8 non PSC girders completed at casting yard DHI	Dec.2009
17.	Mohol ROB at Km. 423/3-4	NH 9	GAD approved. Plan & Estimate charges deposited by NHAI.	Not fixed



1	2	3	4	5
18.	Modlimb ROB at Km. 398/6-7 on Kurduwadi-Pandharpur sec	NH9	GAD approved. Plan & Estimate charges deposited by NHAI.	Not fixed
19.	Maland ROB in lieu of LC No.8/B at Km. 279/4-5	NH 9	GAD approved. Plan & Estimate charges deposited by NHAI.	Not fixed
20.	Akola - Bye pass Road - ROB between Shivni and Shivpur stations Km. 749/6-7 on Akola-Purna section on deposit terms	NH6	Modified detailed Estimate has been sent to State Govt. for acceptance	Not fixed

#### **Upgradation system of reserved tickets**

†1619. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upgradation system initiated by her Ministry for the reserved tickets of the trains is existing at present;

(b) whether it has given positive results; and

(c) if not, whether Government is planning to discontinue it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Surat-Hazira rail line**

1620. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budgetary provision for the year 2008-09 for the development of Surat-Hazira railway line already under construction;

(b) the progress so far made by the Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL);

(c) the financial mode among different stakeholders/companies for the project; and

(d) by when the work is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Surat-Hazira new line is a port connectivity project which was handed over to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL), a PSU under Ministry of Railways, for further development. On being approached by RVNL, Govt. of Gujarat vide resolution No. GID-102007-1213-G dated 10.06.2009 has frozen the alignment of Surat-Hazira rail line project. To review the progress of the implementation of this project and to facilitate fast implementation, Govt. of Gujarat has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Gujarat, RVNL is working out the cost of the frozen alignment and its bankability and will process the case for sanctioning of the project. As the project is yet to be sanctioned, no budgetary provisions were made.

(c) Financial contribution among different stakeholders/companies will be decided on completion of the project development and establishment of its bankability. Presently Govt. of Gujarat, Essar Steel Ltd. and Hazira Port Pvt. Ltd. have shown interest in equity participation.

(d) The target date of completion will be fixed after the project is sanctioned.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Development of Kurukshetra station as world class station**

†1621. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to develop Kurukshetra railway station in Haryana as a world class railway station;
- (b) if so, whether estimate of the expenditure involved in making it world class has been prepared; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (c) Kurukshetra Railway Station has been taken up for development as Model Station and the work in this regard is in progress. In addition, it is proposed to develop a Multi-Functional Complex at this station for providing facilities like shopping, food stalls, restaurants, book stalls, medicine and variety store, budget hotels, underground parking etc.

#### **Crimes on Railways**

1622. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of day-by-day increasing criminal activities including dacoity in running trains/railway premises;
- (b) if so, the number of theft, dacoity and other criminal activities noticed in running trains/railway premises during the last five years and the current year, zone-wise;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Railways to curb such criminal activities;
- (d) whether there is a close co-ordination between Railway Police and Railway Protection Force in tackling such criminal activities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Zone-wise statements showing the number of cases of criminal activities including dacoity in running trains and railway premises reported during the years 2004, 2005 2006, 2007 2008 & 2009 (Upto March) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) According to Entry No. 2 of the State List of the Constitution of India, 'Police' (including Railways and Village Police) is a State subject. Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through their Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, to provide better security to the traveling passengers in trains and passenger areas, the RPF Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989 have been amended in the year 2003 to enable the Railways, through the Railway Protection Force, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in controlling crime on the Railways. The duties of RPF have been modified to protect and safeguard Railway property, passenger area and passengers by amending RPF Act 1957. Similarly, RPF have been empowered to deal with some minor offences (29 offences) such as roof travelling, alarm chain pulling, touting, ticketless travel, unauthorized entry in ladies compartment etc. after modifying the Railways Act 1989.

The following preventive measures are being taken for the security of passengers:-

- 1) Important mail/express trains are escorted by RPF and GRP.
- 2) 1257 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average. In addition, about 2329 trains are escorted by Government Railway Police.
- 3) The train escorting parties are being briefed to remain extra vigilant in trains at the affected stations/sections.
- 4) Necessary announcements are frequently being made through Public Address System to inform passengers for not purchasing / accepting eatables from unauthorized hawkers and unknown persons while travelling by train or at the platform. Passengers are also cautioned through the advertisement in newspapers and other media.
- 5) Regular coordination meetings are being conducted with State Police and Government Railway Police to discuss crime trends and formulate effective strategies to contain crimes at various levels viz. Zonal and Divisional level. Minutes of such meetings are drawn and circulated to the field officers for taking necessary preventive and detective measures jointly with GRP and local police. Coordination meetings with GRP Chiefs and DGPs are also conducted to discuss the menace of offences against passengers. The number of co-ordination meetings held during the last 5 years are as under:-

Year	Number of co-ordination meetings held
2004	1263
2005	1396
2006	1609
2007	1896
2008	1883
2009 (Upto March)	539

**Statement-I**

Crimes in Railways

(b) The number of cases of theft, dacoity and other criminal activities noticed in running trains over Indian Railways during the years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 & 2009 (Upto March) are as under:-

State	Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Drugging	TOBP	Other IPC Crime	Total Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2004	1	1	0	0	386	42	430
	2005	2	1	4	35	273	10	325
	2006	0	3	5	74	439	44	565
	2007	2	1	7	35	307	33	385
	2008	2	0	3	16	370	28	419
	2009	0	0	0	3	97	16	116
Assam	2004	3	9	7	0	73	38	130
	2005	4	8	17	19	100	58	206
	2006	1	3	8	20	58	32	122
	2007	0	11	9	29	46	17	112
	2008	1	6	5	13	60	22	107
	2009	0	0	0	5	7	1	13
Bihar	2004	17	58	37	0	758	314	1184
	2005	11	28	27	13	543	273	895
	2006	6	53	35	15	378	383	870

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	2007	5	17	29	14	709	134	908
	2008	7	20	20	32	699	102	880
	2009	1	7	9	6	154	23	200
	2004	0	0	1	0	83	13	97
	2005	0	0	3	1	131	10	145
	2006	1	1	4	2	150	17	175
	2007	0	0	1	3	132	22	158
Delhi	2008	0	0	1	6	161	16	184
	2009	0	0	0	3	36	2	41
	2004	2	0	3	0	274	25	304
	2005	4	0	1	3	190	23	221
	2006	4	0	1	4	197	20	226
	2007	0	0	0	3	164	110	277
	2008	0	0	1	0	178	31	210
Gujarat	2009	0	0	0	0	41	0	41
	2004	2	2	75	0	962	67	1108
	2005	1	2	35	47	593	43	721
	2006	1	3	41	34	655	33	767
	2007	2	7	13	46	519	1	588
	2008	1	2	2	41	504	7	557
	2009	1	0	1	11	165	0	178

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	2004	2	0	1	0	52	112	167
	2005	1	1	2	3	42	62	111
	2006	0	3	2	0	46	35	86
	2007	1	0	1	0	68	41	111
	2008	0	1	7	1	96	108	213
	2009	0	0	5	0	15	28	48
Jharkhand	2004	1	13	8	0	78	31	131
	2005	1	22	11	4	133	8	179
	2006	6	20	30	4	176	5	241
	2007	0	18	5	7	110	1	141
	2008	3	16	13	4	84	15	135
	2009	1	5	2	6	30	0	44
Karnataka	2004	0	1	2	0	248	93	344
	2005	0	1	1	24	303	0	329
	2006	0	9	6	27	233	1	276
	2007	0	4	11	45	314	0	374
	2008	0	2	15	8	203	3	231
	2009	1	0	3	4	48	6	62
Kerala	2004	3	1	2	0	101	10	117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	2005	0	0	6	6	156	36	204
	2006	0	0	5	4	128	23	160
	2007	0	0	4	8	100	19	131
	2008	0	0	1	1	107	27	136
	2009	0	0	1	1	24	7	33
	2004	4	0	16	0	848	491	1359
	2005	2	1	16	34	759	295	1107
	2006	1	1	13	21	847	64	947
	2007	4	1	6	53	779	61	904
	2008	1	4	6	43	811	51	916
Maharashtra	2009	0	0	3	9	199	10	221
	2004	2	3	20	0	1175	114	1314
	2005	2	13	22	65	1321	86	1509
	2006	9	12	21	62	1098	35	1237
	2007	3	8	30	72	1381	54	1548
	2008	3	12	29	60	1605	86	1795
	2009	0	0	11	26	476	17	530
	2004	0	0	6	0	230	44	280
	2005	0	2	1	4	225	75	307
	2006	0	0	8	10	236	37	291
Orissa								



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	2007	0	3	5	19	153	13	193
	2008	1	1	4	15	133	12	166
	2009	0	0	0	8	59	2	69
	2004	2	0	0	0	11	8	21
	2005	0	1	0	4	11	8	24
	2006	1	0	1	1	16	2	21
Rajasthan	2007	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
	2008	0	1	1	0	12	3	17
	2009	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	2004	1	1	1	0	417	51	471
	2005	1	1	4	19	336	44	405
	2006	1	1	1	28	387	58	476
Tamil Nadu	2007	1	1	0	19	333	72	426
	2008	0	0	2	25	202	32	261
	2009	0	1	0	4	75	17	97
	2004	1	1	2	0	171	13	188
	2005	1	1	1	1	104	17	125
	2006	0	0	1	0	60	59	120
	2007	1	0	1	2	81	71	156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttarakhand	2008	1	0	7	8	179	65	260
	2009	1	0	2	0	42	14	59
	2004	0	0	0	0	11	24	35
	2005	0	0	0	2	29	3	34
	2006	0	0	0	0	24	5	29
	2007	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
Uttar Pradesh	2008	1	0	1	0	34	2	38
	2009	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
	2004	5	8	20	0	795	118	946
	2005	5	9	16	13	454	80	577
	2006	7	2	10	8	255	91	373
	2007	12	11	10	29	587	207	856
West Bengal	2008	1	11	14	18	493	161	698
	2009	1	0	3	2	57	30	93
	2004	3	9	23	0	381	119	535
	2005	1	4	7	40	397	103	552
	2006	2	7	15	49	423	27	523
	2007	1	7	9	139	359	37	552
	2008	4	1	8	175	499	34	721
	2009	1	1	4	26	104	5	141

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Others (Goa, J&K., HP & UT)	2004	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	2005	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	24	1	25
	2008	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	2009	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2004	49	107	224	0	7055	1727	9162
	2005	36	95	174	338	6103	1234	7980
	2006	40	118	207	363	5806	971	7505
	2007	32	89	141	523	6179	896	7860
	2008	26	77	140	466	6432	805	7946
	2009 (Upto March)	8	14	44	114	1640	179	1999

**Statement-II**

*Crimes in Railways*

*(b) The number of cases of theft, dacoity and other criminal activities noticed in in Railway Premises over Indian Railways during the years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 & 2009 (Upto March) are as under:-*

State	Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Drugging	TOBP	Other IPC Crime	Total Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2004	1	0	0	0	196	213	410
	2005	12	0	1	1	120	108	242

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	2006	8	1	6	1	152	100	268
	2007	4	0	2	1	187	77	271
	2008	2	0	3	1	175	72	253
	2009	0	0	0	0	47	12	59
	2004	13	1	4	0	57	123	198
	2005	2	1	0	4	65	120	192
	2006	6	0	3	6	34	185	234
	2007	5	1	0	6	31	179	222
	2008	7	0	1	6	23	175	212
Bihar	2009	2	0	1	0	3	30	36
	2004	52	10	40	0	440	982	1524
	2005	46	16	26	16	314	760	1178
	2006	40	18	26	22	283	788	1177
	2007	35	9	22	34	389	689	1178
	2008	46	4	18	38	467	804	1377
	2009	10	0	4	4	125	183	326
Chhattishgarh	2004	3	0	2	0	127	122	254
	2005	4	0	2	0	99	127	232
	2006	7	0	2	0	78	97	184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	2007	1	0	1	0	61	73	136
	2008	6	0	3	0	47	80	136
	2009	1	0	1	0	11	14	27
	2004	4	0	4	0	754	217	979
	2005	11	0	4	4	801	109	929
	2006	2	0	1	5	609	75	692
	2007	7	0	2	8	424	154	595
Gujarat	2008	4	1	1	12	448	57	523
	2009	1	0	0	4	103	13	121
	2004	11	3	36	0	186	347	583
	2005	11	2	21	8	322	251	615
	2006	12	1	17	7	183	197	417
	2007	15	1	22	12	284	219	553
	2008	9	1	11	12	259	159	451
Haryana	2009	4	0	3	0	42	40	89
	2004	27	0	2	0	97	552	678
	2005	13	0	3	4	100	579	699
	2006	18	0	4	6	186	559	773
	2007	17	0	20	23	253	797	1110
	2008	21	0	13	5	382	641	1062
	2009	10	0	3	1	90	215	319

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	2004	11	7	11	0	44	82	155
	2005	13	8	14	4	67	219	325
	2006	15	3	13	3	31	256	321
	2007	10	3	9	2	74	155	253
	2008	18	2	5	4	141	132	302
	2009	5	0	1	0	25	44	75
Karnataka	2004	17	0	5	0	251	246	519
	2005	17	0	7	0	156	101	281
	2006	14	3	4	2	130	128	281
	2007	18	0	8	0	117	77	220
	2008	11	3	11	8	96	95	224
	2009	4	1	4	0	33	17	59
Kerala	2004	0	1	2	0	16	46	65
	2005	0	0	1	0	30	42	73
	2006	1	0	1	0	30	22	54
	2007	0	0	2	0	50	31	83
	2008	1	0	0	0	42	31	74
	2009	1	0	2	0	13	13	29
Madhya Pradesh	2004	9	0	29	0	288	979	1305
	2005	4	0	18	102	701	525	1350
	2006	7	0	19	31	450	523	1030

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	2007	8	0	15	5	424	436	888
	2008	6	0	9	9	419	474	917
	2009	1	0	4	1	102	87	195
	2004	10	2	15	0	1240	275	1542
	2005	10	0	26	7	1348	249	1640
	2006	15	1	30	9	1432	212	1699
Orissa	2007	11	5	35	8	1536	230	1825
	2008	12	6	29	28	1693	301	2069
	2009	3	0	9	5	417	70	504
	2004	10	1	7	0	52	255	325
	2005	3	1	15	1	44	268	332
	2006	7	6	12	5	46	350	426
Punjab	2007	5	2	15	1	105	245	373
	2008	8	0	13	3	130	199	353
	2009	1	2	1	0	37	59	100
	2004	7	0	1	0	9	323	340
	2005	6	0	0	0	8	258	272
	2006	11	0	0	1	22	246	280
	2007	14	0	0	1	18	224	257

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	2008	10	0	1	1	18	300	330
	2009	2	0	0	0	2	100	104
	2004	2	0	2	0	135	362	501
	2005	3	1	6	3	131	368	512
	2006	6	1	10	8	158	374	557
Tamil Nadu	2007	3	0	2	4	145	392	546
	2008	0	0	3	2	104	276	385
	2009	0	0	0	0	33	52	85
	2004	0	0	5	0	108	278	391
	2005	1	0	2	0	63	372	438
Uttrakhand	2006	0	1	2	0	35	287	325
	2007	3	0	3	0	57	217	280
	2008	0	0	1	2	99	160	262
	2009	0	0	1	0	31	43	75
	2004	2	0	2	0	12	31	47
Uttar Pradesh	2005	1	0	1	0	15	11	28
	2006	1	0	0	1	20	11	33
	2007	0	0	1	1	8	7	17
	2008	1	0	0	0	6	25	32
	2009	0	0	0	1	2	3	6
Uttar Pradesh	2004	6	0	9	0	449	948	1412
	2005	9	2	2	5	217	846	1081



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	2006	5	1	1	1	231	562	801
	2007	4	0	3	3	352	552	914
	2008	7	0	9	3	322	755	1096
	2009	1	0	2	1	43	184	231
	2004	33	0	6	0	182	484	705
	2005	30	0	2	11	131	441	615
	2006	25	2	1	6	187	567	788
	2007	19	1	1	10	209	252	492
	2008	18	4	3	8	184	282	499
Others (Goa, J&K,HP &UT)	2009	11	0	3	0	48	71	133
	2004	2	0	0	0	2	54	58
	2005	0	0	0	1	11	32	44
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
	2007	6	0	1	7	36	50	100
	2008	0	0	0	0	10	13	23
	2009	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Total	2004	220	25	183	0	4645	6918	11991
	2005	196	31	151	171	4743	5786	11078
	2006	200	38	152	114	4297	5558	10359
	2007	185	22	164	126	4760	5056	10313
	2008	187	21	134	142	5065	5031	10580
	2009	57	3	39	17	1208	1252	2576
	(Upto March)							

**Requirement of air conditioned and other coaches**

1623. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the annual requirement of air conditioned and other coaches;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the public sector factories are able to fulfil the requirement of the Railways;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, how the Railways plan to meet the requirement of coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per report of the Working Group on Railway Programmes, annual requirement of air conditioned coaches and other coaches has been assessed as 660 and 3878 respectively during the Eleventh Five Year plan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Setting up of two new rail coach factories, one at Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) and other at Palakkad (Kerala) is under process. In addition, setting up of another factory at Kanchrapara (West Bengal) has been announced in Budget 2009-10.

**Dilapidated rail bridges in West Bengal**

1624. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of railway bridges, including underpasses and foot-over-bridges, in the State of West Bengal;
- (b) whether her Ministry is aware that majority of the above bridges are in dilapidated condition;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of her Ministry that Cossipore foot-over-bridge has cracked vertically along the spine and is on the verge of collapse; and
- (d) if so, what action the Eastern Railway has taken or proposed to take to repair it or construct a new bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Information on Railway Bridges is maintained Zone-wise and not State-wise. However, details of Railway Bridges including underpasses, and Foot Over Bridges (FOB), failing on Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway & South Eastern Railway in State of West Bengal are given as under:

Railway Zone	No. of Railway Bridges excluding FOBs falling in West Bengal	No. of Foot Over (FOB) in West Bengal	Bridges
Eastern Railway	3440	263	
Northeast Frontier Railway	1852	36	
South Eastern Railway	2826	70	
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>8118</b>	<b>369</b>	

(b) There is no dilapidated Railway Bridge on Indian Railway System. However, there are certain Railway Bridges on Railway system which show signs of deterioration of physical condition indicating need for their rehabilitation etc. These Railway Bridges are classified as Distressed Bridges. These, however, are neither unsafe nor dilapidated Bridges. Priority is given to early rehabilitation/rebuilding/strengthening of these distressed Bridges.

(c) and (d) A news item regarding problem of Foot Over Bridge (FOB) at Cossipore Yard was published in 'The Telegraph' on 24.03.09. The report was factually incorrect Routine maintenance work has been carried out by Railway in this FOB. Work for construction of a new FOB at Cossipore has also been sanctioned in connection with the Railway Electrification work of Cossipore Yard. After the construction of new FOB, the existing FOB would be dismantled.

#### **WI-FY internet service in trains**

†1625. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether internet service on trial basis by using wi-fy system has been recently provided in the Shatabdi train running between Mumbai and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, since when and the result thereof;

(c) whether on the success of this experiment the Ministry intends to provide this facility to other train passengers also; and

(d) whether the wi-fy internet service is secure from the security point of view and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) The facility was demonstrated on trial basis in Mumbai-Ahmedabad Shatabdi Express train from 11.01.2009 to 24.01.2009 and this was found successful.

(c) The proposal is under consideration to provide this facility in selected trains.

(d) Since Internet access to the passengers will be password protected and payment will be made through credit card of the user, therefore no security risk is apprehended in implementing this system.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Additional bogies in local trains of Mumbai**

†1626. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of swarming number of passengers in the local trains in Mumbai, Government proposes to convert all the local trains into 12 coaches trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At present, in Mumbai about 48% EMU rakes in service are of 12 coaches. In order to progressively run the remaining EMU trains with 12 coaches, provisions for acquisition of rolling stock and infrastructure development have been made under MUTP Phase I and II.

#### **Qualitative change of railways**

1627. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) during 2007-08, the Railways earned a profit of Rs. 25,000 crores and provided better connectivity to Aam Aadami from 2004, whether focus, would be now towards qualitative change of Railways by creating world-class infrastructure like high-speed corridors, etc. so that Indian Railways matches the best railway system of developed countries by 2020; and

(b) if so, whether this profit of Rs. 25,000 crores was invested for that purpose, coupled with generation of internal resources and diversion of need-based budgetary support allocated during Eleventh Five Year Plan for creation of world-class infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) During 2007-08 Railways generated a cash surplus before payment of dividend and appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Capital Fund, etc. of Rs. 25006 Crores. From 2004 onwards, 1093 Kilometers of New Lines, 4717 Kilometers of Gauge Conversion and 1688 Kilometers of Doubling have been completed to provide better connectivity to rail users. Qualitative change of the Railways by creating better infrastructure through modernization and technology upgradation to match advanced railway systems is an ongoing process. As regards high speed passenger corridors, pre-feasibility studies are planned on selected routes and study on Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad route is in progress.

(b) In 2007-08, out of the above cash surplus, after payment of dividend to general revenues, an investible surplus of Rs. 19,972 Crores was set aside to be deployed for appropriation to various Railway funds for Plan utilization for the purpose of asset renewal, creation and modernization of the Railway infrastructure.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Additional sleeper berth in trains**

†1628. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether her Ministry has taken a decision to the effect that a third sleeper would be added in the gallery in Garib Rath trains and in the second class reserved coaches;
- (b) if so, in how many coaches has this been added;
- (c) whether the department is aware of the inconvenience faced by the passengers as a result thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to discontinue this type of scheme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) High Capacity Garib Rath AC-3 Tier coaches have been originally designed and manufactured with a provision of side middle berth arrangement with a view to provide affordable AC travel to the passengers.

With a view to enhance passenger carrying capacity, it was also thought to have an additional longitudinal side middle berth in Second Class reserved (Sleeper) coach.

- (b) About 5500 sleeper class coaches were provided with such berths.
- (c) and (d) The policy has been reviewed and it has now been decided to discontinue the scheme of provision of longitudinal side middle berths in sleeper class coaches. Such berths provided in the already modified coaches are being gradually removed.

#### **Review of catering policy**

1629. SHRI T.T. V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to review catering policy in view of poor quality of food served in trains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received regarding quality of food served on trains. Railway endeavours to supply good quality food as it is an important passenger amenity area on the railway. The catering policy is under review and a comprehensive action plan is under preparation.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Allotment of railway land to railway employees for cultivation**

1630. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government allot railway land to railway employees on license basis for cultivation;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the railway land given for cultivation, so far;
- (d) whether Government proposes to utilize such land for any other purpose to generate more revenues; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Railways have a policy to license vacant railway land not required for Railway's own use in the immediate future to its Group 'C' and 'D' category staff with preference to those belonging to SC/ST, OBC and weaker section of society in identified urban areas under Grow More Food (GMF) Scheme to prevent encroachment of its valuable land.

(c) Details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The vacant railway land is required by Railways for its future development works. However, till such time, the land is required by Railways for its own operational use, the same is put to various short-term uses like commercial licensing, Grow More Food (GMF) Scheme, etc. In addition, where potential exists, it is proposed to undertake commercial development of railway land through Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA). A total of 129 sites on various Railways have been identified and entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) for commercial development for generation of more revenues.

#### **Gauge conversion of Gujarat**

1631. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has proposed for Gauge conversion of a number of lines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when her Ministry is going to start gauge conversion; and
- (d) what is the time-frame for planning and implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. Government of Gujarat has requested for taking up new gauge conversion projects in Gujarat. The details and status of the proposed gauge conversions is as under:

Sl.No.	Proposal	Status
1.	Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Taranga-Ambaji	Survey for gauge conversion of Mahesana-Taranga hill with extension to Ambaji has been completed and proposal could not be considered due to its un-remunerative nature.
2.	Bhavnagar-Mahuva	It is already a broad gauge line.
3.	Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar and Dhasa-Jetalsar	Proposal for Ahmedabad-Botad and Dhasa-Jetalsar conversion was processed for "In Principle" approval of Planning Commission, who desired that the gauge conversion of the section may be deferred for the present as the projected traffic do not justify immediate conversion. Botad-Bhavnagar is already a broad gauge line.
4.	Wankarner-Bhuj-Naliya	A broad gauge line is already exists from Wankarner to Bhuj. The conversion of Bhuj-Naliya has been taken up.
5.	Narrow gauge railway lines under jurisdiction of Vadodara Railway Division.	Gauge conversion of Bharuch-Samni-Dahej. Pratapnagar-Chhotaudepur, Ankaleshwar-Rajpipla has been taken up.
6.	Viramgam-Samakhiali	It is already on broad gauge.
7.	Navlakhi-Maliya-Rajkot	It is already on broad gauge.
8.	Ahmedabad-Khedbrahma-Ambaji	The work on Ahmedabad- Himmatnagar has already been taken up as part of Ahmedabad-Udaipur conversion. The survey for Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma with extension to Abu Road has been taken up.
9.	Mahesana-Viramgam	It is already on broad gauge.
10.	Viramgam-Surendranagar	It is already on broad gauge.
11.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham-Kandla	It is already on broad gauge. The doubling of Gandhidham-Kandla Port by gauge conversion of meter gauge line to broad gauge has been included in Budget 2009-10.
12.	Gandhidham-Anjar-Mundra	It is already on broad gauge.
13.	Bahnagar-Adhelal-Dholera-Vataman-Petlad	There is no such railway line.
14.	Dholera-Bhimnath	There is no such railway line.
15.	Khambhal to Port	There is no such railway line.

Request was also made to expedite ongoing gauge conversion projects. These projects are progressed as per availability of resources.

- (c) The new works would be taken up as and when sanctioned.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **More trains for South Central Railway**

1632. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the trains running in the South Central Railway especially on the routes of Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam are insufficient and three more trains are required;
- (b) if so, the comments of Government in this regard; and
- (c) the steps being taken to run more trains in the route of SCR in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (c) Following additional services have been announced in the Railway Budget for 2009-10 which will serve the passengers on South Central Railway:

1. Vishakhapatnam-Secunderabad-Mumbai Express
2. Bilaspur-Tirunelveli Express
3. Hazrat Nizamuddin-Bangalore Rajdhani Express via Kacheguda
4. Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Bangalore Express
5. Howrah-Bangalore Express
6. Delhi-Secunderabad Express (Non stop)

The frequency of 7091/7092 Secunderabad-Patna Express will be increased from bi-weekly to daily and of 2739/2740 Secunderabad-Vishakhapatnam Express from four days a week to daily.

#### **Price-rise of steel**

1633. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the price pattern of domestic steel during the last two years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the prices of steel has continued to rise despite lowering of price of critical raw material; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to contain this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) The price trend of a representative category of steel in the retail market of Delhi is given on a quarterly basis from June 2009 to June 2007 in the table below:



	(Rs./ Tonne)			
Delhi	TMT 10mm	Wire Rods 8mm	HR Coils 2.0mm	CR Coils 0.63mm
June, 2009	35479	35249	34289	36568
March, 2009	34218	37357	34491	36968
December, 2008	36565	37858	36498	36039
Sept., 2008	41934	43664	45327	48700
June, 2008	47451	45925	50045	49492
March, 2008	43775	43450	44000	48000
December, 2007	32200	32000	35100	38000
Sept., 2007	29700	30500	34500	37500
June, 2007	32500	30500	36400	39000

SOURCE: JPC Open Market Prices (inclusive of transportation cost, taxes and duties and retailers' Margin)

(b) Steel Prices started falling rapidly from September 2008 onwards after achieving their peak in June/July 2008. Iron ore prices on the spot market had started falling at the same time. However, contracted price of imported coking coal, which generally account for the largest share in the total material cost of steel, continued to rule at a very high level of \$300-\$315/T till the annual revision in April-May 2009. Currently the steel prices have just about stabilized at the pre-escalation levels prevailing in January 2008. However there are no firm indications of a sustained upward movement in steel price.

(c) Steel is a deregulated sector and steel prices are determined by the market based on factors like demand and supply situation, landed cost of imports, input costs and price and availability of substitutes etc, and the role of the Government is just that of a facilitator. Nonetheless, in order to stabilize price and supply of steel in the domestic market government has been taking various policy initiatives as necessary.

#### Target for indigenous steel production

1634. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Steel Policy target for indigenous production of 110 MT per annum in next five years;
- (b) if do, the share of public and private sector units therein;
- (c) whether Government proposes to invest heavily in steel sector to achieve the target;

(d) if So, the details thereof;

(e) whether some of the units of SAIL incurring heavy losses despite continuous help from Government; and

(f) if so, the revival steps taken by Government for these units and expansion programme of the existing other units during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) National Steel Policy 2005 has projected India's steel production capacity at 110 million tonnes by 2019-20. However, based on the investment scenario in the steel sector, it has been further assessed that the steel production capacity in the country is likely to be 124.06 million tonnes by the year 2011-12.

(b) A number of major steel companies, including the two PSUs namely Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) have announced investment in steel sector, both under capacity expansion (brown field) plans and new of greenfield projects. The details of some of the major steel investments areas follows:

*Crude Steel Capacity*

(In million tonnes)

Investor	Existing Capacity	Brownfield 2011-12	Greenfield 2011-12	Total capacity likely by 2011-12
SAIL	12.84	12.00	-	24.84
RINL	2.90	3.40	-	6.30
TATA Steel	6.80	3.20	3.00	13.00
Essar Steel	4.60	3.90	6.00	14.50
JSW Steel	6.90	4.10	-	11.00
JSPL	2.40	4.80	3.25	10.45
Ispat Industries	3.00	2.0	-	5.00
Bhushan Power & Steel	1.20	-	2.80	4.00
Bhushan Steel Ltd.	0.80	-	5.20	6.00
Other + Secondary Steel	23.00		5.97	28.97
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>64.44</b>	<b>33.40</b>	<b>26.22</b>	<b>124.06</b>

(c) and (d) Government has no proposal for direct investment in expansion of steel capacities. However, the public sector steel units have made investment proposals for modernization, capacity expansion and setting up of new projects. The approximate costs of the proposal investments are SAIL: Rs.70,000 crore, RINL: Rs. 12,000 crore and NMDC: Rs.16,700 crore.

(e) SAIL is not getting any financial help from the Government. During 2008-09 the company made a profit (profit after tax) of Rs.6175 crore. However, some of its units namely - Alloy Steel Plant (ASP) Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISL) and IISCO Steel Plant (ISP) have incurred losses.

(f) SAIL is taking various steps to improve performance of ASP, VISL, and ISP. At ASP, SAIL has already implemented certain schemes which include installation of Argon Oxygen decarburization, replacement of Electric Arc Furnace and Oxygen plant on BOO basis. Further installation of 2nd ladle furnace is under consideration. At VISL, some schemes are under implementation such as installation of new Bloom caster and new Reheating furnace in primary mill. At ISP, SAIL has undertaken modernization & expansion to increase production of hot metal from 0.85 Mt to 2.91 Mt. SAIL has also undertaken modernization and expansion of its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and IISCO Steel Plant and the Special Steel Plant at Salem. This will increase production of hot metal from base level of 14.6 million tonnes per annum (2006-07 actual) to 23.46 million tonne per annum under the current phase.

#### **MoUs with States for mineral explorations**

1635. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of steel companies have entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the State Governments for mineral explorations;

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

(c) the number of companies which have been granted mining leases, company-wise, State-wise and mineral-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure constant supply of raw minerals like iron ore to the newly established steel companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) A number of steel investors have entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for setting up of iron and steel plants in mineral rich states Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The details of such proposal state-wise and project-wise are given in the Annexure (see Appendix 217 Annexure No. 14) as per the record of information available in the Ministry of Steel.

(c) The information is being collected from Ministry of Mines and concerned State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Government has approved National Mineral Policy, 2008, which inter-alia provides for preference to value adders in the allocation of captive mines of iron ore. Further, it may be stated that while considering National Mineral Policy, 2008, the Group of Ministers had decided that conservation of iron ore resources of the country is of paramount importance, however, the same

may not be achieved by banning or capping the export of iron ore but by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. Accordingly, export duty at different rates was imposed on iron ore from time to time. At present, the rates of duty on iron ore export is following:-

- |  |   |               |
|--|---|---------------|
| (i) Iron ore fines-fall sorts)                             | - | Nil           |
| (ii) Iron ore other than fines (including lumps & pellets) | - | 5% ad-valorem |

#### **Setting up of processing plants by SAIL**

†1636. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) when a decision to set up processing plant in some States had been taken by the Steel Authority of India;
- (b) the present status of these processing plants and the plant-wise production capacity thereof; and
- (c) by when production would be started in these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has decided to install Steel Processing Units (SPU) at various locations of the country.

(b) and (c) The SPUs are proposed to be set up at Bettiah, Manar and Gaya in Bihar, Hoshiangabad, Ujjain and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, Guwahati in Assam, Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir, Lakhimpur in Uttar Pradesh and Kangra in Himachal Pradesh.

The SPU at Bettiah was accorded final approval by SAIL in July, 08. The pipe/tube mill is likely to have a production capacity of 50,000 tonne per annum (tpa) and the other operations proposed include: Corrugation of Galvanised sheets (20,000 tpa); Cut to length facilities for Galvanised coil (20,000 tpa); and Slitting Line for Hot Rolled Coil (60,000 tpa). The civil/structural works and supply of equipment for this SPU are in progress. The production at Bettiah is expected to commence in January, 2010.

#### **National Joint Consultative Committee on Steel**

†1637. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the National Joint Consultative Committee on Steel (N.J.C.C.S.);
- (b) the number and the names of members of it;
- (c) the procedure to set up this Committee;
- (d) the number of meetings held till date and the decisions taken therein till date;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether any central labour organization has recently submitted any application to become its member; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not making it the member?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) The National Joint Committee for the Steel Industry (NJCS) is an independent national level forum for settling matters related to workers and it works on bi-partite principles. NJCS consists of the representatives of Central Trade Unions i.e. AITUC, INTUC, CITU and HMS and management representatives. At present there are 37 members in NJCS, but the nominees in the NJCS keep changing from time to time.

NJCS was earlier known as the 'Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry' and it was constituted in pursuance of a decision taken at the second session of the Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel in October, 1969. The Committee was formed under the aegis of the Labour Ministry.

In February, 1971, it was decided that this Committee would continue its work independently without any assistance from the Labour Ministry and would raise its own funds including contribution from the workers' representatives. After signing of the first Agreement in October, 1970, the scope of the Committee was enlarged. Since then, the Committee has been continuously functioning and successfully arrived at seven Wage Agreements for the workers of the Steel Industry.

(d) Till date 261 meetings of NJCS have been held and seven Wage Agreements have been settled.

(e) and (f) NJCS is a bi-partite forum where all decisions are taken by consensus and are binding on both parties. Requests from different trade union organizations have been received for inclusion in NJCS. Since NJCS is an independent forum, a final decision in this regard would be its prerogative.

#### **Rationalization of work force in SAIL**

1638. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has resorted to rationalization of its work force and is likely to eliminate about 20,000 employees by the year 2011; and

(b) if so, how it is proposed to be done and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a Navratna Company with a manpower strength of 121295 as on 1/4/2009. With a view to increase competitiveness and productivity, SAIL has been rationalizing its manpower on an ongoing basis.

With rationalization of manpower, several systemic changes such as cluster system of working, flexibility in deployment, automated working, and adoption of best practices have been promoted,

thereby leading to improved efficiency and better work culture. It is expected that the manpower will reduce by about 20000 by 2011-12 if the existing trend of separation of workers continues. However, the rationalization will be done mainly through normal superannuation of employees on attaining the age of 60 years as well as through Voluntary Separation Schemes.

#### **Construction of steel plants at Burdwan**

1639. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited is objecting construction of three steel plants at Burdwan's Andal as this would make inaccessible coal reserves from the above area;
- (b) if so, whether any consultation with the State of West Bengal have been held;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what action his Ministry is taking to set up steel plants in non-coal bearing areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) Some of the areas for the proposed steel plants are likely to have coal seams below the mining leases of Eastern Coal Fields Limited (ECL), which is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited. Coal India Limited (CIL) has brought to the notice of State Government of West Bengal that some other proposed industrial projects, including some steel plants may have coal bearing areas, which is likely to have an adverse impact on coal reserves.

Government of West Bengal has informed CIL that henceforth, the State Government will not make any identification or allotment of land in coal bearing areas for any industrial purpose, without prior consultation with CIL.

(d) The allocation of land for setting up steel plants are decided by the concerned State Government and Ministry of Steel does not play any direct role in such matters.

#### **Employment demand by displaced families**

1640. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether families whose land has been acquired for steel plant at Salem in Tamil Nadu are agitating for employment of one person per family; and
- (b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Tamil Nadu had acquired an area of 3973.08 acres of land from 3002 families for Salem Steel Plant during the period 1970-83. Regarding the offer of employment to displaced families, the CPSUs are governed by Government guidelines and Court orders. The writ petitions filed by the displaced families at Salem were dismissed by a Single Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras with a direction that the individuals should get themselves sponsored by the

employment exchange in response to Salem Steel Plant's notification and other things being equal, the persons of the displaced families could be given preference. The issue was further contested by the displaced persons before a Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, which upheld the decision of the Single Bench.

Despite the limited employment potential due to the size of the Plant and installation of sophisticated technology, Salem Steel Plant has still been able to provide employment to 212 displaced persons.

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12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

#### **Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Department of Food and Public Distribution in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Department of Food and Public Distribution in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 219/15/09]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Notification G.S.R. 429(E), dated the 18th June, 2009, publishing the Coir Board (Services) Amendment Bye-laws, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 226/15/09]

- I. **Memorandum of Understanding (2009-10) between the Government of India and the Hindustan Insecticides Limited.**
- II. **Memorandum of Understanding (2009-10) between the Government of India and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. **Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals) and the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 293/15/09]**

- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 294/15/09]

**Memorandum of Understanding (2009-10) between the Government of India  
and the Container Corporation of India Limited.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), for the year 2009-2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 297/15/09]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture.**
- II. **Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.**
- III. **Statement of reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts (1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008) of Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited, Srinagar, within the stipulated period.**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968:
- (1) S.O. 45 (E), dated the 8th January, 2008, publishing the Restriction on Use of Diazinon Order, 2007.
  - (2) S.O. 46 (E), dated the 8th January, 2008, publishing the Restriction on Use of Fenthion Order, 2007.
  - (3) S.O. 47 (E), dated the 8th January, 2008, publishing the Withdrawal of Metoxuron Order, 2007. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 697/15/09]
  - (4) S.O. 128 (E), dated the 26th February, 2009, publishing the Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 390/15/09]
  - (5) S.O. 3006 (E), dated the 31st December, 2008, publishing the Restriction on Use of Dazomet Order, 2008.
  - (6) S.O. 3007 (E), dated the 31 st December, 2008, publishing the Banning of Chlorofenvinphos Order, 2008.



- (7) S.O. 374 (E), dated the 30th January, 2009, publishing corrigendum to Notification S.O. 45 (E), dated the 8th January, 2008.
  - (8) S.O. 375 (E), dated the 30th January, 2009, publishing corrigendum to Notification S.O. 46 (E), dated the 8th January, 2008. [Placed in Library. For (5) to (8) See No. L.T. 697/15/09]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under Section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Act, 2001.
- (1) G.S.R. 731 (E), dated the 14th October, 2008, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2008.
  - (2) G.S.R. 125 (E), dated the 25th February, 2009, publishing the corrigendum to the Notification No G.S.R. 731 (E), dated the 14th October, 2008.
  - (3) G.S.R. 319 (E), dated the 13th May, 2009, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers, Rights (Amendment) Rules 2009. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 239/15/09]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries) Notification No. DELINDDB-01/09, dated the 30th April, 2009, publishing the National Dairy Development Board (Transaction of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, under Section 50 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 240/15/09]
- II (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-
- (1) S.O. 880 (E), dated the 30th March, 2009, publishing the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2009.
  - (2) S.O. 905 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, publishing the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Third Amendment) Order, 2009.
  - (3) S.O. 906 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, publishing the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Fourth Amendment) Order, 2009. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 237/15/09]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

- (1) S.O. 473 (E), dated the 13th February, 2009, regarding obtaining export release order for export of sugar whether under Open General License or Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS) on ton-to-ton basis or any other scheme permitting export of sugar.
- (2) S.O. 509 (E), dated the 18th February, 2009, regarding imports of raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme subject to ton-to-ton policy in the prescribed proforma on monthly basis.
- (3) G.S.R. 164 (E), dated the 12th March, 2009, regarding imports of stock-holding and turnover limits on dealers of sugar for four months.
- (4) S.O. 1067 (E), dated the 29th April, 2009, amending G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 18th February, 2009 substituting certain entries therein.
- (5) G.S.R. 303(E), dated the 1st May, 2009, regarding non-applicability of the provisions of the Notifications No. G.S.R. 135 (E), dated the 17th February, 2000; G.S.R. 137 (E), dated the 17th February, 2000; G.S.R. 137 (E), dated 17th February, 2000 and G.S.R. 157 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002 till 1st August, 2009, in respect of sugar processed from raw sugar imported by a producer of sugar and in respect of white or refined sugar imported up to 10 lakh tons by certain organizations.
- (6) G.S.R. 304 (E), dated the 1st May, 2009, regarding non-applicability of the Notification No. G.S.R. 832 (E), dated the 29th December, 1999 till 1st August, 2009 in respect of white or refined sugar imported up to 10 lakh tons by certain organizations. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 394/15/09]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited (J&K HPMC), Srinagar, for the years 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 within the stipulated period. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 238/15/09]

**Reports and Accounts (2007-2008) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy,  
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together/with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 264/15/09]

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, I beg to present the following reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:-

- (i) Hundred and Eighty-second Report on the Statutory Orders laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 215th and 216th Session.
- (ii) Hundred and Eighty-third Report on the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006; and
- (iii) Hundred and Eighty-fourth Report on the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998.

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#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 16th of July, 2009, allotted four hours each for discussion on the working of the following Ministries:-

- (1) Health and Family Welfare;
- (2) Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (3) Communications and Information Technology;
- (4) External Affairs;
- (5) Road Transport and Highways; and
- (6) Environment and Forests.

The Committee further recommended that in order to complete Government Legislative Business, the Calling Attention on 'the need for comprehensive educational reforms, including technical education and institutions supervising various education institutions in consultation with the States' scheduled for Friday, the 17th July, 2009 may be postponed and the Private Members' Business (Bills) scheduled for Friday, the 17th July, 2009 may be cancelled.

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond, as and when necessary, for the transaction of Government Legislative Business and Other Business.

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, stating that he is unable to attend the House as he is leaving for USA for medical treatment of his wife. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 13th July, 2009, till the end of the current (217th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent till the end of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No Hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO NATIONAL BOARD FOR  
MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

**सूक्ष्म, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनशा जे. पटेल) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

"राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम बोर्ड नियम, 2006 के नियम 3 के उप नियम (i) और (ii) के साथ पठित सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विकास अधिनियम, 2006 (2006 का सं. 27) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (घ) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम बोर्ड का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करें।"

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, 2008-09**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, 2008-09.

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**STATEMENT READING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 20th of July, 2009 will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008.
3. Discussion on the working of Ministry of:-
  - (a) Health and Family Welfare;
  - (b) Social Justice and Empowerment; and
  - (c) Communications and Information Technology.

#### **MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

##### **Prime Minister's reported agreeing to resumption of composite dialogue without linking the matter to the Mumbai terrorist attack in the talks between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan at Sharm-al-sheikh**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for permitting me to make a special mention of a matter of great importance. Yesterday, the Indo-Pak Joint Statement has been issued after a meeting at Sharm-al-Sheikh, between our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, and the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shri Gilani. I am quoting one sentence from the text of the joint statement: 'Action on terrorism should not be linked to the composite dialogue process and these should not be bracketed.' Sir, this, certainly, has come to the entire country as a surprise and also as a disappointment. This involves a reversal of a long-standing Indian policy where we have always believed that cross-border terrorism, State-sponsored terrorism, or terrorism emanating from the Pakistani soil really cannot continue and, at the same time, a composite dialogue between India and Pakistan continue, because such a dialogue will not really be fruitful.

In view of this, Sir, we really expect the Government to make a statement in the House followed by a detailed discussion as to what has prompted this change of policy, as far as the Government is concerned, that the de-bracketing and the de-linking of action on terror from the composite dialogue process are taking place.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Are they making a statement, Sir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has raised a very important issue. The Government will, today, make a statement on this particular issue before the House rises.

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#### **STATUTORY RESOLUTION**

**Approval of continuance in force of President's proclamation dated  
19th January, 2009, in respect of Jharkhand, for further  
period of six months from 19th July, 2009;**

**MOTION FOR REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT  
ON 19TH JANUARY, 2009, UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF INDIA IN RELATION TO JHARKHAND**

**THE BUDGET (JHARKHAND) 2009-10;**

**AND**

**GOVERNMENT BILL**

**The Jharkhand Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2009**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I move the following Resolution:-

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th January, 2009 in respect of the State of Jharkhand, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 19th July, 2009."

Sir, as the House is aware, the President issued a proclamation in respect of the State of Jharkhand on 19th January, 2009, keeping the Legislative Assembly in suspended animation. The Resolutions were approved by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 19th February, and 26th February, 2009, respectively. Sir, the proclamation in relation to the State of Jharkhand will cease to operate on 18th July, 2009, unless this House decides to extend it for a further period of six months. We must, therefore, either have an elected Government in place by 18th July or extend the duration of the President's rule. However, the Governor of Jharkhand has informed us that even after the lapse of five months, the political situation remains a stalemate in Jharkhand. No political party or group has until now staked its claim to form the Government in Jharkhand.

Sir, it is my intention, as I said in the other House and I repeat that statement here that immediately after the proclamation is approved by this House, to write to the Election Commission to hold elections in Jharkhand, as early as possible. We are told that the monsoons are likely to last until the end of September or the early October; it is our intention to hold elections in Jharkhand immediately after the monsoons are over. That assurance has been given in the Lok Sabha, that assurance is being given to this House also.

I request the House to accept that assurance and pass the Resolution so that the President's rule can be extended and elections can be held.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I would take just a minute, Sir. We have heard the Minister very patiently. Early holding of elections, let it not be conditional. What Mr. Minister said is absolutely correct. You please inform the Election Commission and they will take care of the monsoon, they will take care of other problems. Let us not be worried about the monsoon. The Election Commission is Constitutionally empowered and they will take a decision. We should only inform the Election Commission that early elections must be held. That is the only point I wanted to convey.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): What about the dissolution of the Assembly, Sir? The major issue here is the dissolution of the Assembly.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Assembly will be dissolved once elections are announced. Once elections are announced and the date is fixed, the Assembly will be dissolved. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not try to make it a condition. I said, the practical difficulties of holding an election have to be taken into account. The monsoon does pose a practical difficulty. If you want a large turnout, if you want people to vote in large numbers, it is a practical difficulty. I have to provide forces.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I move that:

This House recommend to the President that the proclamation issued by her on January 19, 2009 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand be revoked.

Sir, I rise in support of my motion wherein we have sought a request that the proclamation of extension of President's Rule be revoked as far as Jharkhand is concerned.

Sir, the statement of Minister was curious, let me begin from here. There is an open confession by him based upon the report ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, will you kindly listen to me, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is very important to appreciate that the President's Rule imposed on 19th of January was approved by this House. This is the second time approval is being sought in terms of article 356, clause 4 proviso, whereby a request has been made to extend it for a further period of six months. Sir, I hope the hon. Home Minister being an eminent lawyer himself has seen the great changes which has come because of judicial verdict and political maturity, as far as use or abuse of article 356 is concerned. I hope hon. the Home Minister is aware that the Supreme Court has repeatedly stated that the plea of dissolution or non-dissolution or imposition of President's Rule shall not be governed by the colour of the party and shall not be conditional upon the fact as to whether a party has got the majority or not got the majority. Sir, about Jharkhand today I would like to highlight a few very important facts. There was a conscious demand for the last so many years that a separate State be created. In 2005, elections were held, the results were there, but today is the occasion to recall certain very vital facts because Mr. Minister said that stalemate still continues. Who is responsible for this stalemate, that is the question needs to be asked. Sir, I would just like to state in the last election when the BJP was the major political party, the Governor — I do not wish to say anything further because I had occasions to be involved in my political capacity and also professional capacity — refused to call the BJP, the largest political party for forming the Government. The matter came before the President and the then President was constrained to summon the Governor. We know it. Yet a Government was formed not having a majority and after losing majority also attempts were made not to face the House. There were certain judicial interventions. Now, Sir, the Government of Arjun Munda continued. Thereafter, when certain independents with due support came forward, I wish to say, Mr. Deputy Chairman, with all humility that a very sad chapter in the democracy began in Jharkhand, that is, a new concept emerged political entrepreneurship. Some independent MLAs combined to form the Government, selected one of them as Chief Minister and major political parties were supporting from outside — Congress from outside and RJD from outside. Five gentlemen, Independent MLAs running a big State were without any accountability, without any kind of legitimacy, yet they ruled. What kind of bizarre scenario we experienced there. Sir, this fact is very important for the reason that the hon. Minister even said that after five months a stalemate continues. Sir, when we used to go to Ranchi, many of the friends used to go, we used to hear that currency-vending machines have been installed in the

houses of certain independent Ministers. Counting machines! I was amazed and this is a common talk. Today two of those Ministers are on the run against whom vigilance cases are there but still have not been arrested in spite of the FIR lodged and all these things. So, the question we need to ask today is who is responsible for this stalemate. If the hon. Minister would ask the Members of his political party in Jharkhand, his MPs, they would say that a fresh election was the only course open. What for? Sir, we would like to take up this question. As Brinda Karatji has said, with respect to her, the Supreme Court has clarified once the proclamation has been approved by both the Houses, dissolution can take place. Once in January, 2009 when it was imposed and when the proclamation was approved by the Lok Sabha and this House, what prevented the hon. Home Minister in the Government of India from not dissolving the House? This question is very important. We would like to have a clear, categorical answer on the Floor of the House because there was Parliamentary seal over the proclamation and no party was in a position to form the Government. There was complete political stalemate also in January 2009.

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप कल्पना करिए कि पांच निर्दलीय विधायक पूरी सरकार को पहले एक साल तक चलाएं। देश भर में लोकतंत्र का एक बहुत ही वीभत्स तमाशा हमने देखा। उपसभापति जी, राजनीति में एक समय आता है कि लोकतंत्र के हित में कई बार राजनीतिक दलों को दूरदर्शिता दिखानी पड़ती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) :** \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)** आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह रैज़ोल्यूशन पर बात कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** यह जो कह रहे हैं ....**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** साबिर साहब, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** अच्छा ठीक है, आपका भी वक्त आएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** \*

**श्री साबिर अली :** \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** राजनीति जी, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह रैज़ोल्यूशन मूव कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... अरे यह क्या है ...**(व्यवधान)**... साबिर अली जी, प्लीज़, प्लीज़, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) :** \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** साबिर साहब, नहीं-नहीं, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको बुलाया नहीं गया है

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\* Not recorded.



...(व्यवधान)... अरे, नहीं-नहीं...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए न, प्लीज़, ...(व्यवधान)... साबिर साहब, देखिए ऐसे आपको बीच में नहीं बोलना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... It is not correct. I have called the Member and he is speaking. If you want to say anything you will be given time. At that time you can express your views. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** वह जो बोल रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): The Chairman will decide who will speak. You cannot dictate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए न...(व्यवधान)... नहीं-नहीं, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... वह मैं देख लूंगा, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** \*

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) :** \*

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) :** \*

**श्री राजीव शुल्क :** \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... अब आप बात क्यों कर रहे हैं? शुल्क जी, आप बैठिए न...(व्यवधान)... नहीं-नहीं, आप बैठिए, आप खामोश रहिए...(व्यवधान)... आप खामोश रहिए...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... अरे, आप सुनते नहीं...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** अब आप कहां खड़े हो गए, आप बैठिए-बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया :** \*

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am here. ...*(Interruptions)*... शुल्क जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... अरे, बैठिए न भई, क्या बात है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री साबिर अली :**

**श्री उपसभापति :** साबिर अली साहब, it is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... इस तरह बार-बार उठना ठीक नहीं है...(व्यवधान)... I think, there is some decorum of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? यह सही नहीं कि बीच-बीच में आप...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Is he the monitor of the House?

**श्री उपसभापति :** अरे, यह बात ठीक है। I am here. मैं देख रहा हूँ न...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया :** राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप राजनीति मत करिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप यह क्या कह रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? क्या इस तरह हाउस चल सकता है?

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इस विषय को एक दूसरे स्तर पर, बहुत गंभीरता से कहने की कोशिश कर रहा था। मेरा किसी पर आरोप लगाने का कोई दृष्टिकोण नहीं था। आजाद भारत के आज 60 वर्ष पूरे हो चुके हैं। हमें अपने लोकतंत्र की परिपक्वता पर गर्व है और ऐसे में पांच निर्दलीय बिना किसी उत्तरदायित्व के आ करके राज करते हैं, वही विषय मैं देश के सामने रख रहा था। जब पूरी राजनीति को, पूरी पॉलिटि को एक बड़ा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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\* Not recorded.

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत :** सर, झारखंड के नाम को लूट-पाट ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** देखिए, इस तरह बीच-बीच में टोकना ठीक नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... जब आपका समय आएगा, तब आप बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे एक छोटी-सी बात कहने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, why am I demanding for its revocation? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us come to certain specific issues. The hon. Home Minister and the Government of India is ruling the State of Jharkhand through the Governor and the advisors. Sir, what I have learnt is very, very disturbing. In the last six months, the Governor sat in the Secretariat only thrice! No major decisions have been taken. The tradition in this country is: If the President's Rule is imposed, advisors, who are eminent Civil Servants, come from outside. Most of the advisors are local officers. They are reluctant to take any decision. Unfortunately, in Jharkhand, after imposition of the President's Rule, today, the urban crime has witnessed an extraordinary raise. I would like, specifically, to mention certain statistics. In Ranchi, the capital of the State, in the last six months, 2645 cases have been instituted. In Bokaro, 1295 cases have been instituted. In Jamshedpur, 1906 cases have been instituted. In Dhanbad, 1979 cases have been instituted. Now, the capital and all the major cities of the State, today, are in the grip of big urban crime lords.

Sir, now I come to Naxalism. Mr. Home Minister was kind enough to visit Ranchi to take an overview of the Naxal problem there. We thought that after his visit, the situation would improve. Today, Sir, out of 24 districts of Jharkhand, 20 are in the grip of Naxal violence. Sir, Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand. Jamshedpur is the industrial capital of Jharkhand. You travel from Ranchi to Jamshedpur, you will know that the Naxalites really control those areas. Recently, we heard that a person had withdrawn a huge amount from bank and he was kidnapped. He is not traceable till date. So, the larger issue today is: Jharkhand is the sanctuary for Naxalite activities. They will do something in Bengal, take shelter in Jharkhand which is adjacent to it. They do something in Orissa, take shelter in Jharkhand. They do something in Ambikapur in Chhattisgarh, take shelter in Jharkhand. It was very important to take note of these incidents when the President's Rules was in operation, I believe, the hon. Home Minister recognises the critical importance of Naxalite problem. Today, Naxal influence, Naxal mechanisation and the entire State is completely overpowered by Naxalites. Kindly see what happened in Ranchi three days ago. A big consignment which went from Delhi with Walkie-talkies, electronic gadgets, satellite phones, etc., was detained at Ranchi Airport. Where was the consignment going? It was going to Palamu. Sir, Palamu, today, is the hot bed for Naxal activities. So much so, in the last election, no Naxal sympathiser won there as a Member of Lok Sabha. What I am trying to say is about the enormity of the Naxalite problem in Jharkhand, which the hon. Home Minister is also aware of. We would, certainly, like to know from the hon.

Minister as to what preventive and other police action has been taken in the last six months when the State of Jharkhand was directly under his control. Sir, these are the issues, The last six months, if he admits, have seen a stalemate. Then, certainly, we would like to know from the hon. Home Minister to please answer very clearly as to why the House was not dissolved when both the Houses of Parliament had approved your first Proclamation. Today, now, again, I am saying that after monsoon this judgment should be left to the wisdom of the Election Commission. Recently, elections for the Lok Sabha were held. Whether the position of the BJP, which performed very well, has become a dissuading factor in holding the elections there? Mr. Home Minister, there comes a time in the life of politics and the political leader and a man of your experience... Mr. Home Minister, you are not listening to me. होम मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं आपकी तारीफ कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपकी तारीफ कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब तक तो सुनिए, कम-से-कम! I am appreciating you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I am listening to you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No, you are not. You are busy with your MoS.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are discussing your issue.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, what I am trying to say is this. It is very important that you rise above petty party consideration. I have my friends in your party from Jharkhand. All of them are fed up. Sir, be it MPs or MLAs, they all want a popular Government. Therefore, we would like you, straightway, to declare dissolution of the House, because the approval stands confirmed by this House. Therefore, there is no need to recommend this at all.

Sir, I will conclude my speech with one observation from the Supreme Court in a recent case of Rameshwar Prasad where the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly was quashed. Sir, I am only referring to paragraph 70. It says and I quote, "Whether it is a case of existing Government losing majority support or of installation of a new Government after fresh elections, the act of the Governor in recommending dissolution of the Assembly should be only with the sole object of preservation of the Constitution and not promotion of political interest of one party or the other." If the Supreme Court was also constrained to take note of it by setting aside the entire recommendation of the then Government, it is high-time that the Government must learn a lesson. The people of Jharkhand want a new Government. The people of Jharkhand want a new popular and accountable Government and this should not be delayed on the alleged plea that the stalemate still continues. We want immediate dissolution and, therefore, rejection of this extension of the President's Rule. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I request, Shri Namo Narain Meena to move the Jharkhand Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The questions were proposed.*

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजरथान) :** उपसभापति जी, आप ने मुझे बोलने की इजाजत दी, इसके लिए आप को धन्यवाद वरना मैं समझ रहा था कि मेरा नंबर गया।

महोदय, अभी-अभी झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन की समय सीमा को बढ़ाने की बात हो रही थी और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हुई। महोदय मैं समझता हूं कि झारखंड एक ऐसा राज्य है जिसकी कल्पना एन.डी.एय. ने की थी और वह समझकर की थी कि यह राज्य हिंदुस्तान में एक ऐसा शानदार व विकसित राज्य बन सकता है जिसकी तुलना गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र से की जा सकती है। महोदय, झारखंड को अलग राज्य बनाने का कारण यह था क्योंकि इस में जल है, जमीन है, जंगल है और साथ में अथाह खनिज संपदा भी है। उपसभापति महोदय, वहां की अरब-खरब रुपयों की खनिज संपदा के संबंध में अंदाज़ लगाना मुश्किल है। उपसभापति महोदय, इस राज्य की कल्पना को साकार करने के लिए क्योंकि हम वहां पहले सरकार में मौजूद थे बिहार की वजह से, हम ने सरकार बनाई और यह सरकार बनने के बाद जब 4 साल वहां हमारी सरकार चली तब उस दौरान, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी को भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि, झारखंड में जब अर्जुन मुंडा ने वर्ष 2003 में मुख्य मंत्री का पद संभाला। उपसभापति महोदय, सभी को शायद यह सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि उस समय झारखंड के अंदर दुनियाभर से देशी, विदेशी industrialists दौड़-दौड़ कर चले आ रहे थे क्योंकि उनको लगता था कि झारखंड में विकास के लिए सभी दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ा potential है। उपसभापति महोदय, हमको यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उस छोटे से राज्य में, जिसकी पॉपुलेशन केवल सवा दो करोड़ है और जिसका क्षेत्रफल भी काफी कम है, उसके बावजूद वहां पर बिना किसी आमंत्रण के या बिना किसी प्रयास के इतने देशी-विदेशी उद्योगपति यह समझ कर चले आये कि झारखंड के अंदर हम लोग उद्योग लगाएंगे तो इससे न केवल वहां की जनता का विकास होगा बल्कि उसका देश की आर्थिक उन्नति पर भी बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, दो लाख करोड़ रुपये के MoUs, 1 लाख 98 हजार करोड़ रुपए के MoUs बनाये गए। सारे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति वहां पर आये, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां, जो कि सारे देश-विदेश में काम करती हैं, उनमें से मैं केवल 2, 5 या 7 कंपनियों का नाम लेता हूं। उनमें 1,400 करोड़, 2000 करोड़, 6,500 करोड़, 1000 करोड़, 1000 करोड़, इसी प्रकार से 7,800 करोड़, 1500 करोड़, इसी प्रकार से 42,000 करोड़ - एक प्रांत में 42,000 करोड़ रुपए का इन्वेस्टमेंट टाटा स्टील के द्वारा होने वाला था। टाटा स्टील ने इसी प्रकार 11,000 करोड़ रुपये का और भी इन्वेस्टमेंट झारखंड में करने का निर्णय किया था। महोदय, उसी तरह मित्तल स्टील ने भी 40,000 करोड़ रुपये का वहां पर इन्वेस्टमेंट करने का इरादा व्यक्त किया था, MoU भी बना था।

जिन्दल स्टील कॉर्पोरेशन ने भी वहां पर 35,000 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट करने का इरादा जाहिर किया था। झारखंड के बारे में यह हमारी कल्पना थी और हम उस कल्पना को साकार करने के लिए जुटे हुए थे। हमारी पार्टी के लोग और हमारे झारखंड के लोग मिल कर इस प्रयास में थे कि झारखंड को एक विकसित प्रांत के रूप में हम खड़ा करें, लेकिन इस बात का दुर्भाग्य है कि वहां पर कुछ लोगों को, कुछ दलों को या कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियों को वहां के विकास की इस दर पर तथा वहां पर आने वाले इस प्रकार के इन्वेस्टमेंट के कारण उनके मन में पता नहीं क्यों ऐसी जलन पैदा हुई, क्यों वे राजनीतिक दृष्टि से इतने निराश हो गए कि उन्होंने वहां की दो करोड़ जनता के हितों को तिलांजलि देते हुए वहां राजनैतिक अस्थिरता पैदा कर दी।

उपसभापति महोदय, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी पहले हमारे वित्त मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं। इन्हें मालूम है। मैं अच्छा समझता हूँ कि यह वित्त मंत्रालय से गृह मंत्रालय में आ गए। यह यहां ज्यादा अच्छी तरह सफल होंगे, क्योंकि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आपकी पार्टी में वह गृह मंत्री ज्यादा सफल होता है\*

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह ठीक नहीं है। It is not in good taste. Please remove this.

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल इतनी बात कह रहा हूँ कि मैं गृह मंत्री जी का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। मैं उनकी तारीफ कर रहा हूँ। वह बहुत स्मार्ट हैं। लेकिन, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय झारखंड में जो राजनैतिक खेल पैदा किया गया या राजनैतिक खेल पैदा करके जो अस्थिरता पैदा की गई - गृह मंत्री जी, आप वित्त मंत्री के नाते इस बात को जानते हैं कि किसी भी प्रांत में, जहां पर डकैती होगी, चोरी होगी, अपहरण होगा, हत्याएं होंगी, लूटपाट होगी या जहां की विधि-व्यवस्था बिगड़ जाएगी, वहां पर इंडस्ट्री लगाने कौन आएगा? जिन्होंने लगाई हुई है, वे भी भगाने की फिराक में होंगे। वित्त मंत्री के रूप में आप जानते हैं तथा गृह मंत्री के रूप में भी आप जानते हैं कि जब वहां पॉलिटिकल अस्थिरता पैदा हो जाएगी, जब समाज में अशांति पैदा हो जाएगी या जब लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन में अशांति पैदा हो जाएगी, तो फिर वहां पर उद्योग कैसे आएंगे?

उपसभापति महोदय, दुर्भाग्य से झारखंड में यह जो स्थिति बनी, उस पर मैं केन्द्र की सरकार से जवाब चाहता हूँ। हमारी अच्छी-भली सरकार वहां चल रही थी। चुनाव हो चुके थे। चुनाव होने के बाद वहां पर सबसे बड़े दल को राज देना चाहिए था, लेकिन राजनीति का खेल शुरू हो गया। उपसभापति महोदय, वहां पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा की गई कि तीन मुख्य मंत्री बनाए गए - अर्जुन मुंडा थे 2006 तक, उसके बाद मधु कौड़ा जी मुख्य मंत्री बने, जैसे अभी हमारे मित्र ने कहा और वे केवल 11 महीने के लिए मुख्य मंत्री बने, उसके बाद शिवू सोरेन साहब को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया। यहां से उनको हटा दिया गया, क्योंकि उन पर कई प्रकार के क्रिमिनल चार्जिज वगैरह थे और जेल, सजा सब हो चुकी थी। लेकिन, यहां से हटाकर उनको वहां भेज दिया गया! उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों पर भ्रष्टाचार के खुले आरोप, चार्जिज, हत्या के आरोप, चार्जिज लगे हों, क्या वहां की जनता या वहां पर investment करने वाले लोग ऐसे लोगों पर भरोसा करेंगे? उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात को बड़ा जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर झारखंड की जनता के साथ किसी ने \* किया है, उसकी उन्नति के अंदर अगर किसी ने व्यवधान पहुंचाया है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि राजनीतिक अस्थिरता पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं, जिन्होंने लोगों का वहां पर विश्वास खत्म कर दिया और आज झारखंड फिर से गरीबी के अंदर पिल रहा है, गरीबी के अंदर पिस रहा है। इसलिए, आज उसके विकास की आवश्यकता है। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम चुनाव कराना चाहते हैं। आप चुनाव कराना चाहते थे, उपसभापति महोदय, तो फिर क्यों नहीं आपने 19 जनवरी को, जब वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया था, उसी समय आप विधान सभा भंग कर देते, लोक सभा के चुनावों के साथ वहां के भी चुनाव करा देते? लेकिन, आप नहीं कराना चाहते थे, हमको मालूम था। आपको मालूम था, उपसभापति

महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार को मालूम था कि अगर वहां चुनाव कराए गए तो वहां पर कांग्रेस की या RJD की या बाकी के लोगों की, मिले-जुले दलों की सरकार नहीं बन पाएगी, वहां भा.ज.पा. जीत जाएगी, क्योंकि बिहार में भा.ज.पा. जीती थी और झारखंड में भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी का शासन बन सकता था, इस डर के मारे, केवल इसी डर के मारे आपने चुनाव नहीं कराए और आपने चुनाव न कराकर वहां की विधान सभा को suspended animation में रखकर यह प्रयास किया कि फिर वहां पर कोई अस्थिर सरकार बन जाए, कोई ऐसे लोग सरकार में आ जाएं जो झारखंड को निचोड़-निचोड़कर खा जाएं और वहां के पैसे को, वहां की सम्पदा को लूटकर वे अपने घरों में भर लें। ऐसे लोगों को लाने का, उपसभापति महोदय, यह विचार था कि इस सरकार का कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो, फिर से कोई लूली-लंगड़ी, बुरी-भली, बेकार सरकार बन जाए। यह प्रयास था, यह internal interest था, intention था सरकार का और इसी कारण उन्होंने वहां पर उस समय सरकार नहीं बनने दी। उपसभापति महोदय, इसकी सजा कौन भुगतेंगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रांत को, जो विकसित प्रांतों की श्रेणी में शामिल होने के लिए कदम-दर-कदम बढ़ रहा था, उसको घसीट कर आज फिर से दलदल में क्यों फँक दिया गया? केवल अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों को पूरा करने के लिए और यही कारण रहा कि झारखंड की स्थिति आज बदतर बन गई है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं स्पष्ट रूप से गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी, आप बताने की कृपा करें कि उस समय आपके पास ऐसी क्या स्थिति हो गई थी कि लोक सभा चुनावों के साथ वहां चुनाव नहीं कराना चाहते थे? आपने अब राजनीतिक intention जाहिर की है, आप चुनाव कराना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अब तो चिड़िया चुग गई खेत वाली बात हो गई है। लोक सभा चुनाव में 11 में से 8 लोग भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जीतकर आए हैं। अब आप किस भरोसे पर चुनाव कराएंगे, हमें नहीं मालूम, अब कैसे कराएंगे हमें मालूम नहीं है...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन आप इसीलिए नहीं कराना चाहते थे, क्योंकि आपके मन में घबराहट थी। लेकिन, मैं चार्ज करना चाहता हूं इस सरकार को कि जैसा खेल राजनीतिक दृष्टि से झारखंड के साथ किया गया है, वैसा खेल भारत के किसी और ऐसे राज्य के साथ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, इससे राज्य बर्बाद हो जाता है, राज्य मिट जाता है, राज्य पीछे छूट जाता है, राज्य पिछड़ा जाता है। पहले से झारखंड गरीबों का था, वहां पर 28% SC के लोग हैं, 12% ST के लोग हैं। वहां पर गरीब लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं। वन सम्पदा के बावजूद वहां पर गरीबी है, वहां पर स्कूलों की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है, वहां पर law and order की situation खराब है। आज आप जब वहां पर President Rule बढ़ा रहे हैं, जो पहले लगभग 6 महीने राज्य इसमें रह चुका है। गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, कल आपने लोक सभा में एक बात कही थी, जिसे मैं वोट करना चाहता हूं। जब नक्सलवाद का सवाल आया या लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन का सवाल आया, तो आपने बड़ी कृपा करके सदन में बताया था -

"We have recruited 25000 constables. The Budget for the Police Force has been increased from Rs. 590 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 1100 crores."

महोदय, बहुत अच्छा है, आपने बड़ी कृपा की, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इस सबके बावजूद अभी-अभी हमारे मित्र ने आपको बताया - रांची में, बोकारो में, जमशेदपुर में और छोटे-छोटे शहरों में लूट-पाट की घटनाएं, अपहरण के कांड क्यों हो रहे हैं? यहां तक कि वहां के राज्यपाल, जो इस समय वहां के शासक है, उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है, आपने भी शायद कहीं पढ़ा है कि झारखंड की जनता का विश्वास पुलिस पर से उठ गया है। जब पुलिस प्रशासन पर से झारखंड के राज्य की जनता का विश्वास उठ गया, राज्यपाल महोदय का विश्वास उठ गया, तो यह जो कुछ आपने किया, इसका लाभ किसको मिल रहा है? क्या anti-social elements को मिल रहा है? महोदय, ऐसे-ऐसे जो काम होते हैं.... स्वयं हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है, मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि कम से कम वे कई बातों को स्वीकार करने में बड़ी ईमानदारी से काम लेते हैं। उन्होंने जो कहा है, मैं वोट करना चाहता हूं-

"The people of Jharkhand have suffered enough. Let us not add to their sufferings and humiliation by hurling charges against each other."

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे खिलाफ कोई चार्ज नहीं है। जो चार्ज है, वह उन लोगों के खिलाफ है, जिन्होंने वहां की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को भंग करके, तोड़-मरोड़ करके ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी जिससे वहां अस्थिरता पैदा हो जाए, जिससे वहां पर राजनीतिक अविश्वास पैदा हो जाए। किसी प्रकार का कोई राजनीतिक दल वहां पर राज न कर सके और ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में राज्य चला जाए, जिन पर खुले आम भ्रष्टाचार के ही नहीं, हत्याओं के आरोप हैं, उन लोगों को प्रमुखता दी जाए, तो उसके कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है और जब यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से राज्य का जो ढांचा बिगड़ गया है, उसके लिए जिम्मेदारी उन्हीं लोगों की है, जिन्होंने इस राज्य को इस स्थिति पर पहुंचाया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, दो-तीन बातें और कहकर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। महोदय, बजट का मामला आया है। राजस्थान के हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने वहां का बजट रखा है। महोदय, मैं नमो नारायण जी का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उनकी कृपादृष्टि मुझ पर है, मुझे मालूम है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब ने केंद्रीय बजट रखा, वह पास हो गया। आपने यह झारखंड का बजट रखा, यहां पर भी यह पास होगा, हम जानते हैं, लेकिन महोदय, एक बात बताइए - बजट रखते समय और बजट पास होते समय जो कुछ परिस्थिति है, उसकी बात अलग है, लेकिन क्या यह सरकार, जो आज केंद्र में शासन में आई है, वोट जीत कर आई है, गरीबों के विश्वास को कायम करने के लिए आई है, उन्हें आश्वासन देकर आई है, उन्हें सपने दिखाकर आई है, सुख के सपने दिखाकर आई है, वह सरकार क्या मेरी इतनी सी बात सुनना चाहेगी? आज बजट पास हो गया है, लेकिन क्या आप इस बात को सुनेंगे, क्या आप इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि inflation rate चाहे जैसा बना हो, बिगड़ा हो, जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी चिदम्बरम साहब हमारे साथ थे, तो उस समय भी मैंने कहा था कि चिदम्बरम साहब, inflation rate का हमारे वास्तविक जीवन से कोई संबंध नहीं है। इसके लिए कुछ अलग ढांचा बनाइए और आज यह बात साफ हो गई है - Inflation rate माइनस में चल रहा है, लेकिन महोदय, मैं आज ही की बात आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, जो आज अखबारों में बड़े-बड़े रूप में छपी है, और वह छपे हैं भाव ! आज जनउपयोगी चीजों के भाव क्या हैं और 2008 में जब इन्ही की सरकार थी, तब क्या थे? इसलिए महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के कान खुलने चाहिए, सरकार को पता लगना चाहिए कि केवल पांच साल राज करने का लाइसेंस तो आपको मिला है, लेकिन जनता के दुख-दर्द को यदि आपने दूर नहीं किया, तो आपके सामने कई प्रकार के संकट पैदा होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, जरा सुन लीजिए। उड़द दाल 45 रुपए किलो हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** महोदय, यह तो आपको जनरल बजट में कहना था।

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** सुन तो लीजिए। यह रिकॉर्ड पर आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। आलू और प्याज ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री तारिक अनवर :** यह क्या बोल रहे हैं? यहां झारखंड पर डिसकशन चल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** ऐसा नहीं होता है। मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ, अपने समय में कह रहा हूँ, इसलिए आप मुझे मना नहीं कर सकते।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपका समय है लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** एक बार यहां पर एक सरकार केवल आलू और प्याज के नाम पर चली गई थी। एक रुपया आलू में बढ़ गया था, आठ आना प्याज में बढ़ गया था और सरकार गिर गई थी। आज यह सरकार यहां पर

राज कर रही है, जबकि आलू का भाव 2008 में और अब में 200 परसेंट बढ़ गया है। 2008 में और अभी में 200 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। यह क्या है? प्याज के अंदर चालीस परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। दालों में वृद्धि होती जा रही है। गांव में शक्कर 30 रुपए किलो मिल रही है। यह सब क्या हो रहा है? जनता ने जब आपको चुना है तो केवल इसलिए चुना है कि आप उनके दुख दर्द को दूर करें और इसको ठीक करने का प्रयास करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन बजट में कहीं पर भी न तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आज तो होम मिनिस्टर को रिप्लाय देना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** न वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है कि आखिर महंगाई को किस प्रकार से टैकल किया जाएगा। जब तक महंगाई को टैकल नहीं किया जाएगा, इस देश में कोई भी पार्टी शांति से राज नहीं कर सकती है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं वित्त राज्य मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि सीएजी ने झारखंड के बारे में कई रिमार्क्स पास किए हैं। मैं उन रिमार्क्स को नहीं पढ़ूंगा, उसमें बहुत समय लगेगा, लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत सारी queries की हैं। उसमें भ्रष्टाचार के आचरण के संबंध में बहुत सारे प्वाइंट्स रेज किए हैं। उन्हें उसका जवाब देना चाहिए और उसका जवाब देकर उस संबंध में कार्यवाही करना चाहिए। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप करें या न करें, हम जांच करेंगे। यह जो तीन साल का समय वहां पर गुजरा है, चाहे वह गॉडा जी का राज रहा हो, चाहे शिबु सोरेन जी का राज रहा हो या चाहे प्रेजीडेंट राज में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ हो, जब चुनाव होंगे, आप जब भी कराइए - चाहे इस साल कराइए, अगले साल कराइए या दो साल बाद कराइए, देखा जाएगा - लेकिन जब सरकार बनेगी तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की बनेगी और हम पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करके उन लोगों को कटघरे में खड़ा करेंगे जिन्होंने झारखंड को बर्बाद करने के लिए सारे हथकंडे अपनाए थे। धन्यवाद।

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I stand here to support the Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister.

Sir, before me, two of my friends, my lawyer friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, and Shri Ramdas Aggarwal have spoken. I beg to differ with them. *(Interruptions)* Sir, at the time Jharkhand was formed, three States were formed — Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand. We had Congress Governments in Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh. Our Chief Ministers were quite efficient and they established the systems there. Even now, when we have lost the Government, they are able to have a stable Government and are able to do well, whereas, when Jharkhand was formed, BJP formed the Government. Within three years, when we went for elections, there was a fractured mandate and they lost the Government. People didn't want them in power and that is why they lost. And then, when we tried to form the Government again, within eleven days they took away the Independents who were supporting us. We would have had a stable Government; they were responsible for destabilising that Government. They brought in Arjun Munda again, and again, and because of his corruption, they lost their Government. The Independents left them, Sir. It is they who had ruled Jharkhand for four years. They had established all wrong practices there and are the major culprits. And they are trying to blame us! How can that be? My lawyer friend is sitting here and he has today given up a case; he had a case today; he has not gone to the High Court and he is here to defend their own Government, Sir! Am I right, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad? ...*(Interruptions)*...



**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** चुनाव कराओ। आप चुनाव में चलो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) :** महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए। वे बोल रही हैं। जय प्रकाश जी, आप बैठिए।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: They are also solely responsible for all the corruption that he has been talking about. They have got to accept the blame. How can you put the blame entirely on us? I would like to ask this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are saying that we are scared of facing the people! We will go for elections and the Congress will come back. We will establish a Congress-led Government there. We will give corruption-free, people-centric and development-oriented Government there. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, Tariq Bhai is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will you please keep quiet? ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you interrupting me? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tariq bhai is totally with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is part of Bihar, and at that time, Jharkhand was colony of Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will support me. So, don't please quote Tariq bhai.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Brinda is also supporting you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: She has to. She has got to support me. Now again, I come to Jharkhand. Jharkhand has plenty of resources. But in Jharkhand, resources have become a curse. Many of us know about it. Jharkhand is a living example, which has plenty of resources. In spite of that, people are poor. About 33 per cent of mineral resources of India, be it coal, be it iron ore, be it uranium, be it copper, be it bauxite and be it gold, are found in Jharkhand. Recently, the Geological Survey of India conducted a study there and they have found rich deposits of gold there. But what happens to Jharkhand and to the Jharkhand people? More than 54 per cent people, as per Government record, are living below the poverty line. If you ask me, I would say that 70 per cent people are living below the poverty line. This is the state of affairs. If you don't take care of that State, it is like a sore on your hand. If you don't take care of sore, it will fester and you will have to amputate your hand. That is why I request all of you who are sitting here, in the Government and in the opposition, that we will have to take care of Jharkhand and look after the people of Jharkhand. Sir, let me give an example. Take the case of coal. What is happening there? Thousands of trees are cut in order to have open-cast mines. Mother earth is stripped. Water bodies are getting dried. Water level is going down. People are really in problems. Sir, something like 95 million tonnes of coal per annum is extracted and sold. The cost of this coal is something like Rs.15,000 crores. But what are the people of Jharkhand getting? What is the State of Jharkhand getting? Nothing, Sir. Pittance. This is the sad part. Habitation of people is being destroyed. Instead of taking 10 tonnes, they are

taking 60 tonnes. The roads are getting destroyed. Jharkhand is getting just destruction and migration of people. Tribals are becoming landless labourers there. They are going all over the country as labourers and as domestic servants. Sir, in the year 2000, I had raised an issue in this House when I was sitting in the opposition and Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was sitting as the Prime Minister. I still remember, it was Thursday. I asked him a question. Why are all these domestic servants all over the metropolitan cities from Jharkhand, and 50 per cent of those girls are sometimes falling in flesh trade? And he had given me an assurance that nothing of this sort would happen? Assurance has remained an assurance. Still the tribal girls of Jharkhand are roaming all over the country as domestic servants. This is the state of affairs. A lot of boys and girls are joining naxals. All of us are responsible for that. I do take the blame on myself. This is what is happening. We have to take care of the tribals. We have to take care of the people of Jharkhand. What happens to the royalty on coal? The State Government is losing something to the tune of thousand crore of rupees per annum. Earlier, there was a proposal according to which from 1994 to 2006, the State Government was getting royalty of 21 per cent. Now, that royalty has been reduced to 13 per cent. Some hybrid formula has been adopted and that hybrid formula has further jiggered Jharkhand and its resources. I would urge the Government to please look into this matter very carefully, study it and reject this hybrid formula that has been proposed by Dr. Rangarajan, who is our colleague now. I would urge the Government to go back to ad valorem royalty whereby you give, at least, 21 per cent royalty to the State. In this way, Jharkhand Government will get its due resources. There was a famous judgment in Samata case relating to Andhra Pradesh. An NGO had approached the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court gave a judgment saying that whenever any industrialist or PSU does mining of any mineral, 20 per cent of the profit should be used for ecological restoration and development of habitation in and around those mines. But, in Jharkhand, in spite of the Supreme Court judgment, nothing happens. If you see around the mines, it is an eyesore. They just don't bother. Even the public sector undertakings, which are excavating the coal, have a mandate to fill up all those coal mines once the mining operations are over. They don't do that and because of that, the earth has mighty holes, I would request hon. Minister that PSUs should be given necessary directions in this regard so that this land can again be given either to the Government or to the original owners so that they can do farming there. This is what is happening in Jharkhand, Sir, if you see the country as a whole, wherever coal mining is being done, whether it is in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, parts of Bengal, or parts of Bihar, you will see that naxalites co-exist with collieries. Something is wrong somewhere. We have to apply our mind and see that why this is happening. This shows that when the land is acquired from the tribals for mining, they are not given proper relief and rehabilitation package. We have reduced them to almost beggars and only a little pittance is given to them. They squander that money. And, when they become landless labourers, they wander all over the country. This is the state of affairs. That is why, the younger generation is going to naxalites and are fighting with coal mafia. Lot of coal and iron ore from Jharkhand is taken away by mafia and by

1.00 P.M.

these warlords illegally. It is going up to Shanghai. We need to have effective mechanism to stop them so that the State Government gets royalty on it and no illegal activity takes place in these mines. This is my request to the hon. Minister.

Now, coming to these six months, they have been saying that only crime has been on the rise. It may be so. I do not have the figures to dispute. But, I can also say that during these six months, the revenue of the State has gone up. If you see sales tax, it has gone up by 25 per cent. Excise has gone up by 127 per cent. Transport revenue has gone up by 195 per cent. Stamp and registration has gone up by 138 per cent. Revenue from mines, that is royalty, has gone up by 47 per cent. If we see this way, the revenue of the State has gone up, It is not that revenue has not gone up at all. But, it still has to go up further. As I said, you have to stop illegal mining. Similarly, transport revenue can still go up if we can have proper competition and full activation of inter-State border check-posts. There should not be any leakages. Lot of revenue leakages are there. Those leakages need to be plugged.

Sir, what does Jharkhand need? Mr. Aggarwal said, lot of industries...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is 1 o'clock. You can speak after lunch. You have already taken thirteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have got another twelve minutes.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, allow me to speak, and, then adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, we want to hear you in patience. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue after lunch.

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock,

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** श्रीमती मैबल रिबेलो।

**सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो :** क्या सर, आपने श्रीमती कर दिया।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** सॉरी, कुमारी मैबल रिबेलो। ठीक कर दिया है।

**सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो :** सर, मैं हिंदी में बोलने जा रही हूं। राजनीति प्रसाद जी ने मुझसे कहा कि आप अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हो, आपको हिंदी में बोलना चाहिए। इसलिए इसके बाद का भाषण मैं हिंदी में बोलने की कोशिश करूंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं हिंदी में बोलूंगी, आप धिंता मत कीजिए। मैं मिक्स करूंगी। मैं आपकी वजह से हिंदी में बोल रही हूं। सर, झारखंड में इंडस्ट्री के लिए और गांव के लिए एनर्जी की डिमांड बढ़ रही है। इसकी वजह से तेनुघाट विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड एक प्रोजेक्ट है, उसकी पावर ऑगमेंट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। Koderma में डी.वी.सी.

एक बिजली का नया प्लांट लगा रहे हैं। एक अल्ट्रा मेगा थर्मल पावर प्लांट प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आ रहा है, इसको जरा जल्दी करने की जरूरत है। इसी प्रकार राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना है, इसका काम तेजी से चल रहा है, मगर बहुत तेजी से नहीं चल रहा है, इसको थोड़ा और तेजी से करना पड़ेगा। सब स्टेशन का कंस्ट्रक्शन करना पड़ेगा और बी.पी.एल. परिवार को बिजली देनी पड़ेगी। राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना केवल सिंगल फेज दे रही है, यह घर में बत्ती पहुंचाने का काम करेगा। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमें और लोगों को थ्री फेस इलेक्ट्रिसिटी देनी पड़ेगी, ताकि वे जहां पानी है, उस पानी को लिफ्ट करके तीन फसल ले लें और सुखी रहें। झारखंड में एक बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि वहां चौबीस जिले हैं, इन जिलों में सब स्टेशन्स नहीं हैं। झारखंड सरकार के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि सब स्टेशन्स बना सके, इसलिए मेरा गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से निवेदन है कि सब स्टेशन बढ़िया बनाने के लिए उन्हें कम से कम 2000 करोड़ रुपए का एक पैकेज एक बार दे दें ताकि वहां की सरकार सब स्टेशन्स पर 100 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके, उन्हें मॉडर्नाइज, अच्छे सब स्टेशन्स वहां बना सके। इससे सभी झारखंड वासियों को क्वालिटी पावर अपने-अपने घरों में मिलेगी। इससे इंडस्ट्रलाइजेशन और सिंचाई बढ़ेगी, जिसकी वजह से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और लोग सुखी हो जाएंगे। झारखंड में 1400 मिलि मीटर पानी आता है। इस पानी की स्टोरेज के लिए झारखंड के पास ज्यादा माइनर और मेजर डैम्स नहीं हैं। मुझे जो पता चला है, उससे मैं समझती हूँ कि अठारह मेजर और मीडियम irrigation projects are under construction for the last 20-25 years when it was united Bihar. They have spent something like Rs.7,000 crores already on these projects and to complete those projects, they need something like Rs.5,000 crores more. And if these projects can be completed, Jharkhand, which has got only six per cent irrigation potential against the national average of almost 40 per cent, can come up, at least, to 20 per cent. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to convey to the Finance Minister and others to give a special package to Jharkhand. If they can get the one-time grant of Rs.5,000 crores, they can complete these projects and, at least, 20 per cent of the irrigation potential can be created and people can have three crops. Today, the food basket of India — Punjab, Haryana and Western UP—is not getting rains. If we can have increase in irrigation potential in Jharkhand, which has the capacity of producing lot of grains, that can be compensated. Whatever Haryana and Punjab are not able to produce, Jharkhand can produce and contribute to the national granary. This is my request to the hon. Finance Minister. सर, प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना एक बहुत बढ़िया योजना है, लेकिन झारखंड में 5 phases में केवल 3,200 किलोमीटर रोड़ ही बने हैं। इसका मतलब क्या है कि 5 phases में एक-एक जिले में 150 किलोमीटर रोड़ ही बने हैं। It is really sad and in order to increase this, we need to prepare DPR, engage consultants and we will have to see that lot of roads are built. One of the reasons why we have naxa! problem there is connectivity. - Look at Andhra Pradesh. Because they have opened out the areas by building roads and bridges, their naxal problem has come down by almost 90 per cent. इसलिए झारखंड में भी हम लोगों को इसे करना पड़ेगा। प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना में एक छोटी सी प्रॉब्लम है। वे ब्रिज का length केवल 50 मीटर तक ही allow करते हैं। Sir, Jharkhand is a naxal-affected State. Left Wing Extremism is there. My request is, whatever may be the actual size of the river, that should be permitted. The State Government does not have the resources and it is very difficult for them to come up with the balance amount to construct bridges of 50-metre and above. So, Sir, the entire cost of the project should be met by Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana as a special case in Jharkhand.

Sir, similarly, the Block offices of Jharkhand from where these BDOs and others function are bad. They need secure housing. Sir, from somewhere we have to manage, get the money and construct proper houses so that these small executive functionaries, who stay at the block level, can really work well. If they have some security, they can work well.

Sir, I now come to NREGA. In our Union Budget discussion two days ago, I had also taken part and spoke. An amount of Rs.39,000 crores has been allocated for NREGA and almost Rs.1,000 crores to Rs.12,000 crores more are lying in various States. That means, effectively, it is a Budget of Rs.50,000 crores for NREGA. We have got 500-odd districts and each district can get Rs.100 crores. In Jharkhand, people are migrating. Most of them are labourers, small and marginal farmers, etc. If these people can be given Rs.100 crores per district per year, it means, minimum Rs.60 crores will go by way of wages to the people. And, if the people can get Rs.60 crores as wages, I think, quite quickly, they will come above poverty line. Sir, the only thing is, we will have to monitor and see that this money is used properly. Yesterday regarding wages, the Finance Minister announced that इसको 100 रुपए per day करेंगे। उन्होंने announce किया है। इससे झारखंड के मजदूरों को दूसरी जगह नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। उन्हें अपने घर के पास ही 100 रुपए मिल जाएंगे। इसी तरह जो 115 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स उन्होंने अपने बजट में एनाउंस किए हैं covering 115 districts with NREGA - उसमें झारखंड के 6 जिले लिए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि झारखंड में 24 जिले हैं, इसलिए इन 6 जिलों के बजाए उन 24 जिलों को इन 115 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में कन्वर्जेंस के लिए ऐड करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं खुश हूँ कि झारखंड के लिए पिछले साल करीब-करीब दो लाख मकान इंदिरा आवास योजना के अंतर्गत दिए गए हैं। इनकी वजह से लोगों को अच्छे मकानों में रहने की सुविधा मिल रही है, जो बहुत अच्छी बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए सर, जब मैं हिन्दी में बोलती हूँ, तब यह कमेंट करते हैं, मैं क्या करूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने ही मुझे हिन्दी में बोलने के लिए कहा था।

सर, झारखंड में बहुत गरीब लोग रहते हैं। पहले ही मैंने आपको बताया है कि जहां करीब-करीब 70% जनता गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहती है। इनको financial inclusion की जरूरत है और खासकर Kisan Credit Card की जरूरत है। इस संबंध में Bank of India के सीएमडी से मिल करके मैंने कुछ कोशिश भी की थी। यहां पर पूर्व फाइनांस मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सब किसानों को Kisan Credit Card मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि पैसे के लिए उनको moneylender के पास जाना पड़ता है और वह moneylender उनको fleece करता है, जिसकी वजह से वे एक financial mess में आ जाते हैं। इस स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है, इसके लिए हमें moneylender को खत्म करके सब किसानों को बैंक से कनेक्ट करना होगा। इससे खास तौर से छोटे और आदिवासी किसानों को बहुत फायदा मिलेगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि झारखंड में FCI के 32 purchasing centres हैं। झारखंड का अपना कोई Food Corporation नहीं है, जहां वे अनाज खरीद सकें। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिए झारखंड सरकार अपनी ही कुछ व्यवस्था करे एवं जब फसल होती है, उसी समय जनता से खरीद ले अथवा FCI से निवेदन करके वहां और ज्यादा सेंटर्स खोले जाएं ताकि किसान FCI को अपनी फसल बेच सकें। अभी वहां पर होता क्या है कि किसान चार महीने मेहनत करता है और उसी दिन कोई ट्रेडर आ करके उससे वह ले जाता है, जिससे उसको

300-400 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल ही मिल पाता है। ट्रेडर जा करके उस अनाज को FCI को बेच देता है और एक ही दिन में वह एक क्विंटल पर 500 रुपए कमा लेता है। इससे किसान का पूरी तरह exploitation होता है, जो पूरी तरह बंद किया जाना चाहिए, तभी हमारी जनता पूरी तरह खुश रह सकेगी।

सर, जहां पर बैंक की ब्रांचिज़ नहीं हैं, फाइनांस मिनिस्टर ने वहां बैंक खोलने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए एनाउंस किए हैं। इसकी वजह से NREGA में बैंक एकाउंट खोल करके जनता को पेमेंट देना हमारे लिए बहुत ईजी होगा। इसी तरह वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री ने educational development of tribal children and Fifth Scheduled areas or Naxal affected areas के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपया दिया हुआ है। इसी तरह उन्होंने 100 करोड़ रुपया developing critical infrastructure in Left Wing extremist affected Areas Specially Naxal affected areas के लिए दिया है। इस तरह करीब-करीब 600 करोड़ specially Naxal affected areas के लिए दिया गया है। इसमें छत्तीसगढ़ भी आएगा, उड़ीसा भी आएगा, वेस्ट बंगाल भी आएगा, मगर झारखंड के लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स बना करके उन्हें इस योजना का फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिए ताकि हमारी जनता को पैसा मिले।

सर, एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के पास बहुत सारा पैसा है, लेकिन झारखंड में क्या हो रहा है कि वे लोग उसका फायदा नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं। हम अपनी जनता को और हमारे किसानों को फायदा नहीं दिला पा रहे हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**...। झारखंड के अफसरों और अधिकारियों से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे यहां आ करके प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाएं और इससे उनको जो पैसा यहां से मिल सकता है, उस पैसे को वहां ले जा करके और उस योजना को वहां पर चालू करके जनता को अच्छा जीवन बिताने में मदद करें। अब आपने घंटी मार ही दी है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जिस तरह आपने सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप बनाए हैं, हम लोग वैसा एक सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप युवकों का भी बना लें। आजकल हो क्या रहा है कि सब युवक लोग गांवों को छोड़ करके सिटी में जा रहे हैं। उनको एग्रीकल्चर में कोई इंटरेस्ट नहीं है। इसलिए agriculture viable बना करके उसमें युवकों का इंटरेस्ट पैदा करवाएं। उनको अपने ही गांव में रखने के लिए हमें उन लोगों को युवा किसान कार्ड देना पड़ेगा। इसके साथ ही उनको बैंक से लिकेज देना पड़ेगा, जिससे उनको सुविधा से ऋण मिल सके। इस तरह उनकी फार्मिंग को ऑर्गनाइज़ करके उन्हें वहीं पर बहुत अच्छी आमदनी हो सकती है। हमें यह करना ही पड़ेगा, तभी युवा किसान गांव में ही रहेगा और गांव की उन्नति हो सकेगी और तभी देश में अधिक अनाज पैदा हो सकेगा। सर, आपने मुझे हां कर के कहा - ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ठीक है, मैं अब बहुत ज्यादा कुछ नहीं बोलूंगी। मुझे अब एक ही बात कहनी है। झारखंड में गरीब 70 प्रतिशत हैं। इनके लिए हम लोग यहां पर बैठे हैं। इस साइड के और उस साइड के हम सब लोग उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। हम सब लोगों को कमर कस कर के यह डिसाइड करना चाहिए कि हम लोग झारखंड में करप्शन होने नहीं देंगे, जो योजनाएं हैं, उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हम बहुत बढ़िया तरीके से करेंगे, हम लोग Government of India से पैसे लेकर जाएंगे और वहां पर हम लोग physical infrastructure को improve करेंगे। हम लोग वहां human resource को भी improve करेंगे, क्योंकि अगर आप human resource indicators देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे खराब indicators झारखंड का है। हम लोग इन सारी चीजों को improve कर के झारखंड की जनता को अच्छी quality of life देने की कोशिश करेंगे। सर, यही हमारा निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, इनकी language अंग्रेजी बहुत बढ़िया है, लेकिन उन्होंने जो हिन्दी में बोला है, उसके लिए मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। उन्होंने बहुत बढ़िया बोला है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** ठीक है। आपका टाइम भी है। यह आप उस समय बोलिएगा। Now, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. No time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Paniji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this Mabelloji? No time. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have no time. We have no time to waste.

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal):** Sir, at the outset, we demand, once again, to immediately dissolve the Assembly and initiate the process of early elections as announced here. We all know that the people of Jharkhand are deprived of a new Government for long. Both the NDA and the UPA, the combinations, resorted to opportunism for election gains in Jharkhand. They are absolutely responsible for the political instability in the State. In Jharkhand the people face a lot of hardships. The situation obtaining in Jharkhand is absolutely detrimental not only to the democratic process in the State but also to the people at large.

Sir, since the formation of the State many tribals were killed under both the NDA and the UPA regimes in the State. In the name of development people who were opposing displacements were killed. Approximately 98 MoU were signed by successive Governments for exploitation of the rich mineral resources in the State. Jharkhand State is famous mainly for iron ore and coal mining. Private companies are given a free hand to grab the land using musclemen and the Government act as their subordinates. They are openly flouting the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. We know that there were no panchayat elections in the State, which is a constitutional requirement. People are not getting the benefit and they are not getting their rights. This is the situation in Jharkhand State. The long-pending displacement issue of lakhs and lakhs of Jharkhand people is yet to be settled by the Defence, Civil Aviation and Coal Departments of the Central Government. The State Government, the Central PSUs and private companies are acquiring land. The land acquisition by the Defence and by the Civil Aviation for the Ranchi airport is a threat to Jharia town and Dhanbad corporation due to underground fire. This is the situation. There is no democratic process in the State. There is no Assembly and there is no Panchayat. Every now and then there is police firing. There are hunger deaths. The number of BPL families has reduced. The PDS is in shambles. The Jharkhand High Court is hearing corruption cases against half of the Cabinet Ministers. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act has not yet been introduced in the State of Jharkhand. Who is responsible for that? So, we, once again, demand that elections should be held there immediately,

I can quote some paragraphs from the study carried out under the joint auspices of the World Food Programme. Due to time constraint I will not go into it. Drought has become a regular feature in Jharkhand. According to the NSS Survey, 10.46 per cent families are victims of food security and 64 per cent families face food scarcity in two-three months a year. These are the figures. But I do not want to go into details. During the last Jharkhand Budget, I remember, in this House, several

Members drew the attention of the Government to the menace of Maoist activities. I remember the speech of Shri Yashwant Sinha, On 26th January, the Governor of Jharkhand said, "My governance will try to improve the law and order scenario of the State by bringing down the criminal and Maoist activities. The Left-Wing Extremism is a challenge in the State and multi-pronged strategies have been adopted to meet the challenge".

Has the situation improved in Jharkhand? I have gone through the record. In June, several incidents took place in the State of Jharkhand. How are the Maoists collecting huge sophisticated arms? It is a mystery. How are they collecting huge funds? Sir, in my State West Bengal, bordering Jharkhand, regular killings of my party men are taking place. Some of them are leaders for long. Then looting, incidents of arson, destructions of roads, cutting of trees, etc. are still going on.

Are they getting any political support? Recently, a conversation has appeared in the media of a Maoist leader from Andhra Pradesh camping near the border of Jharkhand. That conversation is a clear indication that they are getting political patronage. What is the Intelligence report?. A public opinion should be formed. It is the utmost duty of the political parties. There should be an Assembly to lead the Government. A public opinion should be created. What action is the Union Government taking in this regard?

I would like to recall the historical writing of Pastor Martine Nimoller, which says, "When they came and killed my next door student, I did not object because I was not a student. When they killed the clerk, I did not object because I was not a clerk. When they killed the labour, I did not object because I was not a labour. When they came and killed me, I found there is none to save me."

Sir, a State full of rich mineral resources, with every possibility of new industries, is reeling under violence, under contractor-mafia raj. Jharkhand has become 'lootkhand'. This is what the people say. Contractor-mafia combine and people of the State are facing all sorts of exploitations. There is no political stability in the State, as I stated earlier. There are no panchayats. Corruption is rampant and horse-trading goes on, which are the common features there. So, Sir, this is the situation in Jharkhand.

Now, if we compare the Budget Estimates of 2008-09 and 2009-10, in the agriculture sector, there is a shortfall of Rs.27,639.47 lakhs; in industry, there is a shortfall of Rs.89.73 lakhs. Again, on the allocations for minorities' welfare, there is a shortfall of Rs.827.47 lakhs. In Rural Development, the shortfall is Rs.6,523.95 lakhs. So also, in minor irrigation — irrigation is the major problem in the State — the shortfall is Rs.855.68 lakhs.

Sir, my time is over...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes; your party had ten minutes.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: With these words, I demand dissolution of the State Assembly and request the hon. Minister to respond to the points raised by me. Thank you.



3.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Shri Chatterjee, for sticking to the time limit. Now, Dr. V. Maitreya, I hope you will follow Shri Chatterjee's example.

DR. V. MAITREYA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to oppose the Government-sponsored Resolution extending the Presidential Proclamation under article 356 for a further period of six months, with effect from 19.7.09. The Courts and Parliament, over a period of time, have arrived at some consensus on the pre-conditions required for invoking the President's rule under article 356 of the Constitution. Imposition of President's rule is only on the inability of a State Government to carry out its function according to the provisions of the Constitution. A perfect example of this was the imposition of President's rule under article 356 in 1991, when the DMK Government was dismissed in Tamil Nadu. Even if the President's rule was extended for another period of six months then, nobody would have objected to it. But, in case of Jharkhand, there was no breakdown of law and order. There was only a breakdown of political arithmetic. The constitutional machinery in Jharkhand did not collapse, but the political arithmetic collapsed. So, one can understand why the President's rule was imposed for the first time in January, 2009. At that time, the arithmetic had broken down, and there was no way of a stable Government being formed at that time. But this is not so in this case, when it has been imposed for the second time now. The Central Government should have held elections to the State Assembly along with Lok Sabha elections in May, 2009. In the alternative, it could have done it at least post-the-elections. When it was its moral, legal and constitutional obligation, yet the Centre chose to extend the President's rule for the second time. And, the ruling party's alliance partner-DMK-its Chief, recently, rekindled the bogey of State autonomy-chose to support the extension of President's rule, so much for State autonomy! ...*(Interruptions)*... Did they not support extension of the President's rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): When your party's time comes, you speak.

DR. V. MAITREYA: The Governor of Jharkhand, in his Report dated 16th June, 2009, informed that after a lapse of almost five months, the political impasse still continues, and no major party or group has staked claim to form the Government. Under such circumstances, the Governor ought to have recommended dissolution of the House. Instead, he chose to recommend extension of the President's rule. The Central Government, which did not hesitate for a midnight hike of petrol and diesel prices prior to Parliament Session, did not even think of dissolving the House before coming to Parliament asking for extension of the President's rule.

The hon. Home Minister, while replying to the Jharkhand debate in Lok Sabha a couple of days ago, said that the only party which has not had a Minister in any of the four Governments in Jharkhand or had a Chief Minister amongst these four, is the Congress Party; it is for the people of

Jharkhand to make a judgment if these Governments are tainted or were tainted, but that taint does not apply to the Congress Party because no Congressman has been a Minister and no Congressman has been a Chief Minister there.

I would like to remind the hon. Home Minister that the last Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Mr. Shibu Soren, was supported only by the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): He was not a Congressman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You were aiding and abetting. ...*(Interruptions)*... You supported. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will have a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You had supported the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... The then Chief Minister was a Minister in the Union Cabinet ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. You will have a chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is what I am saying. Shibu Soren became Chief Minister only with the support of the Congress and RJD. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Maitreyan, you don't bother. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, address the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Shibu Soren could not have become Chief Minister if he had not been supported by the Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, do not disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will be getting the chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The second thing is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't forget, Mr. Home Minister, the Union Government has tainted Ministers, at least, from Tamil Nadu. Till you get rid of the tainted Ministers from your Cabinet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SHIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let me respond,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. You may speak when you get your chance. He is giving his views, not your views. Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Does he concede that they have tainted Ministers? I did not name anybody, Sir. I am only saying 'tainted Ministers'. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI TIRUCHI SHIVA: You see, we have never advocated article 355 or 356. Even when their Government was in place... ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Are you supporting President's Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SHIVA: We have always. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Shiva, you will get your chance. I will give you a chance. But don't interfere. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you interrupt? He is only expressing his views. Please proceed. Dr. Maitreya, do not divert your attention now. Please, address the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYA: To quote the Bible, do not remove the mole from the other man's eye unless you remove the bean from your own eye.

Sir, the AIADMK is opposed to the extension of the President's Rule, with the Assembly being kept under suspended animation. Please dissolve the Assembly, continue the President's Rule and make arrangements for early elections at the earliest possible time. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Maitreya, for again sticking to the time. Shri Nand Kishore Yadav.

**श्री नन्द किशोर यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय गृह मंत्री द्वारा झारखंड प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि 6 माह बढ़ाने के लिए और वित्त मंत्री द्वारा झारखंड प्रदेश का जो बजट पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सर, जहां तक हमारी समाजवादी पार्टी का सवाल है, समाजवादी पार्टी और उसके नेता, आदरणीय श्री मुलायम सिंह जी द्वारा 356 के दुरुपयोग के विरोधी हैं। जहां तक झारखंड राज्य का सवाल है, झारखंड प्रदेश में जो राजनीतिक अस्थिरता रही और जो राजनीतिक वातावरण था, उसके कारण 19 जनवरी, 2009 को वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ और उसके बाद संसद के दोनों सदनों ने, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा ने, उसका अनुमोदन किया और आज उस समय-सीमा को बढ़ाने के लिए गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्ताव लाया गया है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पांच महीने का समय बीता, इसमें अगर कोई दल सरकार बनाने के लिए सामने नहीं आया, तो केन्द्र सरकार का पूरा दायित्व बनता था कि वहां पर विधान सभा को भंग करके नए सिरे से जनता का आदेश लिया जाए। लेकिन उसको टालने का काम हुआ। ऐसा नहीं है कि देश के अंदर सितम्बर और अक्टूबर में चुनाव नहीं हुए! अभी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में और देश के अंदर भी कम से कम 11-12 विधानसभाओं के उपचुनाव होने वाले हैं और वे सितम्बर और अक्टूबर में ही होंगे। चुनाव मानसून के समय हो या मानसून के बाद हो, यह चुनाव आयोग तय करता है। जब राजनीतिक स्थिरता झारखंड राज्य में नहीं थी, तो विधान सभा को निलंबित न करके विधान सभा को भंग करके नया जनादेश प्राप्त करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए था। जहां तक झारखंड राज्य का सवाल है, जिन उद्देश्यों के लिए और जो अपेक्षाएं थीं कि बिहार बड़ा राज्य है, उसको अलग किया जाए और झारखंड के आदिवासियों की या वहां के रहने वाले लोगों की एक बड़ी लंबी लड़ाई थी, संघर्ष था कि झारखंड को अलग किया जाए, लेकिन पिछले आठ वर्षों में जब से झारखंड राज्य अलग हुआ, तब से झारखंड की स्थिति रोज़ खराब होती गई और हर क्षेत्र में खराब होती गई। अभी मुझसे पहले आदरणीय सम्माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि पिछले आठ वर्षों में झारखंड प्रदेश में पंचायतों का चुनाव नहीं हो सका। आठ वर्षों में कोई विकास का काम नहीं हो सका और जब से राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ है, आदरणीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने बताया कि एक लंबे और विस्तृत राष्ट्रपति

शासन की अवधि के बीच में जो झारखंड राज्य के 24 जनपद हैं, हर जगह अपराध बढ़ा, लेकिन जो वहां के चार प्रमुख जनपद हैं, चाहे रांची हो, चाहे जमशेदपुर हो, चाहे टाटा हो - यहां पर अपराध बहुत तेज़ी से बढ़ा है और अखबारों से निकल रहा है कि रांची, जो झारखंड की राजधानी है, वह हत्याओं का शहर हो गया है। पूरा सिस्टम फेल हो गया है और मैं तो यों कहूंगा कि केंद्र झारखंड पर अप्रत्यक्ष तरीके से सत्ता करने का काम कर रहा है, जो ठीक काम नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि वहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी विधान सभा के चुनाव हों, नई सरकार आए, विकास का काम हों। आज पूरे झारखंड में इस तरह का वातावरण है। अपराधी चाहे नक्सलाइट्स हों, चाहे ठेकेदार हों, चाहे अधिकारी हों, सबका एक गठजोड़ बन गया है। वहां पर ठेकेदार काम करवाते हैं, नक्सलाइट्स के साथ मिलकर जितना काम होता है, उसको उड़वाने का काम करते हैं। पेमेंट पूरा-पूरा हो रहा है।

महोदय, रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी बोल रहे थे कि पिछले पांच महीने के अंदर राज्यपाल एक बार भी सचिवालय नहीं गए। वहां जो सलाहकार नियुक्त किए गए हैं, उनकी कोई भूमिका नहीं है। आज राजभवन सत्ता का केन्द्र बन गया है। नरेगा सिस्टम पूरी तरह से फेल है और उसका उदाहरण है कि झारखंड प्रदेश से पूरे उत्तर भारत में लोग काम करने जाते हैं। वे कोई बहुत बड़ा काम नहीं करते हैं। जो उत्तर भारत की ईंट के भट्टे हैं, उनमें मजदूरी करने का काम करते हैं। अगर झारखंड राज्य में नरेगा सिस्टम मजबूत रहा होता, तो निश्चित रूप से उत्तर भारत में जो लोग काम करने जाते हैं, उन्हें अपने गांव के पास ही रोजगार मिल जाता। इसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि जब पति और पत्नी दूसरी जगहों पर काम करने जाते हैं, तो उनके छोटे बच्चे भी साथ जाते हैं। छः महीने उनको वहां रहना पड़ता है और वहां वे उनकी शिक्षा का प्रबंध नहीं कर पाते हैं। अगर अपने गांव में रहते, अपने इलाके में रहते, जैसा मैडम रिबैलो बोल रही थीं, अगर झारखंड में नरेगा सिस्टम वास्तव में मजबूत रहा होता, तो आज सौ रुपए की मजदूरी करने के लिए दूसरे प्रांतों में नहीं जाते। इसलिए आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं चाहता हूं कि झारखंड प्रदेश में जल्दी से जल्दी एक नई सरकार आए। वहां पर चुनाव हों और जो उद्देश्य है, जो सोच है, झारखंड प्रदेश की जो आवश्यकताएं हैं - स्कूल की, बिजली की, पानी की - वे पूरी हों। आज झारखंड में पचास हजार के करीब जो सरकारी नलकूप हैं, वे खराब हैं। पिछले आठ वर्षों के अंदर वहां सिंचाई का कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है। जो आठ वर्ष पहले था, वही आज है। आज वहां की जो नहरें हैं, उनकी सफाई नहीं हो पा रही है। बिजली की कोई व्यवस्था वहां नहीं हो पा रही है। ये सारे सवाल तभी पूरे हो सकते हैं जब विधान सभा को भंग किया जाए और नया जनादेश प्राप्त किया जाए। जब नई सरकार आएगी तो उसके उत्तरदायित्व रहेंगे और वह ज्यादा काम करेगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो 6 महीने की अवधि बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव आया है और झारखंड का जो बजट आया है, हम उन दोनों का समर्थन करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Resolution moved by the Home Minister presents a *fait accompli* situation. I do not want to foresee that Jharkhand must be under President's rule for another six months. That is why, my party demands the Assembly which has been kept under suspended animation must be dissolved forthwith and an early election will have to be held, as assured by the Home Minister. The people of Jharkhand should have a Government of their choice, a popular elected Government. Why Jharkhand could not have a popular elected Government is known to

everybody. The political opportunism on the part of several political parties — I do not want to name them right now, it is known to everybody — which has led to deterioration of situation in the State, which has led to horse-trading and all kinds of vices in the political life of Jharkhand. But, it is very painful to see Jharkhand which is one of the richest States in the country having deposits of minerals, very rare minerals, remains one of the poorest States in the country. The overwhelming population of the State is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. As even the Congress Members have admitted, nearly 70 per cent of the people are below the poverty-line; whatever may be the criterion of the definition of below poverty-line, the people remain poor. The State is one of the richest in terms of natural wealth. This situation needs to undergo a drastic change. Unless the people are given a choice to have their own Government, an elected Government, whatever we discuss here, I do not think, will yield the much desired result. I do not want to deliberate on various issues, as mentioned by several Members—the growing crime in the State of Jharkhand, the way the private big business houses try to loot the wealth of Jharkhand, even the way the so-called flagship pro-poor schemes of the Union Government are being flouted in the State of Jharkhand. I know the case of one Mr. Lalit Mehta, an activist, who was closely linked with the social audit of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, was murdered.

There was a demand for a CBI inquiry. It was accepted. I do not know what happened after that. Many things are happening there. It is not only the Left wing extremists or the Naxalites who are creating havoc in the State of Jharkhand but there are also other anti-social elements, there are known exploiters of poor people in villages, in towns, who are looting that State. This State cannot remain as it is today and it has to have its own Government. That is why my Party demands immediate elections. We need not wait for another six months and the Resolution says, 'for further six months'. Yes, it is a Constitutional obligation one can say but we need not wait for another six months to give an opportunity to the people of Jharkhand to elect their Government. That is why the Union Government, as assured by the Home Minister, should take up the issue, inform the Election Commission to hold the elections as soon as possible and the present Assembly which is under suspended animation has to be dissolved. What is the technicality involved it is for the Government and the Home Minister to explain. But as long as it is there, it gives an apprehension that there is some kind of a hidden agenda or some kind of manipulation is in the offing. That apprehension should be removed and that is why this suspended animation should go, the Assembly must be dissolved. Generally, we are not for the use of article 356; that is not our stand. As Dr. Ambedkar and other Constitution framers visualised, article 356 should remain a dead letter in the Constitution. In the case of Jharkhand, it has been used, whether it was for the good or not, history will tell us. But now it has become *fait accompli* and it has become imperative that the President's Rule has to be extended, however, I want the Government to assure this House, assure the nation that the elections will be held as soon as possible and the Assembly, which is under suspended animation, will be dissolved forthwith. With these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

**श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, झारखंड के बजट के बारे में और झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन के बारे में मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं सदन का आभारी हूँ। सर, मैं रेग्यूलर झारखंड की ट्रिप

करता हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि वहां लोग बेहाल हैं, काफी दुखी हैं तथा झारखंड के बारे में जैसा अन्य लोगों ने भी कहा, उनकी बात से भी मैं जुड़ता हूँ कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन को नाबूद करके फ्रेश इलेक्शन कराने की घोषणा होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि लोगों को पता नहीं चल रहा है कि यहाँ इलेक्शन अभी तक क्यों नहीं घोषित किए जा रहे हैं और किस मोटिव से यह हंग असेंबली कंटीन्यू हो रही है। जब फरवरी में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ था तो लोगों को लगा था कि जरूर अच्छा गवर्नेंस बनेगा और हमने भी उम्मीद रखी थी कि गवर्नर साहब के रूल में बैटर झारखंड का निर्माण होगा, किन्तु हमें यह कहते हुए खेद हो रहा है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन यानी गवर्नर रूल के अंदर लोगों की जो उम्मीदें थीं वे परिपूर्ण नहीं हुई हैं। झारखंड का जो हाल है, वह इस बात को साबित करता है कि केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी सहित 15 सीनियर आदमियों की टीम के दो बार झारखंड का दौरा करने के बावजूद भी वहां प्रशासन में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन को खत्म कर इलेक्शन की घोषणा होगी तो लोगों को काफी खुशी होगी और उनकी उम्मीदें बढ़ेंगी कि इससे अच्छा गुड गवर्नेंस होने वाला है।

सर, अब, मैं राज्य के बजट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। 2009-2010 में राजस्व स्थिति में रेवेन्यू रिसीट 558 करोड़ की कमी दरसाई गई है, इसका कारण ऑरिजनल केन्द्रीय अनुदान सहायता में कमी है। टोटल प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर 9555 करोड़ रुपये का है और उसमें वर्ष 2008-09 की तुलना में 185 करोड़ रुपये अधिक बताया गया है, हमें इस बात की खुशी है। सर, लेकिन इसमें से केपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर के लिए सिर्फ 41 परसेंट ही अलोकेशन है, बाकी जो है, वह मेरे ख्याल से रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडीचर के लिए है। अगर केपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर के लिए कुछ रेवेन्यू बढ़ाई जाती, तो जो पिछड़ा हुआ झारखंड राज्य है, जिसमें काफी डेवलपमेंट की गुंजाइश है, उस पर हम काफी फोकस कर सकते थे, क्योंकि 41 परसेंट ही केपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर के लिए है। मेरा सदन से और मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि केपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर की रेवेन्यू बढ़ाई जाए।

सर, हाल ही में रेल मंत्री जी ने रेल बजट पेश किया था, तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे झारखंड उनके मैप में है ही नहीं। इससे हमें बड़ा खेद हो रहा है। सर, दिल्ली और रांची के बीच में सिर्फ एक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलती है, वह भी तीन दिन के लिए चलती है। इस ट्रेन की हालत बहुत जर्जर है और यह सप्ताह में सिर्फ तीन दिन ही चलती है। सर, मेरा अनुरोध है कि झारखंड के लिए एक नई राजधानी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन छह दिन के लिए चलाई जाए, इससे झारखंड की जनता का सम्मान होगा। सर, रांची से मुम्बई जाने के लिए सिर्फ दो ही ट्रेन हैं। मुम्बई इतना बड़ा बिजनेस केपिटल है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे को किस चीज की कमी है, जो वह रांची से मुम्बई के लिए everyday ट्रेन नहीं चला सकती। मेरी मांग है कि इस ट्रेन को भी चलाया जाना चाहिए। सर, बंगलुरु और हैदराबाद जाने के लिए लोगों को कोलकाता और दिल्ली तक जाना पड़ता है। राज्य के विद्यार्थी हैदराबाद तथा बंगलुरु में पढ़ते हैं। उनके लिए भी इस बजट में कोई समावेश नहीं किया गया है। सर, सरकार को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सर, अब मैं ड्राउट के बारे में कहूंगा। झारखंड में एवरेज 1200 मिली मीटर बारिश होती है और उनका जो पानी है, वह उड़ीसा और वेस्ट बंगाल में चला जाता है। सर, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में जो चैक डैम की स्कीम बनी है, अगर ऐसे चैक डैम लाखों की संख्या में झारखंड में बनते हैं, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि विलेज में ग्राउंड लेवल की वाटर कैपेसिटी ज्यादा होगी और लोगों को पीने के पानी की सुविधा भी होगी। सर, ऐसा करने से लोकल इरीगेशन भी हो

सकता है। वहां पर चैक डैम बनते जरूर हैं, लेकिन वे कागज पर हैं। सर, मैंने खुद वहां का दौरा किया है। MPLAD खर्च करने से पहले मैं पूरे एरिया में घूमा था। हमें यह देखकर दुख होता है कि वहां पर किस तरह के टूटे-फूटे चैक डैम बने हुए हैं। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का जो चैक डैम बनाने का पैटर्न है, उस तरह का कोई चैक डैम झारखंड में नहीं है। हालांकि सबसे ज्यादा बारिश होने के बावजूद भी झारखंड की जनता बिना पानी के जिंदा रहती है।

सर, मैं जमशेदपुर गया था। मैंने जमशेदपुर में भी देखा है कि जहां टाटा का एरिया खत्म हो जाता है, उसके बाहर आदिवासी, ट्रायबल्स 15, 20, 25 रुपये में 15 लीटर पानी लेते हैं। सर, कब तक देश के लिए गुड गवर्नंस की बात करेंगे। पीने का पानी गांवों तक नहीं पहुंचाया है, इसलिए मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश होगी कि चैक डैम के लिए स्पेशल एलोकेशन होना चाहिए। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में एक स्कीम है कि अगर 40 परसेंट गांव वाले होते हैं, तो 60 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट देती है और एक चैक डैम बनता है। सर, मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र जैसा मॉडल हमारे झारखंड को दिया जाना चाहिए। सर, झारखंड में कृषि योग्य जमीन की 9 परसेंट लैंड ही इरिगेशन में कवर होती है। उसको भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। झारखंड की जनसंख्या में ट्रायबल्स 26 परसेंट है और वे ग्रामीण इलाकों में रहते हैं। उनके पास जो लैंड है, वह लेवल में नहीं है, वह कहीं पहाड़ियों पर है, कहीं ढलान पर है। इसलिए वे पूरा एग्रीकल्चर नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनको हर साल सूखे का सामना करना पड़ता है। सर, मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वहां पर एग्रीकल्चर सेक्योरिटी के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए।

सर, वहां पर औद्योगिक पिछड़ापन है। यहां पर अभी कई लोगों ने बताया कि काफी एमओयूज हुए हैं और एमओयूज का कोई कन्वर्जन नहीं हुआ है। सर, इंडस्ट्री के बिना रोजगार पैदा नहीं होगा। वहां पर लोग एमओयूज करके भाग गए हैं। वे लोग डर गए हैं। वे इसलिए डर गए हैं - एक तो वहां पर नक्सलाइट्स है, पोलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी नहीं है, लैंड एक्विजिशन पॉलिसी नहीं है। वहां पर इतना अधिक कोयला है, वहां पर इतना मिनरल रिसोर्स होते हुए भी, मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख होता है कि वहां पर पावर की बहुत कमी है। वहां पर लोग बहुत मुश्किल में जीते हैं। इतने मिनरल्स के रिसोर्स होने के बावजूद हम झारखंड को कोई नया पावर प्लांट पिछले बीस साल में नहीं दे पाए हैं। राजीव गांधी बिजली करण की योजना के जहां तक मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं, वे सेटिसफाइ नहीं करते हैं। सर, मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज भी कुछ राज्यों में, 32 हजार गांवों में से 18 हजार गांवों में बिजली नहीं है। 18 हजार गांव बहुत होते हैं, जहां पर बिजली नहीं है। मैं स्वास्थ्य के बारे में यह कहूंगा कि हैल्थ सेंटर भी बहुत कम हैं। गांवों के अंदर पिछड़ापन है और प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर केवल 193 हैं तथा रेफरल हॉस्पिटल 37 हैं। वहां पर 22 जिला स्तर के हॉस्पिटल हैं। इनकी संख्या भी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। अभी वहां पर यह कहा जा रहा है कि 4462 हैल्थ सब-सेंटर भी हैं। सर, यह एक आशा जरूर है, लेकिन यह उम्मीद पूर्ण होने वाली नहीं है। जब तक मैडिकल कॉलेज, मैडिकल हॉस्टल नहीं बढ़ेंगे, तब तक यह संख्या बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि अगर हम झारखंड में डेढ़ सौ से दो सौ किलोमीटर तक जाते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि वहां पर एक्स-रे, सोनोग्राफी और कार्डियोग्राफी मशीन की सुविधा भी नहीं है, इसलिए हमें इसके ऊपर ध्यान रखना चाहिए। वहां पर सड़कें भी खराब हालत में हैं। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... सर, मुझे प्लीज 3 मिनट दे दीजिए। अब मैं नक्सलाइट हिंसा पर आता हूं। अब मैं रोड की बात छोड़ देता हूं कि वहां पर 8 हजार किलोमीटर की रोड बनाने की आवश्यकता है। सर, झारखंड के 20 जिले नक्सलाइट की गिरफ्त में हैं, यह तो सभी जानते हैं और अब यह कोई नई बात नहीं रह गई है। सर, जब यहां पर हमारे होम

मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हैं, तो मेरा यही कहना है कि यह नक्सलवाद क्यों है? वहां के लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं और वेस्ट बंगाल से कुछ लोग आकर उनको भड़काते हैं। उनके लिए कोई हिलिंग प्रोसेस नहीं हो रहा है। हम उनको बुलेट से कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाएंगे जैसा कि एक बार आंध्र प्रदेश में एक हिलिंग प्रोसेस हुआ था। जब तक हम गोली से मारने की बात करेंगे, तो यह कभी भी बंद होने वाला नहीं है। सर, मैं आपको जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का टाइम याद करवाऊंगा कि कैसे चम्बल के डाकुओं का आत्म-समर्पण करवाया गया था और कैसे उनको मुख्य धारा में लाया गया था, हमें उसी तरह से नक्सलवाद को भी मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए कुछ करना पड़ेगा। ये लोग ट्राइबल्स हैं, पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। इनको कुछ लोग भड़काते हैं और अब उनके साथ कुछ गुंडे लोग भी मिल गए हैं। हम उनको नक्सलाइट-नक्सलाइट करते रहते हैं। उनके लिए सच्चे तौर पर वर्क होना चाहिए, हिलिंग प्रोसेस होना चाहिए। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे यह रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे एक अच्छी टीम बनाकर, हिलिंग प्रोसेस करेंगे, तो नक्सलाइट हिंसा में काफी मात्रा में कमी पा सकेंगे। झारखंड के सरकारी आफिसों में काफी समय से रिकूटमेंट नहीं हो रहे हैं। इस दिशा में वहां पर प्रोसेस शुरू होकर, काम रुक गया है। आज वहां के पुलिस बल में भी करीब 8 हजार कांस्टेबल की पोस्टें खाली हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब पुलिस बल को अपग्रेड करने के लिए जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, इससे उनका मॉरल भी बढ़ेगा और उनको सुकूल भी मिलेगा। सर, मेरा केवल इतना ही कहना है कि झारखंड को हर क्षेत्र में priority देनी चाहिए। आज झारखंड के लोगों का जो विश्वास टूट गया है और जो वहां की दयनीय स्थिति है, इससे वे बाहर निकलेंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसलिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज झारखंड विनियोग अधिनियम विधेयक, 2009 पर बोलने के लिए, खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मान्यवर, मिनरल के मामले में झारखंड राज्य, भारत का सबसे रिचेस्ट राज्य है, लेकिन इसके बाद भी हम गरीब हैं। इस गरीबी का कारण वहां की राजनीति और अस्थिरता है। यह राज्य छोटा है और वहां पर जो सरकारी बनती है, वह स्टेबल सरकार नहीं बनती है। सन् 2005 में विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से यह पारित किया था कि विधान सभा की सीटें 81 से बढ़ाकर 150 की जाएं। वह विधेयक केन्द्र में आकर लम्बित पड़ा है। इससे छोटा राज्य उत्तरांचल है और उसकी कुल 23 सीटें थी, उनको बढ़ाकर 70 कर दिया गया, लेकिन झारखंड की 81 सीटों को बढ़ाकर 150 करने का प्रपोजल केन्द्र सरकार के पास है। वह प्रपोजल पारित क्यों नहीं होता है? हम जानते हैं कि इसको पारित करने में कहीं न कहीं कोई कठिनाई जरूर है, लेकिन किसी राज्य को सुखी बनाने के लिए अगर कानून में संशोधन करने की जरूरत भी पड़े, तो संशोधन करना चाहिए। प्रांत के हित में संशोधन करना अति आवश्यक है। राज्य विधानसभा छोटी होगी, विधायकों की संख्या बढ़ेगी, तो गवर्नमेंट अच्छी होगी, उसकी देखभाल अच्छी होगी। जब सीट बढ़ेगी तो सरकार में स्थिरता आएगी। वहां यह स्थिति थी कि निर्दलीय की बदौलत सरकार चल रही थी। मुख्यमंत्री निर्दलीय बने थे और सभी इम्पोर्टेंट पोर्टफोलियो के मंत्री भी निर्दलीय ही बने थे। उन मंत्रियों और मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इतना कमाया कि सभी ने नोट गिनने की मशीन खरीद ली। हाथ से नोट नहीं गिन सकते थे, इसलिए नोट गिनने की मशीन खरीद ली। आज वहां मंत्रियों पर केस दर्ज हैं। लोग कोर्ट के चक्कर काट रहे हैं। स्थिति का आलम यह है कि लोग थाने जा रहे हैं, कोर्ट से जमानत ले रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि आज भारत की सबसे बड़ी पार्टी कांग्रेस है, जो केंद्र में सत्तारूढ़ है। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से शिकायत की तर्ज पर नहीं, परंतु यह अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस ने समझ-बूझकर इस सरकार को समर्थन देकर झारखंड को लूटने



का अड्डा बना दिया है। एम.पी. पार्लियामेंट चुनाव से पूर्व भी विधान सभा भंग करके, आपने जैसे राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया था, आप चुनाव करा सकते थे, लेकिन आपने पुनः बार-बार, दो बार छह-छह महीने करके एक्सटेंशन दिया, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। वहां स्थिति स्थिर नहीं है। अभी कोई सरकार बन नहीं सकती है। हम सदन से कहेंगे कि भारत में संविधान बनाइए कि केंद्र सरकार, कांग्रेस पार्टी जब भी चाहे, किसी भी प्रदेश में परमानेंट राष्ट्रपति शासन घोषित करने का अरेंजमेंट करे। अगर यही करना है तो यह राष्ट्रपति शासन छह महीने क्यों, इसे परमानेंट कर दीजिए। यह प्रजातंत्र देश है। हम प्रजातंत्र कहे जाते हैं, लेकिन यहां राजतंत्र है। केंद्र किसी को राज्यपाल बना देगा, वह हमें अमेंड करेगा। अभी स्थिति यह है कि वहां जो गवर्नर हैं - यह आज तक का इतिहास नहीं रहा है, जब कोई भी गवर्नर बनता है, राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होता है, तो गवर्नर अपने पास कोई पोर्टफोलियो नहीं रखते हैं, लेकिन वहां के गवर्नर ने अपने पास झारखंड का सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट, दस-दस मुख्य पोर्टफोलियो अपने पास रखे हुए हैं, कमेटी बनी है, सरकार को चलाने के लिए केंद्र से लोग गए हैं। इसका क्या मतलब है? गवर्नर साहब की क्या लस्ट है जो उन्होंने अपने पास ये पोर्टफोलियो रखे हुए हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो :** गवर्नर साहब के पास ...(व्यवधान)... सर, ये बिल्कुल गलत बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** मैबल जी, हम आप ही का इंतजार कर रहे थे कि आप सदन में बैठी हों, तब हम इस बात को रखें ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस बात पर हल्ला कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot criticise the Governor. Please be careful.

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** अभी जो गवर्नर वहां शासन कर रहे हैं, वहीं मुख्यमंत्री के तौर पर भी हैं, उनका जिक्र करना जरूरी था, इसीलिए मैंने उनका जिक्र किया है। महोदय, मैं वहां के विकास के संबंध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। रिबैलो जी हल्ला न करें, हम कांग्रेस पार्टी और वहां की सरकार के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहेंगे। हम झारखंड के विकास के बारे में कहेंगे। इस पर किसी को ऑब्जेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए।

**सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो :** हम आपके साथ हैं।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** महोदय, हम कांग्रेस के खिलाफ क्यों बोलेंगे। अभी सदन में 2,29,92,36,44,600 रुपए का बजट पेश किया है। यह बजट पारित होना चाहिए। हम बजट के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो शासन कर रहे हैं, उनकी मंशा इस पैसे को खर्च करने के लिए विकास के संबंध में होनी चाहिए। अगर वास्तव में यह बात उनके मन में है, तो यह राशि भी खर्च करने के लिए कम पड़ेगी, क्योंकि झारखंड में विकास बहुत आवश्यक है। हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि आज झारखंड की सबसे बड़ी समस्या नक्सल की समस्या है। यहां चौबीस जिले हैं। चौबीस जिले में से चौदह जिले नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित हैं। हम अपने मंत्री जी, जो हमारे सामने बैठे हुए हैं, उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं ...(समय की घंटी) सर, आपने घंटी क्यों बजा दी, हम अपने गृह मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि आपने लालगढ़ में जिस तरह से नक्सल समस्या का समाधान किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** लालगढ़ में भी किया है, रामगढ़ में भी किया है।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** आप हमारे झारखंड को नक्सल प्रभाव से मुक्त कीजिए, ताकि वहां का विकास हो सके। वर्तमान में झारखंड में नक्सल समस्या अभिशाप बनकर विद्यमान है। उसको केंद्र सरकार और आपके जैसा ही मंत्री ही समाप्त कर सकता है। झारखंड राज्य के पास न तो सोर्सिंग हैं, और न ही शासन करने वाले के पास दिल में इतनी हिम्मत है कि उसका मुकाबला कर सके। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पुनः निवेदन करता हूं कि आप लालगंज की समस्या की तरह झारखंड की समस्या का समाधान कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** अब बस कीजिए।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** मान्यवर, अभी झारखंड सूखा से प्रभावित है। जून महीने में वहां मानसून आ जाता था, लेकिन अभी धान का बिचड़ा मर गया। झारखंड में सिर्फ एक फसल, धान होती है, दूसरी कोई फसल वहां नहीं होती।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** अच्छा, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** सर, अभी दस मिनट समय है। हम झारखंडवासी हैं, आप हमें कुछ विशेष समय दीजिए। हमारा राज्य, झारखंड सूखा से प्रभावित है। सभी बिचड़े मर गए। सरकार को अविलम्ब झारखंड को सूखा प्रदेश घोषित करना चाहिए। आजादी के कई साल बीत गए, हमारे यहां सिंचाई की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। हमारी सिंचाई भगवान भरोसे है। फसलें भगवान के भरोसे होती हैं। सिंचाई की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं वहां लम्बित हैं, अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं। सरकार इस बजट में प्रावधान करे और उस योजना को पूरा कराने का संकल्प ले।

सर, हमारे देवगढ़, जहां से हम आते हैं, मैं बाबा वैद्यनाथ शिव की नगरी है। सावन का महीना चल रहा है। वहां लाखों-लाख यात्री दर्शन-पूजा करने आते हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से वहां कोई सुविधा नहीं है। सब भगवान के भरोसे है, बाबा शिव के भरोसे है। वहां की जनता की चिर-परिचित मांग थी कि केन्द्र सरकार वहां मेला प्राधिकरण का गठन करे, जैसा इलाहाबाद कुंभ मेला के लिए हुआ है। सुल्तानगंज से देवगढ़, देवगढ़ से बासुकीनाथ, ये तीन धाम, जहां से लोग गंगा जी से जल लेकर आते हैं, इसकी व्यवस्था कीजिए।

सर, हम यह कहेंगे कि सरकार ने किसानों के 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए के कर्ज माफ किए। अभी मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी से बात की थी। वहां एक छोटी-सी ग्रेन बैंक है, अगर 2 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपए माफ होंगे, तो 17 हजार किसानों के कर्ज माफ होंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** जय प्रकाश जी, ठीक है। अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** सर, मैं बस दो मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। आप उनका कर्ज माफ कीजिए।

सर, हमें एक और बात कहनी है। लोग कहते हैं कि पीडीएस दुकानदार बहुत चोरी करते हैं। मैं सदन से यह कहता हूँ कि आप कभी भी उस गरीब दुकानदार के बारे में नहीं सोचते। 1977 में आपने उसे कमीशन देने का रेट fix किया। आप उसको 7 पैसे प्रति किलो यानी 7 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से कमीशन देते हैं। उसमें वह एफसीआई के गोदाम से माल अपनी दुकान तक ले जाएगा। वह खर्च उसी कमीशन, 7 पैसे में ही शामिल है। यह कैसे possible है? (समय की घंटी) ...(व्यवधान)...

**उप सभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** आप बैठिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** सर, मेरी एक और बात है। सर, एक मिनट। कोयले की रायल्टी को सरकार ने घटा दिया।...(व्यवधान)...

**उप सभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** हो गया, आप खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** झारखंड mineral based स्टेट है। आप उसकी रायल्टी घटा दीजिएगा, कम कर दीजिएगा, तो झारखंड जिएगा कैसे, उसका विकास कैसे होगा ! कोयला हम निकालते हैं, अभ्रक की माइंस हमारे पास हैं, लेकिन उसका central office कोलकाता में है। आप उसको झारखंड में लाइए, ताकि हमें उस पर

टैक्स मिले। यह झारखंड के साथ कैसा अन्याय है। सर, जब झारखंडवासी बजट पर भाषण दे रहा है, तो आप समय की घंटी बजा देते हैं, यह कैसे होगा।

सर, एक और बात है। हमारे यहां किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड पर किसान को 32 हजार रुपए के कर्ज मिलते हैं, जबकि अभी लोग कह रहे थे कि दूसरे स्टेट्स में 2 लाख रुपए तक किसान को कर्ज मिलते हैं। हमारे यहां छोटे राज्य में हमारे किसानों के साथ भेदभाव क्यों? आप उसको भी बढ़ाइए। दूसरे स्टेट्स में 2 लाख दीजिएगा और हमें 32 हजार दीजिएगा, यह कैसा अन्याय है! हमारे यहां सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं है, किसान बैंक से कर्ज नहीं ले सकते। जब किसान बैंक से कर्ज लेने जाते हैं, तो इतनी formalities हैं कि वे बैंक से भाग आते हैं। इसलिए किसान को कैसे कर्ज मिले, इसका ख्याल रखना चाहिए। (समय की घंटी) ... (व्यवधान)...

**उप सभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** अब आप बस कीजिए। आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** सर, बस एक और अन्तिम बात कहना चाहूँता हूँ। बस थैंक्स बोलना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि बहुत से points छूट गए। आप झारखंड को एक स्पेशल पैकेज दीजिए। हम शुरू में बोलना चाहते थे। हाउस में हमारे जो नेता हैं, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन लोगों ने मुझे आज बोलने के लिए समय दिया, लेकिन मुझे बहुत कम समय मिला। इसके लिए आप सभी लोगों को धन्यवाद और सर, आपको भी धन्यवाद।

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी झारखंड का जो बजट आया है, उसके प्रोक्लेमेशन के लिए और साथ ही साथ बजट के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी तथा दोनों का समर्थन भी करना चाहूँगी। अभी यहां फाइनांस मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर दोनों मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं आप दोनों को बधाई देना चाहूँगी कि आज इस सदन में झारखंड के लिए बजट पेश हो रहा है।

सर, जब झारखंड स्टेट बना, तब एक ही साथ तीन राज्य बनाए गए - उत्तरांचल, झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़। सर, कई आंदोलनों के बाद जब झारखंड स्टेट बना, उस समय सब लोगों को बहुत सारे उम्मीदें थीं। झारखंड को अगल करने का मकसद भी यही था कि वह बहुत आगे बढ़े, विकास कर सके। यह झारखंड रत्नगर्भा है और उसे भारतीय स्तर पर, विश्व स्तर पर प्रथम दर्जे का राज्य मान कर चलाया जाएगा, यही उनका मकसद था। चूंकि वे इकोनोमिकली, सोशली ओर एजुकेशनली आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे थे, इसलिए झारखंड बनाने के लिए किए गए आंदोलन के पीछे उनका एक ही मकसद था कि जब शासन अपने हाथ में आ जाएगा, तब फंड्स भी अपने हाथ में आ जाएंगे और तब हम तरक्की के साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

सर, मेरे हिसाब से इस क्षेत्र में विभिन्न स्तरों के % ट्राइबल्स रहते हैं। मैं उड़ीसा से हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि उड़ीसा एवं वेस्ट बंगाल में जितने भी ट्राइबल्स हैं, उन सबका ओरिजिन झारखंड ही है। वहीं से सब लोग छत्तीसगढ़ और उड़ीसा इत्यादि स्थानों पर गए हैं। सब ट्राइबल्स का रिश्ता झारखंड स्टेट से ही है। सर, इस झारखंड शब्द के ऊपर मैं आपका केवल एक मिनट लेना चाहूँगी। ट्राइबल्स की भाषा में झार शब्द 'जोहार' से बना है और 'जोहार' का मतलब है नमस्कार अथवा प्रणाम। जैसे साउथ में लोग वणक्कम बोलते हैं, मुसलमान लोग आदाब बोलते हैं, इसी तरह ट्राइबल्स में 'जोहार' बोला जाता है। जब ट्राइबल्स एक दूसरे से मिलते हैं, चाहे वे छोटे हों या बड़े, तब वे नमस्कार या प्रणाम के स्थान पर 'जोहार' कहते हैं। मेरे हिसाब से इसीलिए उन्होंने इस झारखंड शब्द को ही चुना है कि जोहार के साथ-साथ वे उस राज्य को भी आगे बढ़ाएंगे। वे मंदिर अथवा मस्जिद में पूजा करने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं, वे लोग जहीरा में पूजा करने के लिए जाते हैं। जहीरा एक नैचुरल पवित्र जगह होती है, जहां पर

किसी को जाना एलाउड नहीं होता है। उनका जो पुजारी होता है, केवल वहीं उस जहीरा में पूजा करने के लिए जाता है। हो सकता है इस पवित्र नाम को इसीलिए झारखंड के नाम से जोड़ा गया और जब सब उस पर सहमत हुए, तभी झारखंड स्टेट बना।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब-जब धरती पर पाप ज्यादा बढ़ता है, तब ऊपर से भगवान कृष्ण सोचते हैं कि अवतार लेने के लिए यही समय बिल्कुल उचित है। झारखंड राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन का लागू किया जाना इसी तरह का एक महत्वपूर्ण समय था। झारखंड के पड़ोसी राज्य उड़ीसा से होने के नाते मैं यह बताना चाहूंगी कि झारखंड और मेरा क्षेत्र एक ही ट्यूबवेल पर पानी पीते हैं, इसलिए मैं जानती हूँ कि आज झारखंड स्टेट की स्थिति क्या है, जब-जब झारखंड की स्थिति खराब होती है, तब-तब उड़ीसा के ट्राइबल्स भी वहां जाने से डरते हैं। अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, सबसे पहले मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि हम लोग इधर से चाहे जितनी भी योजनाएं बनाएं, जितने भी फंड्स भेजें, लेकिन जब तक झारखंड राज्य में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सिचुएशन को हम लोग ठीक नहीं करेंगे, जब तक झारखंड राज्य में हम करप्शन को दूर नहीं करेंगे, जब तक हम लोग इन लोगों की कार्य करने की इच्छा शक्ति को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे, राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे, तब तक झारखंड राज्य की उन्नति और विकास कभी भी नहीं हो सकता है।

सर, इसलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस रत्नगर्भा राज्य में कितने सारे मिनरल्स हैं, कोल है, आयरनओर हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा कि सच तो यह है कि वहां पर देखने लायक कोई भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। अभी भी बहुत सारे स्कूलों में उस क्षेत्र के बच्चों के लिए पीने का पानी तक नहीं है। वर्ष 2005 में 500 स्कूलों में पीने का पानी नहीं था। वहां के पानी में आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड होने की वजह से बहुत सारे स्कूलों में पीने के पानी का प्रबंध होने के बावजूद भी बच्चे उसे पी नहीं सकते थे। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि जिस राज्य में बच्चों को ठीक से पीने का पानी तक नहीं दिया जाता है, उसके लिए हम विकास की क्या बात करेंगे? जिस राज्य में अभी तक हम बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य को भी ठीक नहीं कर पाए हैं, उस राज्य के लिए हम लोग विकास की क्या बात करेंगे? इसके लिए अगर हम ज्यादा फंड्स मांगेंगे तो और अधिक फंड्स वहां पहुंचेंगे, यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन जब तक वहां करप्शन दूर नहीं होगा, तब तक विकास कैसे होगा? जो ऑफिसर वहां पर काम करने के लिए जाता है, अगर उसके द्वारा 25% काम करने के बाद 100% काम का बिल बनाया जाता है, तो विकास कहां से होगा? सर, उस ट्राइबल क्षेत्र में, जो कि एक कल्चरल राज्य है, land endowed with nature है और जिसे प्रकृति ने आगे बढ़ने के लिए इतना कुछ दिया है, उसके बावजूद वह आगे नहीं बढ़ पाया है। सर, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि उसके एक ट्राइबल क्षेत्र या ट्राइबल राज्य या ज्यादातर ट्राइबल संस्कृति का राज्य होने के नाते वहां की महिलाओं के विकास के लिए आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। ट्राइबल परिवार matriarchal family कहलाता है। उसमें महिलाओं को ज्यादा प्रधानता देते हैं। वहां महिलाओं को ज्यादा पूछा जाता है। उन पर वहां ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं, इम्पोर्टेंस देते हैं। आप लोगों ने self-help groups बनाये हैं, जो कि फिलहाल 71,762 हैं। भारत वर्ष में इसे 22 लाख, 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा, बनाने की जो सोच है, इसमें मैं समझ रही हूँ कि उनको empower करने के लिए self-help groups पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो girl children 11 सालों से ऊपर की हैं - आज अगर हम वूमन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट देखें तो पाएंगे कि महिलाओं की ज्यादातर ट्रेफिकिंग झारखंड से होती है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि ट्रेफिकिंग महिलाओं के लिए नहीं है। जब हम महिलाओं, जो कि भारत वर्ष की नींव हैं, उनके एम्पावरमेंट की बात सोच रहे हैं तो मेरे हिसाब से महिलाओं को empower करने से उनकी ट्रेफिकिंग जो झारखंड में हो रही है, वह

बहुत कम हो जाएगी। इसके साथ ही SHG के जो ज्यादातर कानून हैं, प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे प्रोजेक्ट्स तो चल रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वहां एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड ज्यादा है। वहां बाकी चीजों में लोगों की जो साधारण जीविका है, वह ज्यादातर एग्रीकल्चर के ऊपर dependant है। SHG के माध्यम से भी आप micro finance bank, एग्रीकल्चर, पशुपालन, ग्रामीण उद्योग या हस्तशिल्प, इस तरह के कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स महिलाओं को दीजिए, जिनसे वे महिलाएं economically सशक्त होंगी ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो वे झारखंड राज्य में जरूर इकोनॉमिकली आगे बढ़ेंगी।

सर, मैं यह भी कहूंगी कि वहां एजुकेशन पर भी हमें बहुत ध्यान देना चाहिए। झारखंड के बहुत-सारे स्टूडेंट्स उड़ीसा में पढ़ने आते हैं। वहां एजुकेशन में क्वालिटी भी नहीं है। वहां के बहुत-सारे गांवों में क्लासरूम की भी जरूरत है। वहां पर बहुत-सारी जगहों में स्कूल भी नहीं हैं। वर्तमान में वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद एक चीज के लिए मैं सरकार को, विशेषकर श्री नमो नारायण मीणा जी को और यहां बैठे हुए होम मिनिस्टर साहब को भी, बधाई देना चाहूंगी कि क्लास 1 से क्लास 8 तक के टेक्स्ट बुक्स एस.सी.-एस.टी. के लिए वहां फ्री सप्लाई हो रही है। इसके अलावा सौ से भी ज्यादा ideal schools हर पिछड़े हुए ब्लॉक्स में बनाने की अभी बात है। इसके साथ ही अन्नपूर्णा और अन्त्योदय योजना के तहत कोई योजना लागू करने का इन्होंने मुख्य रूप से प्रावधान रखा है। इससे लगभग 12 लाख families benefited होंगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं आपसे केवल एक-दो मिनट्स और लूंगी, ज्यादा नहीं लूंगी।

सर, मैं आखिर में यह कहना चाहूंगी कि NRGES के तहत जो काम चालू है, तो वहां पर अभी NRGES न के बराबर है। केवल pen and paper में वहां NRGES में अभी 83 परसेंट job-card holders हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया :** मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि इस जनरल बजट में NRGES एक मुख्य बात है, क्योंकि more than 45 per cent of the budget जो है, वह NRGES पर लागू है। इसमें 96 हजार परिवारों को इस बार झारखंड में जॉब कार्ड के माध्यम से काम देने का प्रावधान है। उसके लिए मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगी।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया :** सर, अब मैं और ज्यादा न कहते हुए केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि ट्राइबल्स, जो झारखंड की नींव है, जिन्हें आज नक्सलवादी या माओवादी कह कर अरेस्ट किया जाता है - मैं भी ट्राइबल परिवारों के नौजवानों से या लड़कों से मिलती हूं - उनका यह कहना है कि कल तक तो हम बड़े लोगों से बात नहीं कर पाते थे लेकिन आज कम-से-कम बंदूक को साथ में लेकर बड़े लोगों के साथ बात करने का यह फ्रीडम हमको मिला है और इसमें वे लोग गर्व महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि उनको इम्प्लायमेंट देने की जरूरत है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वहां पर लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन को ठीक करने की जरूरत है। यह कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** श्री साबिर अली।

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, I stand here to support article 356 as well as the Budget.

सर, मैं अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले आप के द्वारा यह मांग करना चाहता हूं कि इसी सदन में प्रातःकाल इसी सदन के सीनियर मੈबर श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जब अपना भाषण कर रहे थे, उस समय मैंने हस्तक्षेप किया था,

लेकिन उसी दौरान उन की पार्टी के बड़े सीनियर लीडर श्री अहलुवालिया जी ने जिस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग किया, उससे इस सदन का हनन हुआ है। यह मैं आप के द्वारा मांग करता हूँ, उन्होंने जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया, उस से ऐसा लगा कि यह कॉलेज है और सीनियर लोग जूनियर की रैगिंग करना चाहते हैं, महोदय, इसलिए मैं आप से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सदन में माफी मांगें।

**श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणि :** वह आप को नहीं, मुझे कह रहे थे।

**श्री साविर अली :** आप अपनी बारी में बोलिएगा।

सर, यहां झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन के extension की बात चल रही है, उसकी governance को एक और 6 महीने आगे बढ़ाने की बात चल रही है। सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त झारखंड बना, वहां सबसे पहले बी.जे.पी. की अगुवाई में सरकार बनी और उन का पहला बजट पेश हुआ था। मैं स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह सरप्लस बजट था। सर, पूरे हिंदुस्तान में एक ही स्टेट है जिसका वह सरप्लस बजट था, लेकिन दूसरा और तीसरा बजट आते-आते उस वक्त के सत्ताधारी लोगों ने झारखंड को ऐसी गाय समझ लिया, ऐसी दूध देती गाय, जिस का दोहन सुबह किया जाता था, दोपहर किया जाता था और शाम को भी किया जाता था। फिर दो साल का वक्त गुजरने के बाद उस दूध देने वाली गाय का दूध सूख गया यानी उस का दूध खत्म हो गया। सर, मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी वहां जो सरकार निरस्त कर दी गयी है और आर्टिकल 356 के तहत जो governance rule में वहां जो शासन दिया गया है, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि वहां हालत बहुत खराब है। झारखंड की जो हालत खराब हुई है, वह आज नहीं हुई है बल्कि पिछले 8 वर्षों में उसका स्तर निरंतर गिरता गया है, वहां हालात खराब होते गए हैं। वहां 5 साल तक बी.जे.पी. की सरकार रही थी, आप उसका रिकॉर्ड उठाकर देखें लें तो सबसे ज्यादा दोहन और पैसा गिनने की मशीन शुरू करने वाली बी.जे.पी. की ही सरकार और उन के मंत्री थे। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बी.जे.पी. को इसलिए दर्द हो रहा है क्योंकि उनकी जो मशीनें ग्रीसिंग लगाकर चल रही थीं, आज वे सूखी पड़ गयी हैं। वे मशीनें खराब न हो जाए, इसलिए वे लोग ज्यादा जल्दबाजी में हैं। सर, राष्ट्रपति शासन का जो extension लिया जा रहा है, मैं इस का इसलिए सपोर्ट करता हूँ क्योंकि वहां की स्थिति उतनी अच्छी नहीं है। सरकार उस पर नियंत्रण बनाए रखना चाहती है और जब भी अच्छी स्थिति आएगी वहां के election कराए जाएं।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** सर, इस तरह के allegation लगाना ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री साविर अली :** सर, वहां अकलियत के लोग भी रहते हैं। उस समय हम लोगों के रोजे का वक्त होता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नवंबर-दिसंबर में चुनाव के लिए उचित समय होगा। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** श्री गंगा चरण।

**श्री गंगा चरण** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बढ़ाए जाने का विरोध करता हूँ और मांग करता हूँ कि वहां जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव कराए जाएं।

सर, झारखंड की नक्सलवाद की समस्या देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है और इस नक्सलवाद को हम बंदूक या गोली से समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। सर, झारखंड एक आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। इस देश के मूल निवासी आदिवासी हैं, लेकिन आज देश की आजादी के 62 साल बाद भी हम आदिवासियों को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मुहैया नहीं करा पाए हैं। यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है कि उन्हें रोटी के लिए बंदूक उठानी पड़ रही है। उनके कमांडर-इन-चीफ

मात्र रोटी खिलाते हैं, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा देते हैं और उसके लिए वे बंदूक उठा लेते हैं व उनका साथ देते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस समस्या के निदान के लिए गंभीरता से विचार करें। झारखंड की गरीबी, भूख और आदिवासियों की बेरोजगारी मिटाने के साथ-साथ उनकी शिक्षा और मकान पर अधिक से अधिक बजट खर्च किया जाए।

सर, आज यह नक्सलवाद की समस्या झारखंड से बढ़ कर छत्तीसगढ़, आंध्र प्रदेश, यहां तक कि पूरे देश में फैलती जा रही है। हमारे इस ग्लोबल मार्केट में गरीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई बढ़ती चली जा रही है। एक तरफ अमीरों की संख्या बढ़ रही है तो दूसरी तरफ गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बढ़ रही है। आज गरीब लोग मजबूर होकर हथियार उठा रहे हैं। एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा जब गरीब के पेट की भूख उनके दिमाग में लग जाएगी तब वह कानून और कानून बनाने वाले, दोनों को खत्म कर देगी। आज न नेता सुरक्षित हैं और न ही अधिकारी सुरक्षित हैं। इस पर सदन को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। एक तरफ तो हम सेंसेक्स को देख रहे हैं कि सेंसेक्स बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम गरीबों को नहीं देख रहे हैं। कितने करोड़ों लोग आज फुटपाथ पर सोते हैं? कितने करोड़ों लोग आज भूख से आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं? कितने लोगों के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है? लोगों के पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। हम लोग तो मिनरल वाटर पीकर अपनी प्यास बुझाते हैं, लेकिन उन गरीबों के पीने के लिए पानी भी मुहैया नहीं होता है।

सर, गृह मंत्री जी अपने में मशगूल हैं, मुझे लगता है कि उन्हें हिंदी आती नहीं है और वह सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। सर, यह तो सदन का हनन है। मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ और वह ..... वह अपना पॉलिटिकल डिसकशन बाद में भी कर सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is listening.

**श्री गंगा चरण :** यस सर, थैंक यू। यह नक्सलवाद की समस्या गृह मंत्री जी के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। यह देश के लिए चुनौती है। नक्सलवाद से अभी एक एस.पी. और कितने लोग मारे गये! 30 लोग मारे गए। हमारे जवान रोज मारे जा रहे हैं, नेता मारे जा रहे हैं, नेताओं के परिवार के लोग मारे जा रहे हैं और हम लोग इस पर गंभीर नहीं हैं। यह नक्सलवाद एक दिन देश के लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती साबित होगा, क्योंकि गरीबों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ, आदिवासियों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ। हम सर्वदलीय लोगों को मिल कर, खास तौर से ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरा शांत रहिये प्लीज, सारे पॉलिटिशंस को मिल कर, सारे राजनीतिकों को मिल कर इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा। एक तरफ हम देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ भूख के कारण लोग हथियार उठा रहे हैं। आज यह नक्सलवाद की समस्या - मैं बुंदेलखंड का रहने वाला हूँ। वहां भी आदिवासी तथा गरीब हैं और लोग भूख से पीड़ित हैं। वहीं डाकू कल नक्सलवाद का चोला भी ओढ़ सकते हैं। इससे निपटने के लिए बंदूक जरूरी नहीं है। मिलिट्री और बंदूक के बल पर हम सबको मार नहीं सकते हैं, सबको नहीं दबा सकते हैं। हमें गरीबों की आवाज भी सुननी पड़ेगी। हम लोग यहां एयरकंडिशन में रहते हैं और उन गरीबों का दर्द भूल जाते हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि कुछ स्लम बस्तियों में कुछ मकान बनाये जाएं और हर एम.पी. को रोटेशन पर एक-एक महीने वहां रखा जाए, तब उन्हें पता चलेगा कि गरीबों का दर्द क्या होता है? गरीब अपना चूल्हा कैसे जलाते हैं? गरीब अपनी भूख कैसे मिटाते हैं? मिनिस्टर्स को भी वहां एक-एक महीने रखा जाए। यहां एयरकंडिशन बंगलों में रह कर ये उनका दर्द भूल रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** ओ.के.। बस-बस।

**श्री गंगा चरण :** काश, हमारे देश में एक माओवाद जैसी, नेपाल में एक क्रांति हुई है, हमारा देश भी अछूता नहीं रहेगा। आज हम माओवाद का विरोध कर रहे हैं। एक दिन गरीब अपने हाथ में बंदूक उठा लेगा और माओवाद आप

भारत में नहीं रोक सकते हैं। सर, इसलिए हमें इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा कि हम इन गरीबों की समस्या पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें। आज सरकार सेंसेक्स के आंकड़े देती है।...(समय की घंटी)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री गंगा चरण :** जी सर, मैं अभी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** पांच मिनट से ज्यादा हो गए।

**श्री गंगा चरण :** सर, यह सदन गरीबों की समस्याओं पर डिस्कशन के लिए बना है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, पार्टियों के मतभेद भुला कर नक्सलवाद पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। नक्सलवाद को यदि जड़ से समाप्त करना है...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** सुनिए, आप इसके लिए अलग से एक दूसरा नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री गंगा चरण :** हां सर, मैं इस पर अलग से एक नोटिस दूंगा। नक्सलवाद पर अलग से बहस होनी चाहिए। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बहुत ही संवेदनशील हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, take your seat.

**श्री गंगा चरण :** जब से यह गृह मंत्री बने हैं, हमारे भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए काफी गंभीर रहते हैं, लेकिन नक्सलवाद की समस्या बंदूक से नहीं दबायी जा सकती है।...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड में गरीबी, भूख और बेराजगारी दूर करने के लिए और वहां के आदिवासियों की शिक्षा पर खर्च करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक बजट दिया जाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, right before us, we have three points. One is the Resolution asking for the extension of the President's Rule, and, against that, there is another motion saying that it must be revoked. What is the meaning of both of these, I have not understood. If it is the need for election, the Home Minister is on record to say that soon after the monsoon, there would be elections. If you are asking for the revocation of the Proclamation, you are asking for the elections. And, the election would take place only after the monsoon. That is the meaning. Now, the reason as to why he should still not agree to us is simple. I have something to do with Jharkhand from the Party's side. It has nothing to do with the Parliamentary work. Since I am involved there for the last one year, I am well versed to speak on that. We have not dissolved the House because we don't want to throttle the democratic process.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN - *in the Chair*)

Today, there are 73 MLAs, elected by people. They have not yet given any kind of notice to the Governor to form government or have made any claims. That means that they still exist as far as Constitution is concerned but without government. The latest SC judgement, about which you have referred, refers to article 356 as far as dissolution of the House is concerned. That itself is a sufficient answer for me to say that the Governor today cannot recommend dissolution, or, the Central



Government should revoke the Rule, when there are 73 people still considering themselves as to whether they should go for government or not.

As far as Congress Party is concerned, we were never interested in it. There was nothing like a 'hidden agenda' because from day one, from 2002 till today, the legacy of all that has been said and done is there for us to see. The people there are disease-stricken, stunted, half-clothed, half-fed, whatever it is. Whose legacy is this? I would not like to take the names, because only the people in power have done that. I know there was one occasion when one Independent wanted to form the Government. How can you stop it when the Constitution does not speak of political parties in the Constitution? The cognizance of the parties had come through the Anti-Defection Act. But that is not in the Constitution. So, we cannot say 'no' when some Independent comes and says that he has the majority. After all, the Government is accountable to the House; that is why it had come. Yesterday, we had elections to Rajya Sabha. We have those two MPs here. We had 44 MLA's supporting the Congress candidate. That means we knew that we had the majority. It does not mean that we should make a claim. I mean, we are still thinking. But we say strong 'No', for one simple reason. Let us think of the people first — the perception of the people which you are trying to talk. You say, they are counting currency notes with some kind of machines or whatever. That is the perception of the people. They are making the mockery of democracy. Everybody has made it a fashion to criticize the politicians; everybody has made it a style to blame these people. Whatever it is, since we have to go in tune with them, we thought we would not stake a claim at all. At the same time when we are not making a claim, I cannot throttle other people's desires who are asking that there should be formation of the Government. But we say, 'No'. So, what we tried to do is let the Governor decide. But what you are asking is that it should be revoked or that there should be early elections. Let us take a decision on it right here. A strong decision has been taken by the Home Minister. He has said that we would have elections as early as possible. That ends the matter. So, there is no question of rejecting this resolution or accepting that resolution. The resolution today for the extension of President's rule is nothing but to seek another three months' time so that there is no vacuum there, and, some authority is in place which is accountable. ...(Time-bell)... Sir, I would not take up any other thing. But as far as the Budget is concerned, I will as third point say it in one word. The condition of people in Jharkhand is worst and beyond description. My friend from Bundelkhand, and, Ms. Sushila Tiriya have said it. I would hang my head in shame that today after sixty years of Independence, we have people suffering worst privations. None of us talked about it. She talked about those things. We are just talking about irrigation and all other things. Today, they don't have water to drink there. Sir, 1800 villages do not have even a well. These things have not been looked into. Therefore, what we are asking is a special package. I am not blaming BJP although my friend, Sabir Ali, said so. I would not say that. Please see the report of the Cabinet Secretary, Mr.

Chandrasekhar, which says that works granted from 2000-2007 have not been completed or have not been taken up. Whether you were in the Government or somebody else was in the Government, I am not blaming that. But the question today is that the condition of the people of Jharkhand is worse and that is what we must look into. Now when we are looking at the condition of the people of Jharkhand, we think, as far as my party is concerned or all allying parties are concerned, that, with your cooperation, our attention should be on ameliorating these condition of the people there.

Sir, monsoon is approaching. The moment it comes, the condition of houses will be such that nobody can stay there. Girls cannot walk up to schools because they are far away. Why can't we give bicycles to the girls who want to go to school? There should be some kind of incentive for them.

Sir, as far as the PDS is concerned, we, have not given them BPL cards at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: The Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Chandrasekhar, said that. But it is not the fault of the people. It is the fault of the administration. Sir, through you, I would request the Home Minister and the Finance Minister or whosoever the authority is, to declare or notify the forest areas as BPL areas, so that a man need not require a BPL card. If he has a residential certificate, he can go and collect his PDS ration. Let us do it on a war footing. Every village should have some water, whether it is treated or not. At least, let them have some water to drink, I know that everybody here has expressed the same concerns. I share those concerns.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he was not willing to speak on this subject. The Chair persuaded him. Now when the Chair is asking him to stop, he is not willing to stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, this is exactly the truth. Mr. Yechury always speaks the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** केशव राव जी, आप एक मिनट सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: He asked for it.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** केशव राव जी, आपने कहा कि आपके 44 विधायकों ने समर्थन देकर दो सांसदों को जिताया है, तो क्या आप सरकार बनाने जा रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आपके 44 विधायकों ने राज्य सभा के दो सदस्यों को जिता कर यहां पर भेजा है, तो क्या आप अभी एक पॉपुलर गवर्नमेंट बना लेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We should be able to finish the reply by five o' clock, पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**डा. के. केशव राव :** सर, मैं ऑनरेबल मैम्बर को यही कहना चाहूंगा कि जो भी प्रजा के लिए अच्छा होगा, उस गरीब के लिए अच्छा होगा, जिसकी आंखों का पानी आपको दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है, जिसका पेट जल रहा है, वह दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है, उसके लिए जो अच्छा होगा, वही करेंगे, शुक्रिया।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आज झारखंड पर यहां सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। जैसा कि बहुत से लोगों ने कहा, मैं भी वही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि झारखंड के विकास में सबसे बड़ी बाधा नक्सलवाद है और नक्सलवाद को चाहे प्यार-मोहब्बत से, चाहे दबाव डालकर, चाहे लालगढ़ के तरीके से और चाहे पंजाब में जैसे किया गया था, हल किया जाना चाहिए। एक समय पंजाब में ऐसा था कि लोग समझ नहीं रहे थे कि वह भारत में रहेगा या दूसरी जगह जाएगा, लेकिन उसको मुक्ति दिलाई गई। उसी तरीके से इस नक्सलवाद को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। सर, अभी मैं केवल झारखंड की बात कर रहा हूं। और जब तक यह समस्या दूर नहीं होगी, वहां का विकास बिल्कुल नहीं हो पाएगा। वहां की कानून और व्यवस्था बहुत खराब है। कल भी वहां पर एक व्यापरी किडनैप हुआ है। मैं आपको यह बात भी बताना चाहूंगा कि वहां इतने खनिज पदार्थ हैं, जो पूरे भारत में नहीं हैं, लेकिन आज सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ कोई प्रदेश है, तो वह झारखंड है। राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति की कमी की वजह से वहां का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। वहां जल्द से जल्द चुनाव कराने चाहिए और नई सरकार वहां आनी चाहिए।

सर, वहां गरीबी इतनी है कि मुझे जब वहां जाने का मौका मिला, तो मैंने देखा कि लिमिट है वहां गरीबी की! सड़कें ऐसी हैं कि 15 से 20 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से ज्यादा आप गाड़ी नहीं चला सकते ! बड़का काना से टाटानगर तक की जो सड़क है, केवल वह सड़क वहां कायदे की है, बाकी सब बिल्कुल बंजर की तरह हैं।

इसी प्रकार से वहां पर बिजली की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां पर जो विकास कार्य हैं, राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति की कमी की वजह से वे पूरे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। वह भारत का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश बन सकता है। सर, किसी ज़माने में शारजाह और दुबई में खजूर के अलावा कुछ पैदा नहीं होता था लेकिन वहां पर लोगों ने मेहनत की। आज शारजाह में अंगूर पैदा होते हैं, वहां पर क्रिकेट मैच खेला जाता है। इसी प्रकार दुबई ने कितनी तरक्की की, वह हम सब लोग जानते हैं। इसलिए यहां पर बैठे सभी माननीय सदस्य - चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले हों या उधर के बैठने वाले हों - सब ईमानदारी के साथ, इच्छाशक्ति के साथ काम करें। यहां पर गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, बड़े-बड़े नेता बैठे हुए हैं, वे सब मिलकर वहां पर नक्सलवाद को खत्म करके उसे भारत की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने का काम करें। अगर हम भारत के सभी प्रदेशों में इच्छा शक्ति के साथ काम करेंगे तभी हमारे भारत का विकास हो सकता है। महोदय, नक्सलवाद भारत को दीमक की तरह खा रहा है इसलिए इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। यह भारत के विकास में बहुत बड़ी दीवार बना हुआ है। इस पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : सर, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। इसके साथ-साथ मैं मैडम रिबैलो जी को, जिन्होंने हिन्दी में भाषण दिया है, धन्यवाद देता हूं। उनकी भाषा अंग्रेजी है लेकिन बहुत बढ़िया ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने थोड़ा भाषण हिन्दी में दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप झारखंड पर आइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : हो गया। अब बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन** (केरल) : उनको तो धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं, बाकी लोगों को धन्यवाद नहीं देंगे। ये क्या discrimination है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो discrimination है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : अब हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप भाषण दीजिए न।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, जो झारखंड का बजट है, उस पर मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार का जब बंटवारा हुआ तो लोग गोल्ड रश के लिए चले। वह गोल्ड रश था। लोगों ने सोचा कि हम झारखंड में जाएंगे, बढ़िया मंत्री बनेंगे और झारखंड का विकास करेंगे। वहां लड़ाई मुख्य मंत्री की है। लड़ाई एमपी वगैरह की नहीं है, एमपी वगैरह तो चुनकर चले आए। वह पैसा कमाने का मैदान है। महोदय, पता नहीं क्यों जय प्रकाश जी ने कहा कि हमें पैकेज चाहिए। अरे भाई, हम बिहार के लोगों को तो आलू और बालू मिली है, आपको सारी सम्पत्ति वहां पर मिल गई - वहां पर कोयेल की खान मिल गई, वहां अभ्रक की खान मिल गई, वहां लोहे की खान मिल गई, आप टाटा-बाटा सब उधर ही ले गए। पैकेज आपको क्यों मिलेगा? पैकेज तो हमें मिलना चाहिए। जो आपने कहा था कि बिहार को पैकेज देंगे, बिहार को वह पैकेज दिया ही नहीं। आप तो पैकेज की मांग कर रहे हैं। सर, हमारे रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने कहा कि वहां पर नोट गिनने की मशीन है। मैं भी उन्हें endorse करता हूं। सचमुच जो हमारी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ के लोग हैं, उन्होंने अच्छा काम नहीं किया। वहां पर 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा गरीब लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं। उनके पास अभी रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, अभी भी उनके बदन पर पूरे कपड़े नहीं हैं। वहां पर महिलाएं पूरे कपड़े नहीं ओढ़ती हैं, यह मैं आपको बता रहा हूं। आज से चालीस-पचास साल पहले हमारा बचपन वहां गुजरा। मैं हजारीबाग में रहता था इसलिए मुझे मालूम है। वहां पर आज भी वही स्थिति है। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि टाटा का जो एरिया है, उस एरिया में पीने का पानी तो है लेकिन टाटा के एरिया के बाहर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पर लोग गड्डे का पानी पीते हैं, वहां पर चापाकल भी नहीं लगा हुआ है। सर, हमारे भाई श्री जय प्रकाश जी ने कहा कि आप लालगढ़ की तरह ऑपरेशन करिए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूं। हम लोग समाजवादी लोग हैं। आप मार नहीं सकते हैं। जिसके अंदर मामला खोपड़ी के अंदर घुस गया है, जो गरीबी और अमीरी की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले लोग हैं...। तो वे लोग आपके मारने से, बंदूक के मारने से सुधरने वाले नहीं हैं। आपने यह भी कहा, जो मुझको बहुत अच्छा लगा कि जयप्रकाश जी के तरीके से जो लोग रिजिलियन हो गए हैं, जो तरक्की में बाधा डालकर रखते हैं, सड़कें बनने में बाधा डालते हैं, तो उन लोगों को समझाने की जरूरत है। अगर लालगढ़ की तरह राकेट से उनको मारेंगे तथा अर्द्धसैनिकों से उनको कुचलेंगे, उनके घरों का नाश करेंगे, तो, सर, पुरानी कहावत है कि जब राक्षस मरते हैं तो उनके खून से दस राक्षस बनते हैं। यह समझिए, सर, ऐसा नहीं है कि वह राक्षसी खत्म हो जाती है। अगर आप एक नक्सलाइट को मारेंगे तो उसके बदले 10 नक्सलाइट फिर पैदा हो जाएंगे। नक्सलाइट खत्म होने वाली चीज नहीं है। आपको इस समस्या का समाधान निकालना पड़ेगा। गरीबी का नाम नक्सलाइट है, अभाव का नाम नक्सलाइट है। नक्सलाइट का मतलब होता है गरीब लोग। वे बाहर के लोग नहीं हैं, वे विदेशी नहीं हैं, वे हमारे ही भारत माता के सपूत हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं, गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनकी समस्या के बारे में समाधान निकालिए, जरूर निकालिए। नक्सलाइट पूरी एक समस्या है और वही अवरोध है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं जो गोल्ड रश है वहां तो एम.पी. चुनने का है, हमारे एम.पी. चुनकर आ गए, शिबू सोरेन जी के लड़के यहां पर आ गए, लेकिन जब वे मुख्य मंत्री बने तो उनको किस तरह से डिमॉरलाइज करके हटाने का काम किया, उनको किस तरह हराने का काम किया और क्या-क्या नहीं किया। वहां की लड़ाई लड़ने वाला शिबू सोरेन, वहां का अकेला बादशाह था, जिन्होंने झारखंड को अलग राज्य बनवाया। इनके मन में सपना था कि झारखंड के आदिवासियों को हम आगे बढ़ाएंगे, उनको गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर करेंगे, लेकिन नहीं हुआ। हमारे जो दिक्कू लोग हैं उन्होंने शिबू सोरेन जैसे बादशाह को भी डिमॉरलाइज करके उनको जेल भिजवाया, उनको मुख्य मंत्री पद से हटाया तथा उनके खिलाफ सारा काम किया। इसलिए मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में जरूर विचार करना चाहिए, नक्सलाइट के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए। अगर उनके बारे में विचार नहीं करेंगे, तो झारखंड में कभी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। यहां का सब लोहा, सोना वगैरह खत्म होने वाला है। और फिर इसको दिक्कू लोग लूटकर ले जाएंगे तथा आदिवासी ऐसे ही रह जाएंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

**श्री हेमन्त सोरेन (झारखंड) :** धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। आज इस सदन में मेरा पहला भाषण है। आज सदन में प्रस्तुत हुए झारखंड का बजट और राष्ट्रपति शासन की समयावधि बढ़ाने के मुद्दे पर मैं उसके समर्थन पर कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ। यहां बहुत सारी बातें हमारे सीनियर लीडर्स ने कही हैं। निश्चित रूप से सभी लोगों का दर्द झारखंड राज्य के लिए है। आज इस सदन में बैठने के बाद सुबह से मैं झारखंड के विषय पर सुन रहा हूँ और अंदर ही अंदर ऐसी तकलीफ महसूस कर रहा हूँ कि उस राज्य को लूटने खसोटने का काम सदियों से चलता रहा और आज भी इस सदन में झारखंड नाम के एक व्यक्ति को टेबल पर रखा गया है और उसका ऑपरेशन किया जा रहा है। मुझे आज इस बहस से उम्मीद है कि निश्चित रूप से हम लोग कोई अच्छे निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे। आज राज्य की स्थिति निश्चित रूप से काफी दयनीय है। इस राज्य को अलग हुए आठ साल हो गए हैं। इन आठ साल में वहां पर पांच साल एन.डी.ए. की सरकार रही। एन.डी.ए. सरकार के कार्यकाल की स्थिति पर क्या कहा जाए, शायद उस पर बहुत लम्बी चर्चा हो सकती है, जिसका नतीजा हम लोग भुगत रहे हैं। उसके बाद वहां पर यू.पी.ए. की सरकार आई। पहले जब वहां सरकार बनी, उस राज्य में कोई नीति नहीं थी, कोई नियम-कानून नहीं था। उसका नतीजा है कि आज नक्सलवाद इस मुकाम पर आकर खड़ा हो गया है। वहां पर भुखमरी की स्थिति बढ़ गई, कोई वहां पर कम्पनी इन्वेस्ट करने नहीं आई, कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बनी। जैसे ही हम लोगों ने यूपीए गठबंधन के साथ वहां पर सरकार बनाई, यूपीए गठबंधन के तहत वहां पर नीतियां बननी चालू हुईं, यूपीए गठबंधन के ही समय वहां पर पुनर्वास नीति बनी, औद्योगिक नीति लागू की गई। चूंकि इतनी चरमराई हुई वहां की स्थिति रही कि पूरे सिस्टम को ठीक करने में समय लगता है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। मैंने वहां की स्थिति को बहुत करीब से देखा है, शायद उसके बारे में कुछ गिने-चुने लोग ही जानते हैं। हम लोग एक आंदोलनकारी संगठन से आते हैं। हमने गरीबी देखी है, जंगल देखा है, जमीन देखी है, नदी-नाले देखे हैं, वहां का शायद कोई ऐसा रास्ता न हो, जिससे हम परिचित न हों। विकास का रास्ता क्या हो सकता है, इसका मूलभूत तरीका भी हम लोगों को पता है। उसको सुधारने के लिए समय मिला था और उसमें सुधार किया भी जा रहा था, लेकिन राजनीतिक समय बदला, सरकार उलट-पुलट गई, सरकार गिर गई और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ। फिर भी, इन छह महीनों में हमने बहुत सारी चीजों को देखा, समझा और हम लोगों ने इन छह महीनों में सरकार के बहुत सारे कार्यों को देखा, चाहे स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम सड़क योजना हो, उसमें भी काफी वृद्धि हुई है, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में भी कोई वृद्धि हुई है और हमारी शिक्षा में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, हैल्थ में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इन सब में उतनी संतोषजनक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, जितनी कि होनी चाहिए, यह मैं मानता हूँ। इसके लिए वहां पर एक सशक्त सरकार की जरूरत है। वह सरकार चाहे किसी की हो, चाहे वहां पर यूपीए की सरकार आए, चाहे वहां पर एनडीए की सरकार आए, लेकिन उस राज्य को एक मजबूत सरकार की जरूरत है।

आज देश में लोग उस राज्य को सोने की चिड़िया के नाम से जानते हैं। वहां के लोग हर तरीके से कटोचे गए। औद्योगिक घरानों के द्वारा कटोचे गए, वहां के नक्सलियों के द्वारा कटोचे गए या वहां के जो भी उद्योगपति लोग हैं, उनके द्वारा कटोचे गए। जब भारत आजाद हुआ, देश की बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां अलग-अलग राज्यों में बनीं। उसमें से हमारे राज्य झारखंड में भी एचएससी जैसी बड़ी कम्पनी बनी, जिसको लोग मदर फैक्टरी कहते हैं। बोकारो स्टील प्लांट बना, टाटा स्टील प्लांट बना, लेकिन इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां होने के बावजूद भी मात्र तीन करोड़ की आज की जनसंख्या, उस समय वहां की जनसंख्या क्या होगी, इससे अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। वहां के लोग

दिन-ब-दिन गरीब होते चले गए। मुझे यह लगता है कि निश्चित रूप से वहां के आदिवासी, मूलवासी की मानसिकता को जानने की जरूरत है। जब तक हम उनकी वास्तविक स्थिति, उनकी कल्चर, उनका रहन-सहन, उनकी सोसायटी को नहीं जानेंगे, तब तक चाहे हम उनके लिए कोई उद्योग भी खड़ा कर देते हैं, तो शायद उससे भी उनका भला नहीं हो सकता है। वहां पर 80 प्रतिशत लोग किसान हैं। अगर हम वहां पर कोई हाईटेक प्लांट लगाते हैं, तो वहां के कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि किसी व्यक्ति को रोजगार मिल सकता है। वहां पर पिछले 10-15 साल पहले का एक बिहार sponge iron खुला हुआ है, उसमें मात्र सात सौ या आठ सौ लोग काम करते हैं। उसने बहुत ज्यादा जमीन एक्वायर कर रखी है जिसकी वजह से बहुत लोग बेघर हो रहे हैं। उसके पॉल्यूशन से वहां के लोगों की खेती खराब हो रही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कम शब्दों में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं, चूंकि समय भी बहुत कम है। वैसे भी हमारे झारखंड राज्य को चाहे अनचाहे सभी राजनैतिक दलों को इच्छा-शक्ति जगाने की जरूरत है। आज वह राज्य पूरे देश को काफी आमदनी दे रहा है और देश को काफी रिसोर्स भी दे रहा है। वहां के लोगों की स्थिति पर विचार करना हम लोगों का काम है और हमारे वरिष्ठ लोगों का भी काम है। इससे वहां के लोगों का विकास संभव हो सकेगा। मैं आज इस सदन में झारखंड को एक आदर्श राज्य बनाने के लिए, एक विशेष पैकेज दिए जाने के लिए आग्रह करता हूं, ताकि उस राज्य का विकास हो सके। मैं, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** उपसभापति महोदय, झारखंड का एक Resolution, एक Motion और Budget है, इन तीनों पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, मैं सुबह से इस चर्चा को सुन रहा था। मैं झारखंड का सांसद हूं और मैंने यहां पर सबके भाषण सुने हैं। सबने इसको अपने-अपने तरीकों से एनालाइज किया है। झारखंड का बनना व गठन होना, वहां के लोगों की इच्छा की पूर्ति थी। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता हेमन्त सोरेन, झारखंड आंदोलन के एक वरिष्ठ नेता हैं और सिब्बू सोरेन जी से सुपुत्र हैं। उन्होंने यहां पर गंभीरता से अपनी बात रखने की कोशिश की है। महोदय, 80 के दशक में सरकार ने ऐसा महसूस किया कि पंचायती राज लागू करना चाहिए। वैसे तो पंचायती राज को लागू करना स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का पहला सपना था और वे पंचायती राज को स्वराज के नाम पर परिपूर्ण करना चाहते थे, लेकिन उनका वह सपना अधूरा रह गया। 24 अप्रैल, 1993 को भारतीय संविधान का 73वां अमेंडमेंट पास हुआ और लागू हुआ। उसमें एक अलग चैप्टर, पार्ट-9 सिर्फ पंचायती राज के ऊपर लागू किया गया। हमारा झारखंड एक राज्य तो बन गया, पर पंचायतों के चुनाव नहीं हुए। 6 महीने पूर्व राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने हेतु, जब सदन में प्रोक्लेमेशन के लिए आया था और जब इसको अनुमति दे रहे थे, तो उस वक्त मैंने सोचा था कि शायद राष्ट्रपति शासन में लोगों की राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति को पूरा करने के लिए कम से कम पंचायतों के चुनाव करा दिए जाएंगे, लेकिन वे नहीं हुए। हर महीने, हर 15 दिन में और हर हफ्ते में लोग सपने देखते रहे कि सरकार बन रही है या सरकार नहीं बन रही है, विधान सभा टूट रही है या नहीं टूट रही है, इसी तरह से 6 महीने गुजर गए। कभी-कभी लोग कहने लगते हैं कि साहब, फलां राज अच्छा था, फलां राज खराब है। मैं किसी भी तरह के क्रिटिसिज्म में नहीं पड़ना चाहता कि कौन सा राज अच्छा था और कौन सा राज खराब था। फंडामेंटल राइट्स के साथ-साथ डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स की जब डिमांड की और भारत में वे डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स दिए गए, तो पार्लियामेंट मिली, विधान सभाएं मिलीं और उसके बाद गांवों में पंचायती राज की स्थापना की कल्पना संविधान में संशोधन करके परिपूर्ण हुई। उसके साथ-साथ क्या है, कैसा है?

अगर आप इसके मापदंड में देखें, तो पाएंगे कि हमारे यहां पर रेवेन्यू विलेजस करीब 23,000 हैं। एक भी ग्राम पंचायत नहीं है, ग्राम सभा नहीं है। 24 जिले हैं, परन्तु कोई जिला परिषद नहीं है। चिरागी विलेज, जहां पर कहीं टिमटिमाती हुईं डिबरी जलती है, उसको भी चिरागी विलेज कहा जाता है, वह रिवेन्यू गांव नहीं है। 32,000 के करीब गांव हैं, उनका भी कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव नहीं है। हम बात कर रहे हैं कि खाली हाथ में ए.के.47 क्यों आ रही है? खाली हाथों में ग्रेनेड क्यों आ रहा है? विचारधारा क्यों बदल रही है? क्योंकि विकास नहीं पहुंच रहा है। उनका कोई बोलने वाला प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, जो विचार करे या बात करे। महोदय, जनसंख्या के हिसाब से यदि देखा जाए तो आज की डेट में झारखंड की जनसंख्या करीब 3 करोड़ 6 लाख है। आज की डेट के हिसाब से इतनी जनसंख्या है। वहां पर 81 विधान सभा क्षेत्र हैं। आज की डेट के हिसाब से छत्तीसगढ़ की जनसंख्या 2.36 करोड़ है। वहां के विधान सभा क्षेत्र 90 हैं। उत्तराखंड की जनसंख्या .97 करोड़ है। वहां के विधान सभा क्षेत्र 70 हैं। हम संविधान में कहते हैं कि सभी को संवैधानिक अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। सबको गणतांत्रिक अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। ये जो चार सीढ़ियां हैं, पंचायत, ग्राम पंचायत से जिला परिषद, जिला परिषद से विधानसभा और विधानसभा से लेकर लोक सभा या राज्य सभा तक, इन सीढ़ियों में तो नीचे पैर कटे हुए हैं। विकास का पुतला कैसे खड़ा होगा? विकास कैसे होगा? आज सुबह हमारे विद्वान गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि मानसून समाप्त होने के बाद चुनाव कराए जाएंगे। मानसून आएगा, नहीं आएगा, पता नहीं है। वह आएगा कि नहीं आएगा पता नहीं है। हो सकता है देर से आए, हो सकता है कि देर से आएगा तो देर से जाएगा भी। जो देर से आएगा, वह देर से जाएगा। जब देर से जाएगा तो पीरियड और भी बढ़ जाएगा। हमारी जो आशा है, आकांक्षा है, वह अधुरी रह जाएगी। मुझे मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य और उन्हीं की पार्टी के सांसद केशव राव जी के वक्तव्य में बड़ा पार्थक्य दिखा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे साथ 44 आदमी हैं। हम वही करेंगे जो वहां के भले के लिए होगा। भला क्या, आप कल ही खड़े कर दीजिए, सरकार बन जाएगी। मैं कहना हूँ कि आप अगर सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं तो सरकार बना दीजिए। सरकार बनाकर पंचायत का भी चुनाव करा दीजिए। फरवरी, 2010 में वैसे भी विधानसभा के चुनाव होने हैं, किंतु आप विप्रांति रखकर वहां के लोगों को असमंजस में मत रखिए। जब कभी भी इस सदन में विधान सभा भंग करके या विधान सभा को सस्पेंड करके - पहले विधान सभा भंग हुआ करती थी, बोम्मई केस की जजमेंट होने के बाद भंग नहीं होती, सस्पेंड होती हैं और राष्ट्रपति शासन लगता है। हमारे विद्वान गृह मंत्री जी पहले भी 80 के दशक में कई बार पंजाब, असम या जम्मू-कश्मीर का मुद्दा लेकर इस सदन में आए और यहां के अनुमोदन कराकर ले गए। एक डेमोक्रेटिक नॉर्म्स को मानने वाले इंसान के लिए या डेमोक्रेटिक नॉर्म्स को मानने वाली पार्टियों को बड़ा कष्ट होता है, जो सब तरफ बैठते हैं, उनको बड़ा कष्ट होता है कि उनके अधिकारों का हनन करके राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो रहा है। रास्ता ढूँढा जाता है। शान्ति से चुनाव होकर कैसे एक पॉपुलर गवर्नमेंट बने, हमारी वह कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, अभी कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी झारखंड गए थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पहला वाकया है। मेरे स्मरण में नहीं आता कि इसके पहले कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी ने जाकर 20 सचिवों की मीटिंग की हो।...(व्यवधान)... यह second time है, during the regime, during the Governor's rule, उन्होंने मीटिंग की और मीटिंग करके उसमें जो रास्ता निकाला, उन्होंने क्या recommendation दी, वह हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। हमें पता भी नहीं कि उन्होंने क्या देखा, क्या पाया और क्या कहा। अखबारों में bits-bits छपे। मैं उन अखबारों पर नहीं जाता। बेहतर होगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय उस रिपोर्ट को भी हम लोगों के सामने रखते। जब 2000 में झारखंड का निर्माण हुआ, गठन हुआ और अब

तक क्या उपलब्धियां हुईं, वे सामने आतीं, तो हम उस पर भी बहस कर सकते थे, पर सबसे बड़ी कमी यह रही है कि पंचायतों का चुनाव नहीं हो सका। विकास को गांवों तक और last rung of the society तक पहुंचाने के लिए एक ही रास्ता है कि पंचायतों का चुनाव होना चाहिए। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि जिस समय आप विधान सभा का चुनाव करें, साथ में पंचायत का और जिला परिषद् का भी चुनाव करा दें, जिससे वहां वाकई सच्ची, पॉपुलर गवर्नमेंट आ सके। यह जो सीट के ऊपर मतभेद है, जब Jharkhand Autonomous Council बनाई गई थी, तो एक विधान सभा सीट को दो हिस्सों में बांट दिया गया था। आज 81 मैम्बर्स हैं, उस समय JAC के 162 मैम्बर्स हुआ करते थे। अगर इसके बारे में भी सोचे कि पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से एक-एक असंबली कंस्टीच्यूएंसी 100-100 किलोमीटर लम्बी है, जब आप संख्या बढ़ाएं, तो यह ध्यान न दें कि चुनाव को लेट करने के लिए कुछ करें। आप जिस समयावधि के अन्दर चुनाव कराने जा रहे हैं, अगर उसी के अन्दर यह बदलाव ला सकें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि आप झारखंड की जनता के साथ न्याय कर सकेंगे। विकास का पैसा चाहे दिल्ली से जाता हो, चाहे रांची से निकलता हो, वह अन्तिम पुरुष और अन्तिम चिरागी गांव तक पहुंच सकेगा, मैं यही उम्मीद करता हूं। आपने मुझे बोलने का वक्त दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank hon. Members who have participated in this rather long debate on a very short Resolution. I can understand the anguish and concern of Members, especially those representing the State of Jharkhand. I share them.

Sir, I first came to this House with the Resolution to approve the proclamation imposing President's Rule that was approved by this House on 26.02.2009. Under the Bommai judgement, the House could not have been dissolved before the proclamation was approved. After 26.02.2009, there was a choice of either allowing some time for the House that was in suspended animation to be able to throw up a new Government, or, dissolving the House. At that time, let us recall, there was no unanimity of opinion that the House should be dissolved immediately after 26.02.2009. Efforts were made by several political parties — and I can say with a certain degree of confidence, not the Congress Party — to try and form a Government. That effort did not succeed. In the meanwhile, on the 2nd of March, if I remember right, the Election Commission announced the schedule for the Parliament elections. Therefore, the question of holding Assembly Elections in Jharkhand along with Parliament elections did not arise at that time. We did not have enough time to evolve a consensus among political parties, dissolve the House and hold Assembly elections along with Parliament elections. The Parliament elections have now thrown up a new Central Government. We assumed office on the 22nd of May; a Government has been formed, and I have come to the House at the earliest opportunity, in the first Session of Parliament to say we will hold elections in Jharkhand at the earliest opportunity. But, whether we keep the House under suspended animation or whether we dissolve the House, it is necessary to extend President's Rule. In fact, I heard a AIADMK interpretation of the Constitution, which I don't understand. He said, you dissolve the House, and then go for an election. But, even if we agree to dissolve the House, we must extend President's Rule. So, all that this Resolution says is, please extend President's Rule, and you have my word that



we will hold elections, as early as possible. We will write to the Election Commission to fix the date for elections, and I am confident they will fix the date for elections, as early as possible. And, when elections are announced, the House will be dissolved. In the meanwhile, there is only a Governor's administration there, with three Advisors. Members have repeatedly pointed out that large parts of Jharkhand are under the influence or control of the Naxalites, there must be some people's representatives for sometime, at least, to voice the grievances of the people. These representatives today effectively or ineffectively will be able to voice the grievances of the people. There are 30 from the BJP; there are 17 from the JMM; there are only 9 from the Congress. Let them try, at their best, to be able to voice the grievances of the people, even to the Governor's administration. But the moment elections are announced by the Election Commission, the House will be dissolved and elections will be held. Let there be no apprehension. I can say on behalf of the Congress Party, I have the authority of the Congress President to say the Congress Party will take no steps to form any Government there. In fact, there have been four Governments in Jharkhand since 2000. Now, I want everybody to take this in the right spirit. There have been four Chief Ministers. It so happened that all four Chief Ministers are now Members of the Lok Sabha. Three of them are products from the BJP *biradari*. No Minister in Jharkhand, ever since it was formed, has come from the Congress Party. No Chief Minister has come from the Congress Party. If good work had been done in Jharkhand — and nobody seems to think that good work has been done in Jharkhand. If good work has been done in Jharkhand, you are welcome to take the credit. But, if bad things have been done in Jharkhand, you must have the courage to take the blame also. I am not making any judgement out of it. I said, if good work has been done, please take the credit.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): ...that is because of your miniscule presence in the State. It is like the BJP saying, 'I don't have a former Chief Minister from Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: And you will never have in the future also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You don't have strength in Jharkhand.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The point is, we are trying to do our best and I can confess, I have not been able to pay special attention to Jharkhand mainly because of the Parliament elections. But, now in the time between today and the date elections will be held, I will try to pay a little more attention to Jharkhand to see if some things can be set right. A number of Members who are acquainted with the matters there pointed out a number of deficiencies. I will do my best to see whether the administration can be toned up, bring some relief to the people until elections are held and a popular Government is thrown up.

Sir, it is not correct to say that nothing has been done in President's Rule. A number of steps have been taken. On the law and order side, 88 new police stations have been created. In 97 police stations on the Naxalite affected areas, we have provided buildings, vehicles, better communication, construction of barracks, toilets.

In the special branch, we have appointed 1,750 people. 14 additional companies have been raised in the Jharkhand armed police. The *jharkhand.net* now connects all the police stations in Jharkhand. More constables have been raised. The police to population ratio is now 146 constables to 1 lakh population. We have increased the Budget for police force from Rs.590 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.1,100 crores in 2008-09. The revenue collections have improved. The implementation of the Plan has improved; for example, in 2004-05, the Plan expenditure as a proportion of Plan size was only 56.7 per cent; in 2008-09, it has increased to 83.37 per cent on a larger Plan size of Rs.8,015 crores.

Sir, we have also taken a number of developmental measures. For example, we have approved the Suwali Irrigation Scheme for Rs.88.56 crores. We have set up the Jharkhand State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation. We have approved Rs.855 crores rehabilitation package for the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), which will revive HEC and enable the Jharkhand Government to take back 2,342 acres of surplus that is not used by HEC.

On the Budget side, we have a larger Budget for 2009-10. The Plan outlay is Rs.9,555 crores. 59 per cent of the total Plan expenditure is revenue and 41 per cent is capital. Central assistance is expected to be about Rs.3,047 crores. Jharkhand still has a revenue surplus. So, I do not think we need to get too worried about because Jharkhand still has a revenue surplus. If it has an overall fiscal deficit, it is because of the capital expenditure. I think, Jharkhand can still be put on the path of growth and development provided the people of Jharkhand, as I sincerely hope they will, throw up a strong, stable Government. Whichever party gets the mandate in Jharkhand must learn to govern. Unfortunately, every Chief Minister, who has been in Jharkhand, has been played by dissidents, horse-trading, floor crossing, as a result of which, Governments have been unstable and weak.

It is my sincere hope that the people of Jharkhand will vote wisely, elect a stable and strong Government and then we will have a five-year period of stability, growth and development in Jharkhand.

With these words, Sir, I, once again, request the House to unanimously pass the Resolution. I request the hon. Member, who wants to disapprove it, not to press for disapproval and to pass the Resolution unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Resolution moved by Shri P. Chidambaram to vote.

The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th January, 2009 in respect of the State of Jharkhand, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 19th July, 2009."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since the Statutory Resolution has been adopted, I am not putting the Motion moved by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to vote.

I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Jharkhand Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2009-10 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned. The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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#### STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

##### **Prime Minister's visits to Italy from 8-10 July, and to France and Egypt from 13-17 July, 2009.**

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I returned earlier today from visits to France and Egypt. Before that I had visited Italy for the G-8/G-5 Summit meetings.

Meetings of the G-8 and G-5 countries have become an annual feature. The agenda for this year's meetings was wide ranging, but the main focus was on the ongoing global economic and financial slowdown. The developing countries have been the most affected by the global financial and economic crisis. I stressed the importance of a concerted and well-coordinated global response to address systemic failures and to stimulate the real economy. There is a need to maintain adequate flow of finance to the developing countries and to keep markets open by resisting protectionist pressures.

As a responsible member of the international community, I conveyed to the G-8 and G-5 countries that we recognise our obligation to preserve and protect our environment but climate change cannot be addressed by perpetuating the poverty of the developing countries. I presented India's Action Plan on Climate Change and the eight National Missions which we have set up in this regard. We are willing to do more provided there are credible arrangements to provide both additional financial support as well as technological transfers from developed to developing countries.

India's participation as guest of honour at the French National Day was an honour and a matter of pride for us all. I wish to share with the hon. Members the pride I felt to see the brave men of our

Armed Forces from all three services leading the French National Day parade. We have a strategic partnership with France. In this spirit, in our discussions, President Sarkozy and I reviewed the entire range of our bilateral cooperation including counter-terrorism and defence cooperation. President Sarkozy was categorical in asserting that France is ready for full civilian nuclear cooperation with India.

In Egypt, I participated in the 15th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement. NAM is the powerful voice of almost two-third of the world's nations. I recalled what Pandit Nehru had said about NAM being a moral force in global affairs. The Summit called for bringing decision-making processes in the international system, including the UN and international financial institutions, in tune with contemporary realities. I am glad that our views found widespread resonance and that the Summit heeded our call to strongly condemn international terrorism.

On the sidelines of the Summit, I met with the Presidents of Egypt, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the Palestinian National Authority, and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal and Pakistan. I found a uniform desire among all these countries to further enhance their relations with India. During my meeting with Prime Minister Gilani of Pakistan yesterday, we discussed the present condition of India-Pakistan relations, its future potential and the steps that are necessary to enable us to realise the potential.

I conveyed to him the strong sentiments of the people of India over the issue of terrorism, especially the terrorist attacks in Mumbai. We are reviewing the dossier of investigations into these attacks which Pakistan has provided to us. I also conveyed to Prime Minister Gilani that sustained, effective and credible action needs to be taken not only to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, but also to shut down the operations of terrorist groups so as to prevent any future attacks.

It has been and remains our consistent position that the starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfilment of their commitment, in letter and spirit, not to allow their territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India.

Prime Minister Gilani assured me that Pakistan will do everything in its power to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks to justice. He also told me that there is consensus in Pakistan against the activities of these terrorist groups, that strong action is being taken and that this is in Pakistan's own interest. The distinguished parliamentarians from different parties who accompanied the Pakistan Prime Minister also said to me that there was political consensus in Pakistan on this issue.

As the Joint Statement says, action on terrorism should not be linked to the composite dialogue process, and, therefore, cannot await other developments. It was agreed that the two countries will share real time, credible and actionable information on any future terrorist threats.

Whether, when and in what form we broaden the dialogue with Pakistan will depend on future developments. For the present, we have agreed that the Foreign Secretaries will meet as often as necessary and report to the two Foreign Ministers who will meet on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly.

5.00 P.M.

As I have said before in this House, India seeks cooperative relations with Pakistan, and engagement is the only way forward to realise the vision of a stable and prosperous South Asia living in peace and amity. We are willing to go more than half way provided Pakistan creates the conditions for a meaningful dialogue. I hope that there is forward movement in the coming months.

I have returned home convinced that these interactions with world leaders have served to further advance India's interests.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY (THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am sure the Prime Minister on both his visits had a very fruitful discussion with various heads of Government and the multilateral meetings that he attended. I note that in the Statement of the Prime Minister which was made in the House today, the hon. Prime Minister has said and I am just quoting two sentences from the statement, "I also conveyed to Prime Minister Gilani that sustained, effective and credible action needs to be taken not only to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, but also to shut down the operations of terrorist groups so as to prevent any future attacks." The Prime Minister correctly notes, and I say correctly notes, "it has been and remains our consistent position that the starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is the fulfilment of their commitment in letter and spirit not to allow their territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India." We have in the past, Sir, taken a position that our national stand is against cross border terrorism emanating from Pakistan. We have used expressions like State sponsored terrorism. We have said that we will not expect terrorism to become an instrument of State policy or that Pakistani soil is used by either State actors or non-State actors for engineering any form of terrorist attacks on India.

That has been our national concern. Now, all this appears somewhat inconsistent with what is stated in the Indo-Pak Joint Statement where it is mentioned and I quote it from the Statement, "Both Prime Ministers recognise that the dialogue is the only way forward. Action on terrorism should not be linked to a composite dialogue process and these should not be bracketed." Are we, therefore, to expect, in view of this Joint Statement that this de-bracketing of terrorism or action on terrorism, which has been done from the composite dialogue process, even if non-cooperation in the matter of action against terrorism is to continue, even if the non-co-operation in the matter of bringing the perpetrators of the crime on 26/11 in Mumbai is to continue, even if the State actors or non-State actors in Pakistan continue to misuse Pakistani soil for perpetrating terrorist attacks on India, all this is going to be now delinked from the composite dialogue process? The explanation which the hon. Prime Minister has given to the House today seems directly in the face of what is in the Declaration. They too seems patently inconsistent with each other. After all, India's national commitment is not going to be a statement made internally in India. But, after all, it is also going to be a Joint Declaration which India and Pakistan made. So, which of these two appears to be correct?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have two points of clarification from the hon. Prime Minister's Statement.

Sir, the first one concerns the remarks he made on his participation as the Guest of Honour in the French National Day. Not only all of us, but the whole of India proud of the recognition that was accorded to India, We are all proud because, I think, modern democracy owes a lot to the French Revolution. In that sense also, it has been very nice to see our Prime Minister there. In that context, at the end of the paragraph, he said, "President Sarkozy was categorical in asserting that France is ready for full civil nuclear co-operation with India." Sir, it is very good. But, we have heard the reports that emanated from the G8 Summit that the G8 has put very stringent rules and conditions for transfer of technologies and equipment connected with nuclear reprocessing and enrichment technologies. And this, somehow, runs completely in contradiction with the assurances that the hon. Prime Minister himself gave to both the Houses of Parliament and to the country with regard to the Indo-US Nuclear Deal. We were promised that the Indo-US Nuclear Deal will give us full civilian nuclear co-operation. But the G8 reports suggest the contrary. So, our apprehensions from the Left are now proving correct as we had told you that such technology transfer will not happen. And, these are now not happening. If that is the case, we also heard a very disturbing report that the G8 is going to take up this matter with the NSG, so that it drafts new rules to make it conditional that only signatories to the NPT and the US's view that only the signatories to both the NPT and the CTBT as well as the FMCT be given or allowed this transfer of technology, if that is the case, Sir, the entire basis or the foundations of the Indo-US Nuclear Deal just collapses. So, we would like to have an assurance from the hon. Prime Minister on this.

The second point — the hon. Leader of the Opposition has also raised this — is this. I would like to read out three references to the discussions that the hon. Prime Minister has had with the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The first point is the second last paragraph of the Statement which I quote. I fully agree with this. It says, "India seeks co-operative relations with Pakistan, and engagement is the only way forward to realize the vision of a stable and prosperous South Asia living in peace and amity." I agree with this observation. But, this observation is preceded by two other observations which I find them in contradiction and a clarification would be beneficial to all of us and for the country. In paragraph 3 at page 2 of the Statement, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister says and I quote, "It has been and remains our consistent position that the starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfilment of their commitment, in letter and spirit, not to allow their territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India."

Underline the words 'the starting point of any meaningful dialogue'. Now, compare it to two paragraphs below. It says, "Action on terrorism should not be linked to the composite dialogue process and, therefore, cannot await other developments". Now, the starting point is a meaningful dialogue on the banning or elimination of cross-border terrorism. If the objective is to seek cooperative relations with Pakistan, then, to say that it should not be linked with the composite dialogue process, gives rise to a lot of conflicting or contradictory position. So, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to clarify on these points.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for his successful visit. Since the nuclear issue has been raised, I reiterate what has been asked by my colleague. But, coming to Pakistan, I do appreciate that India and Pakistan will have to

engage themselves in a meaningful dialogue. For me, it appears mutual accommodation of concerns on terrorism. The 'composite dialogue' should not become a conditional one. It should continue. Resumption of composite dialogue process, that way, is a positive thing to maintain relations with Pakistan. But, since the Prime Minister had talks with several Heads of the States, particularly with the President of Sri Lanka, I would like to seek one clarification. I don't know whether the Sri Lankan Tamils will be able to get any political solution to their problem; I do not know whether they will have, in the near future, a peaceful co-existence on the basis of equality in the island nation. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister raised these concerns with the President of Sri Lanka.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition for his intervention as well as the intervention of Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri D. Raja. Let me be very clear and I repeat what is there in my statement, "It has been and remains our consistent position that the starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfilment of their commitment, in letter and spirit, not to allow their territory to be used, in any manner, for terrorist activities against India." From that point, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has gone on to question the intent and what is stated on page 9, where I have stated that the joint statement says, "Action on terrorism should not be linked to the composite dialogue process, and, therefore, cannot await other developments." This only strengthens our commitment that meaningful process of engagement cannot move forward unless and until Pakistan takes effective measures to control terrorism. It does not mean any dilution of our stand. It only strengthens our stand that we would like Pakistan not to wait for the resumption of the composite dialogue, as and when it takes place. But take action against terrorist elements regardless of these processes that may lead to the resumption of the dialogue.

Sir, Shri Sitaram Yechury raised the issue of full civil nuclear cooperation. I believe, in my absence, Shri Pranab Mukherjee had made a statement either in this House or in the other House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir, he made a Statement in this House.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Well, if there is an opportunity, I will clarify that position in great detail. I did raise this issue with President Sarkozy and President Sarkozy was, absolutely, in fact, emphatic that France is eager to enter into full civil nuclear cooperation with India, meaning to emphasize the word 'full' to include E&R technologies. So, therefore, as far as the French position is concerned, I was very re-assured by what President Sarkozy told me. I have a Statement regarding what is purported to be the decision taken at the G-8 meeting; maybe, I think, it is too late in the day, on another occasion, I will be very happy to clarify that.

Now, with regard to what Shri Raja has said, I spent a very considerable amount of my time in my meeting with His Excellency President Rajapakse, discussing the Tamil problem. I expressed to him our concern about the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils. There are nearly three lakh people who are internally displaced persons living in 33 camps and I emphasised to him that he must take all effective

measures to provide meaningful relief and rehabilitation, but that is only the beginning of the process. Sri Lankan Government has to create conditions whereby the Tamil people's legitimate political aspirations for a life of dignity and self-respect can be met and the successful process of devolution as envisaged in the 1987 Accord with India can be implemented. So, I can assure you, Mr. Raja, that bulk of my time with the President of Sri Lanka was spent in discussing the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils. We are very deeply concerned. I explained to him that we have a legitimate concern about the well being of Sri Lankan Tamils. It has a bearing on Sri Lanka's relations with India, and, therefore, I urged him to do all that he can to satisfy the legitimate political aspirations of the Sri Lankan Tamil community. I thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. Shri Santosh Bagrodia.

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS

##### **Demand to remove apprehensions about the alleged rigging of electronic voting machines in the country**

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of this House to the allegations made by certain persons and activists about the possibility of rigging through EVMs. It has been claimed that the EVMs could be manipulated to favour a particular party or person with the use of particular software. While it is inconceivable that in the 21st Century, certain groups can scandalize a tested technology, yet I seek urgent attention of the Election Commission and the Government to this controversy. Though the Election Commission has reposed faith in the efficient and foolproof working of the EVMs, yet a vocal section of public and activists are still unconvinced of the EC's response. It has also been claimed that certain European countries are withdrawing EVMs to ensure transparency. Prior to recent revelations, two technical Committees were set up by the Election Commission in 1990 and 2006, headed by Prof. Indresan, which, on both the occasions expressed satisfaction over safety measures installed in the machines. I would ask the Election Commission to set up another Committee of Experts to interact with these activists and technical experts and come out with conclusions. It has also come to light that the production and accreditation of the EVMs was outsourced to private companies by the concerned PSUs BEL and ECIL. I would like that the Election Commission should issue guidelines on the outsourcing by the PSUs and report to this House within a stipulated time. The EC should formulate elaborate voting system guidelines like in the USA.

##### **Demand to increase the Haj Quota for Andhra Pradesh**

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्रालय का ध्यान हाजियों खसूसन आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हाजियों को पेश आने वाली मुश्किलात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हर साल हिन्दुस्तान से तकरीबन डेढ़ लाख लोग हज पर जाते हैं। पिछले कुछ बरसों से इन डेढ़ लाख में से सिर्फ एक लाख सीटें ही हज कमेटी के जरिए जाने वाले हाजियों को दी जाती हैं और बाकी पचास हजार सीटें प्राइवेट टूर ऑपरेटर्स के हवाले कर दी जाती हैं, जिससे सिर्फ पैसे वाले लोगों को ही फायदा होता है। गरीब मुसलमान हज कमेटी के जरिए हज पर जाने से महरूम रह जाते हैं, जिसमें खर्चा भी कम होता है। भारत सरकार ने हज कमेटी के जरिए जाने वाले एक लाख हाजियों के लिए हर सूबे का अलग अलग कोटा मुकर्रर किया है। निहायत अफसोस की बात है कि विदेश मंत्रालय ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के





**Demand to take effective steps to save the Simlipal biosphere  
reserve in Orissa from destruction**

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): Sir, Simlipal National Park and Tiger Reserve is also a Biosphere Reserve. This National Park has a prestigious status of Biosphere Reserve of international repute, as has been declared by the UNESCO. This unique tourist destination is situated in Mayurbhanj, Orissa which has rich flora and fauna along with rich mineral deposits. The primitive tribes have been part and parcel of this National park since ages.

The present condition of Simlipal is in total distress due to the ruthless plunder which has taken place by the Naxals and is under total seizure of Naxals. Since March 2009, the Naxals have literally taken control of the entire National Park and have destroyed the peace and tranquillity of the forest by indulging in widespread destruction of towers, buildings, forest beat houses and offices. They have traumatized the forest officials to such an extent that they have fled away from the forest.

Taking advantage of these situations, the poachers, along with wood mafias, have started plundering the forest. The State and the District Administrations are silent spectators to this rapid destruction of the National Park. No constructive measures have been taken by them to bring back normalcy to this National Park. They left all the things to the mercy of Naxals, Maoists, Poachers and Wood Mafias, The beautiful creation of the nature should be maintained.

So, the Central Government should immediately intervene in this matter which is of great importance for the interest of the public and the nation as a whole. Thank you.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा)** : महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़)** : महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री भागीरथी माझी (उड़ीसा)** : महोदय, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Demand to improve the railway infrastructure in the country**

**श्री राम नारायण साहू (उत्तर प्रदेश)** : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सहमत हूँ कि रेल बजट कर्णप्रिय एवं लुभावना था। यदि पिछले बजट की घोषणाओं जैसे — कुल्हड़, चोखावाटी, खादी को कितना निभाया, इनकी जानकारी मिलती, तो अच्छा होता।

महोदय, भारतीय रेल का बुनियादी ढांचा जैसे रेल पटरियाँ, इंजन डिब्बे, आवासीय कॉलोनियाँ, स्टेशन भवन आदि आजादी से पूर्व अंग्रेजों के समय बनाए गए थे। अब तक या तो इनकी जीवन अवधि समाप्त हो गई है या वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नहीं रहे। विगत पच्चीस वर्षों में ही रेल यात्रियों का आवागमन दो गुणा एवं माल ढुलाई चार गुणा हो गई है, जबकि बुनियादी ढांचा या तो कम हुआ है या उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी नगण्य है। उदाहरणार्थ अंग्रेज जाते समय तक 54000 कि.मी. रेल पथ बनाकर गए थे, और हम अब तक 63000 कि.मी. तक रेल पथ बना पाए हैं। वर्ष 1980 में हमारे पास 10000 रेल इंजन थे, जो अब 8025 रह गए हैं। अतः लगभग 2000 इंजन कम हो गए हैं। अब तक रेल एवं भेल मिलकर 250 इंजन ही बनाते हैं। सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियों की औसतगति 50 कि.मी. तथा

मालगाड़ी की 24 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा है, जो ट्रैक्टर की गति के बराबर है, जबकि बजट में सुपरसोनिक गति के सपने दिखाए गए हैं। बजट घोषणाएं जन-मानस को सतही तौर पर प्रफुल्लित कर सकती हैं, परन्तु देश का स्वरूप बदलने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। 25 रुपए में मासिक पास देना प्रशंसनीय है, परन्तु गाड़ी में बैठने का स्थान उपलब्ध कराना उससे भी जरूरी है। दैनिक सवारी डिब्बों में यात्री भेड़-बकरियों की तरह भरे जाते हैं। सरकार को इस पहलू पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे केवल मोटे उत्पाद जैसे कोयला, सीमेंट, लोहा, खाद आदि ढोने के योग्य हैं। इसीलिए माल भाड़े का 45 प्रतिशत भाड़ा केवल कोयला ढुलाई से आता है। मालगाड़ियों के डिब्बों को अन्य उत्पादों की ढुलाई के अनुरूप बदलने एवं व्यापारियों की सुविधा के अनुसार सेवा सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह रेल ढांचे को इक्कसर्वी सदी की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप बढ़ाए बदले एवं आधुनिकीकरण करे। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to provide medical help to cure the people suffering from an unidentified disease in Kandhamal District of Orissa**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, thirteen persons including eleven children died in Daring Badi of Kandhamal district in Orissa suffering from an unidentified disease. About hundred more are affected. The State Health Department is unable to control the disease and is saying that it could be Malaria or some sort of fever. It is spreading like wild fire from one village to another. This part is also affected by Naxal violence. Neither the affected people are willing to go to the Daring Badi Health centre nor the mobile health centre is reaching the affected persons. The situation is very alarming.

I urge upon the Government to send a team of doctors with sufficient medicine and CRPF police protection to help the affected persons in Daring Badi in Kandhamal district of Orissa.

**Demand to withhold disinvestment in Coal India Limited**

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं बड़े दुख और अफसोस के साथ इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि Coal India Limited Company और देशवासियों के विरोध के बावजूद कोयला मंत्री Coal India Limited में विनिवेश करने पर आमादा हैं। कल और परसों मीडिया में भी यह खबर आई है कि CIL में 10 प्रतिशत शेयर का विनिवेश करने के लिए कोयला मंत्रालय प्रधान मंत्री से शीघ्र मंजूरी लेगा। मंत्री जी का कहना है कि कम्पनी के बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स ने इस संबंध में अपनी संस्तुति दी है। वास्तविक सच्चाई यह है कि CIL के बोर्ड पर ऐसा प्रस्ताव पारित करने के लिए दबाव डाला जा रहा है। यह कम्पनी, उसके कर्मचारी और देश हित में नहीं है। हम CIL में किसी भी तरह के विनिवेश का विरोध करते हैं। CIL एक नवरत्न कम्पनी है और पिछले साल इसने 8700 करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा कमाया है।

सर, जब संसद का सत्र चल रहा हो, तो यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि किसी भी तरह के पॉलिसी डिजीजन के बारे में सबसे पहले संसद को सूचित करे, लेकिन संसद की अवहेलना करके कोयला मंत्रालय ने यह प्रस्ताव बनाया है और शीघ्र ही यह उसे वित्त मंत्रालय की अनुमति के लिए भेज रहा है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ और अपील करता हूँ कि वह CIL में विनिवेश न करे। यह न केवल इस कम्पनी के हितों के विरुद्ध है, बल्कि देश और देशवासियों के हित में भी नहीं है।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand to withhold disinvestment in NALCO**

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, नेशनल एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी (नाल्को) न केवल उड़ीसा, बल्कि समूचे देश का गौरव है। यह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनी मुनाफा करने वाला एक उपक्रम है। अगर इसे ढंग से चलाया जाएगा, तो यह और अधिक मुनाफा दे सकता है। इसमें पूंजी विनिवेश किए जाने के बारे में नहीं सोचा जाना चाहिए। इस कम्पनी को गतवर्ष नवरत्न घोषित किया गया है, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस कम्पनी के CMD (चेयरमैन कम मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर) के पद पर अभी भी स्थाई रूप से कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है। अभी भी कई निदेशक के पद रिक्त हैं। ये सब पद जल्द से जल्द भरे जाने चाहिए। महोदय, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उड़ीसा के कोरापुट स्थित माइन्स एंड रिफाइनरी संयंत्र में गत अप्रैल में चुनाव के दौरान नक्सली हमले हुए। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में राज्य सरकार को कहा जाए, कि वहां पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था ठीक-ठाक करे। महोदय, अभी नाल्को का अंगुल स्थित CPP (कैपिटल पावर प्लांट) कोयले के गंभीर संकट पर गुजर रहा है। कोल इंडिया के महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के ताल्वर फील्ड्स में पर्याप्त कोयला है। वहां पर पता नहीं चलता है कि इसमें हर साल कोयले का संकट क्यों दिखाई देता है। ऐसा लगता है कि इस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को नुकसानग्रस्त करने हेतु कहीं न कहीं साजिश की जा रही है, ताकि धीरे-धीरे इससे पूंजी विनिवेश कर लिया जाएगा एवं बाद में इसे निजी क्षेत्र वाले खरीद लेंगे। अतः सरकार से मेरी यह मांग है कि वह इसके प्रति सतर्क रहे और नाल्को हमेशा के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बना रहे। ऊपर से इसके दोनों प्लांट साइट अर्थात् अंगुल और कोरापुट के दामनजोड़ी के पास एल्युमिनियम पार्क बनाया जाए और एनसिलियेरीज उद्योग हेतु अवसर बनाया जाए। जल्द .ी से जल्दी इसके विस्थापित की समस्या को हल कर दिया जाए। कम्पनी के अंदर और पैरिफेरी में रोजगार के जो भी अवसर हैं, सब में लेस अफेक्टेड पीपल्स, यानी LAPs को भी मौका दिया जाए। कांट्रैक्टरों के नीचे जो भी हजारों की संख्या में लोग काम करते हैं, उन्हें एल्युमिनियम सेड्यूल के नाम से पैकेज दिया जाए। मेरी कुल मिलाकर यह मांग है कि नाल्को के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र स्वरूप को कायम रखने हेतु भरपूर प्रयास किया जाए, न कि उससे पूंजी विनिवेश किया जाए।

**श्री भागीरथी माझी (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Request for financial assistance to implement the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in Andhra Pradesh**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government of India has introduced the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana with an aim to provide access to electricity to all households in the country in five years, that is, by 2010. Andhra Pradesh is front-runner. The outlay of RGGVY is Rs.781.76 crores for four APDISCOMs for electrification of 14,182 unelectrified habitations and 37,99,213 rural households including 24,99,213 BPL rural households in 22 districts.

Out of above, REC has accorded scheme sanctions for 17 districts for an amount of Rs.648.29 crores during the month of October, 2005. Schemes for balance five districts, that is, East Godavari, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Warangal and Karimnagar for an amount of Rs.133.62 crores are accepted in principle by REC but sanction is awaited. DISCOMs have already spent an amount of Rs.49.51

crores towards rural electrification works in these five districts, but no funds are released. Under the RGGVY programme, 13,173 unelectrified habitations and 11,20,322 rural households, including 7,18,826 BPL RHHs had been electrified up to the end of October, 2007. So far, REC has released an amount of Rs.286.72 crores to APDISCOMs and an amount of Rs.33.09 crores is pending.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has housing programme for weaker sections under Indiramma Programme. The new colonies need to be electrified and are being posed for funding under RGGVY. 16,601 colonies in 8,026 gram panchayats covering 16,21,449 rural households are taken up and electrification is to be extended under RGGVY.

I request the Government to sanction and release funds for the balance 5 districts. Release pending claims of Rs.33.09 crores sanction of additional funds for new housing colonies under Indiramma Programme.

I urge upon the Government to release remaining funds for these schemes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at eleven of the clock on Monday, 20th July, 2009.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past Five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 20th July, 2009.