

Vol. 219
No. 13



सत्यमेव जयते

Friday
12 March, 2010
21 Phalguna, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-56)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 57-68)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 69-273)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 273-283)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance - *Laid on the Table* (page 283)

Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings - *Laid on the Table* (page 283)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (pages 283-284)

Motion for Election to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - *Adopted* (page 284)

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Accounts - *Adopted* (page 285)

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Undertakings - *Adopted* (pages 285-286)

Matters raised with permission—

Protests against increase in prices (pages 286-288)

Farmers' suicides in Vidarbha region (pages 288-290)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

The Budget (General), 2010-11 - *Discussion not concluded* (pages 290-300)

Private Members' Resolutions—

Need to enhance the role of Parliamentary sovereignty in the sphere of international treaties entered into by the Government of India — *Withdrawn* (pages 300-333)

Constitution of an environment adaptation and mitigation fund — *Under Consideration* (pages 333-341)

Special Mentions—

Need to take steps for removing corruption and irregularities in the Western Coal Fields Ltd. of the Coal India (page 341)

Need for eradication of malnutrition in tribal areas of Orissa (page 342)

Demand to take effective measures for conserving ground water resources in the country (page 343)

Wage revision in PSU Banks and Insurance Sector (page 343)

Demand for creating a separate Army Regiment to resolve the problem of involvement of tribal youth in violent Maoist activities in the country (page 343)

Demand to give approval to the proposals sent by Andhra Pradesh under Central Road Fund Scheme (pages 344)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 12th March, 2010/21 Phalguna, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 221 ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, may I be permitted .. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir .. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you please take it up at 12 o'clock? .. *(Interruptions)*... Please take it up at 12 o'clock. .. *(Interruptions)*...

What do you wish to say Mr. Yechury? .. *(Interruptions)*... Nobody can hear you. .. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please give me half a minute, Sir. Sir, lakhs of people have collected in the Capital today to protest against the price rise of all essential commodities. We have given a Notice for suspension of Question Hour to raise that. But if the Chairman allows us to raise it at 12 o'clock, then we are prepared to accept that. Will you permit us, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will allow you at 12 o'clock.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, we may also be allowed to raise the issue of farmers who are committing suicides in Vidharbha region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed, Joshiji. Now, Question No. 221.

उर्वरकों पर दी जाने वाली राजसहायता हेतु नई नीति

*221. श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उर्वरकों पर दी जाने वाली राजसहायता के लिए नई नीति अपनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस नीति के आधार पर उर्वरकों पर दी जाने वाली राजसहायता की राशि में कमी आने का आकलन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त आकलन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में, उर्वरकों के बढ़ते प्रयोग की तुलना में कृषि उत्पादकता की घटती प्रतिक्रिया और उर्वरकों का संतुलित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने नियंत्रणमुक्त पी एंड के उर्वरकों के लिए 1-4-2010 से पोषक-तत्व आधारित राजसहायता नीति लागू की है। पोषक-तत्व आधारित राजसहायता नीति का ब्यौरा विवरण-1 में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ग) और (घ) पोषक-तत्व आधारित राजसहायता (एनबीएस) प्रत्येक पोषक-तत्व और खुले खुदरा मूल्यों के लिए नियत राजसहायता के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है। राजसहायता की समग्र मात्रा वर्ष के दौरान खपत तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्य परिदृश्य पर आधारित होगी। इसलिए वर्ष के अंत तक राजसहायता आवश्यकता की सही मात्रा वर्तमान में ज्ञात नहीं है।

विवरण-1

देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में देश में उर्वरकों के बढ़ते प्रयोग की तुलना में कृषि उत्पादकता की घटती प्रतिक्रिया तथा उर्वरकों का संतुलित अनुप्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने नियंत्रणमुक्त पी एंड के उर्वरकों के लिए 1-4-2010 से पोषक तत्व आधारित राजसहायता नीति (एनबीएस) लागू की है। एनबीएस के अन्तर्गत, नियंत्रणमुक्त पी एंड के उर्वरकों में शामिल नाइट्रोजन (एन), फास्फेट (पी), पोटैश (के) और सल्फर (एस) पोषक तत्वों जैसे एफएसीटी और जीएसएफसी द्वारा उत्पादित डाई अमोनियम फास्फेट (डीएपी), मोनो अमोनियम फास्फेट (एमएपी), ट्रिपल सुपर फॉस्फेट (टीएसपी), म्यूरिट ऑफ पोटैश (एमओपी), मिश्रित उर्वरकों के 12 ग्रेड, सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट (एसएसपी) और स्वदेशी अमोनियम सल्फेट (एएस) जो राजसहायता स्कीम के अंतर्गत पहले से आते हैं, के आधार पर राजसहायता दी जाती है। सचिव (उर्वरक) की अध्यक्षता में गठित अन्तर मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी), जिसमें कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग, व्यय विभाग, योजना आयोग और कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के प्रतिनिधि भी थे, की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रति पोषक तत्व पर राजसहायता उर्वरक विभाग द्वारा वार्षिक रूप से निर्धारित की जाएगी। इन उर्वरकों में ऊपर उल्लिखित उर्वरकों की किसी प्रकार की किस्म के साथ गौण तथा सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों (एस को छोड़कर) पर अलग से प्रति टन राजसहायता दी जाएगी ताकि प्राथमिक पोषक तत्वों के साथ इनके अनुप्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार तय की गई पोषक तत्व आधारित राजसहायता, प्रत्येक राजसहायता प्राप्त उर्वरक के लिए प्रति टन राजसहायता में परिवर्तित हो जाएगी। तैयार उर्वरकों के आयात के साथ-साथ उर्वरकों के वितरण और संचलन पर 'उर्वरक निगरानी प्रणाली' द्वारा निगरानी रखी जाएगी। भारत में उत्पादित/आयातित उपर्युक्त नियंत्रणमुक्त उर्वरकों का 20% अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 (ईसीए) के अंतर्गत संचलन नियंत्रण में होगा ताकि कम आपूर्ति वाले क्षेत्रों में आपूर्तियों को पूरा करने के लिए इन उर्वरकों के संचलन को नियंत्रित किया जा सके। नियंत्रणमुक्त उर्वरकों पर भाड़ा राजसहायता रेलभाड़ा तक सीमित होगी। सड़क भाड़ा को निर्धारित राजसहायता और खुदरा मूल्यों के एक भाग के रूप में माना जाएगा। मिश्रित उर्वरकों सहित सभी नियंत्रणमुक्त राजसहायता प्राप्त उर्वरकों का आयात खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के तहत किया जाएगा। राजसहायता प्राप्त नियंत्रणमुक्त उर्वरकों का बाजार मूल्य मांग आपूर्ति की ताकतों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाएगा। विशिष्ट उर्वरक बनाने और उर्वरकों का मिश्रण करने वाले उद्योग को राजसहायता प्राप्त उर्वरक उत्पादकों/आयातकों से तभी प्राप्त होगा जब यह विशिष्ट उर्वरक/उर्वरक मिश्रण का उत्पादन करने हेतु आदानों के रूप में जिले में पहुंच जाएगा। दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए उत्पादन की अधिक लागत की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के

लिए नेफ्था आधारित कैप्टिव अमोनिया का इस्तेमाल करके मिश्रित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने वाले स्वदेशी उत्पादकों को अपने नेफ्था आधारित संयंत्रों को गैस आधारित संयंत्रों में बदलना होगा। डीएपी/एमओपी/मिश्रित उर्वरकों/एमएससीपी/टीएसपी/एस के उत्पादकों/आयातकों को राजसहायता का भुगतान राज्यों के जिलों में उर्वरकों की प्राप्ति पर आधारित होगा। राज्यों में एसएसपी के उत्पादकों/विपणनकर्ताओं को राजसहायता का भुगतान एसएसपी की बिक्री के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

New policy for fertilizer subsidy

† *221. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has adopted a new policy for fertilizer subsidy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a reduction in the amount of fertilizer subsidy is estimated on the basis of this policy; and
- (d) if so, the details of this estimate?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) In the context of Nation's Food Security, the declining response of agricultural productivity to increase fertilizer usage and to ensure the balanced application of fertilizers in the country, the Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for decontrolled P & K fertilizers *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. The details of the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy is given in the Statement-I (see below).

(c) and (d) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) is based on the principle of fixed subsidy for each nutrient and open retail prices. The overall quantum of subsidy will depend on the consumption during the year and the price scenario prevailing in the international market. As such, the exact quantity of subsidy requirement till the end of the year, is not known at present.

Statement-I

In the context of the Nation's food security, the declining response of agricultural productivity to increased fertilizer usage in the Country and to ensure the balanced application of fertilizers, the Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy (NBS) for decontrolled P & K fertilizers, *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. Under NBS, subsidy will be based on the nutrients *i.e.* Nitrogen (N), Phosphate

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S) contained in the decontrolled P&K fertilizers already covered under the subsidy scheme, namely Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), Muriate of Potash (MOP), 12 grades of Complex Fertilizers, Single Super Phosphate (SSP) and indigenous Ammonium Sulphate (AS) produced by FACT and GSFC. The per nutrient subsidy shall be decided annually by Department of Fertilizers based on the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) and representatives of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education. Any variant of the fertilizers mentioned above with secondary and micronutrients (except 'S') in such fertilizers will attract a separate per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients. The Nutrient Based Subsidy, so decided by the Government, will be converted into subsidy per tonne for each subsidized fertilizer. The distribution and movement of fertilizers alongwith import of finished fertilizers will be monitored through the 'Fertilizer Monitoring System'. 20% of the above said decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported in India will be in the movement control under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA) to regulate the movement of these fertilizers to bridge the supplies in under served areas. Freight subsidy on decontrolled fertilizers will be restricted to the rail freight. The road freight is assumed to be part of the fixed subsidy and the retail prices. The import of all the decontrolled subsidized fertilizers including complex fertilizers will be placed under Open General License. The market price of the subsidized decontrolled fertilizers will be determined based on the demand supply forces. The customized fertilizers and the fertilizer mixture industry will be able to receive the subsidized fertilizers from the manufacturers/importers after its receipt in the districts as inputs for manufacturing customized fertilizers/fertilizer mixture. A separate additional subsidy will be provided to the indigenous manufacturers producing complex fertilizers using Naphtha based captive ammonia to compensate for the higher cost of production for a period of two years. Such units will have to convert their plants from Naphtha based to gas based plants. The payment of subsidy to the manufacturers/importers of DAP/MOP/Complex fertilizers/MAP/TSP/AS shall be based on the receipt of fertilizers in the districts of the States. The payment of subsidy to the manufacturer/marketer of SSP shall be based on the sale of SSP in the States.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, at the very outset, as a Member of this House, I need your kind protection. This is a question of great importance and I do not see the hon. Cabinet Minister present again, Sir. Why I am asking this question is because my particular question relates to

the new fertilizer policy. There is a Press report saying that Mr. Alagiri is opposed to this fertiliser policy. It was published in 'Tribune' and I have got a copy of it. The point I am trying to make is what is the policy of the Government? Is the Minister agreeable with that? Having said that, today, the people of the country are reeling under price rise. I see from this answer that a very literary-based name, that is, Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy is supposed to be introduced from 10 of April, 2010. The hon. Minister of State, at times, I pity you that you have to always represent your Cabinet Minister. But having said that, my first question is that if the farmers are already reeling because of price rise, and if the new policy is going to come from 1st April, 2010, why did you raise the price of urea by Rs.10/- w.e.f. February itself when urea comprises 55 per cent of the fertilizer required by the farmers, creating further havoc for the farmers?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA : Sir, the hon. Member is very keen to know about why the Government has increased the urea price by 10 per cent from 1st of April. As you know, Sir, the MRP is fixed; it has not been changed so far as urea is concerned. The urea consumption is almost 55 per cent of the total consumption of the fertilizer in the country. As you know, for the last eight years, not a single pie has been increased so far as urea is concerned. When my good friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, was the Minister in the NDA Government, they increased the price twice during their regime by 20 per cent though the international price then was only \$ 110 per MT. Today, the international price has increased three-fold. Therefore, this was needed. For every bag, there will be an increase of Rs.24/- only so that farmers are least affected. Therefore, it has been kept in the MRP. The MRP is fixed. From 1st of April, the total increase in the price of urea will be hardly Rs.24/- per bag. This has been done to ensure proper utilisation of urea because excess usage of urea is also creating problem so far as productivity is concerned.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The hon. Minister of State, Shri Srikant Jenna, you will very, definitely, recall that I was the Minister in Mr. Vajpayee Government, but the prices were stable for six years. Farmers were happy. It was not as spiralling prices as it is going today. Having said that, Sir, the second question is that the reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question indicate that you are not sure as to what shall be the subsidy component of this Nutrient-Based Fertiliser Policy.

We hear there is a big subsidy burden. But you are not sure about it. There is a very elaborate literature in the accompanying reply which is difficult to understand. But the sum and substance is, if I quote you, 'the exact quantity of subsidy requirement till the end of the year is not known.' Therefore, you don't know as to whether the new policy would lead to reduction of the subsidy burden.

In this view of the matter, my question is, why are you not thinking of shifting the subsidy directly to the farmers, instead of middlemen appropriating it, misappropriating it and manipulating it? Why are you not bringing the interests of the farmers in the forefront so that subsidy directly goes to them and they are benefited? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, at this moment, it is not predictable what exactly will be the subsidy burden on the Government because in the beginning of the year, you cannot presume the exact quantity of fertilizer that will be required over the year. Therefore, at the end of the year, we will be in a position to know what exactly will be the subsidy burden on the Government. But keeping that in view, the one thing that I can say is that the Government is well aware of the situation; because all that depends on the factors like what is the usage and, also, at the same time, what is the international price. Accordingly, in the new policy which is being implemented from the 1st of April, the exact subsidy part, the fixed subsidy on nutrient, will be fixed. It is because, Sir, as you know, in our agriculture, every year the agricultural productivity, is, going down. If I quote a picture, Sir, the productivity response to additional fertilizer usage has gone down to 1.7 per cent, whereas, in 60s, it was 17.83 per cent. For increasing the productivity, every year we are using more fertilizers, but, at the same, the rate of growth of productivity is going down. Therefore, unless there is a proper utilization of fertilizers and different nutrients, are added to the fertilizer, the productivity will not go up. As per the ICAR recommendation we are exactly following that, i.e., we are doing proper utilization of fertilizers; and then only the productivity will go up. Once the international price is known, very soon, the Government is going to fix the exact subsidy, that means, what will be the subsidy component on the decontrolled fertilizer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he has not replied the question. Give me protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked your two supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Why are you not giving it to the farmers directly? ...*(Interruptions)*... I asked that question.

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he hasn't replied. ...*(Interruptions)*... I asked for subsidy being given directly to the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, if you ask, everybody in this House will certainly say that the subsidy should be handed over straight to the farmers. But it is not so easy a situation; you need to identify a farmer, how much he is cultivating, etc. It is a huge affair which is practically not possible at this moment.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, I think the basic principle underlying this 'Nutrient-based Subsidy Policy' is to promote balanced fertilization by farmers and I think it is a very welcome step. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister that if farmers have to benefit from the new policy, each one must have a 'soil health card.' The farmer must have a soil health card, giving information on the macro and macro-nutrient status of the soil. Is the hon. Minister proposing to combine the nutrient-based subsidy with the empowerment of farmers on their own soil health with reference to the nutrient-status?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Exactly, Sir. The whole intention of the Government is to see that the farmers at the end must know his soil health condition and accordingly the Ministry of Agriculture and our Ministry both are interacting. Every farmer must know his soil health condition and the deficiency in the soil itself. This nutrient-based subsidy will be a great help to the farmers to know what exactly is the component, what exact component is required for 'N', what exact component required for 'P' and 'K'. All these things can be known, and, accordingly, the farmer will use those sorts of fertilizers in the field and the yield will be more.

I will fully accept your suggestion and we will try our best. We will suggest to the Ministry of Agriculture how best they can help in this matter.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सभापति महोदय, नई नीति के तहत आप फर्टिलाइजर के लिए जो नीति बना रहे हैं, इससे संतुलित उपयोग फर्टिलाइजर का हो सके और उत्पादकता बढ़ सके, इस दृष्टि से आपकी इस नीति का हम स्वागत करते हैं और यह एक अच्छी नीति है। सर, मैं यहां पर एक प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में, अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में, जो मिट्टी के अंदर न्यूट्रिएंट्स की कमी है, वह भी एक समान नहीं है। अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में न्यूट्रिएंट्स की आवश्यकता भी अलग-अलग है। ऐसा देखते हुए, फर्टिलाइजर का संतुलित उपयोग हो, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विचार यह आया था कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के किसानों के लिए वहां की आवश्यकता के अनुसार क्षेत्र स्पेसिफिक फर्टिलाइजर बनाने का काम किया जाए जिसमें उस क्षेत्र के लिए जितने न्यूट्रिएंट्स की जरूरत हो, उतने न्यूट्रिएंट्स उस में मौजूद हों। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस दिशा में सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किया है और अगर कोई निर्णय लिया है, तो इस दिशा में आपने अभी तक क्या प्रगति की है जिससे क्षेत्र विशेष के उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त खाद, क्षेत्रीय खाद तैयार हो सके, उस सम्बन्ध में कृपया जानकारी दें?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: सर, इसमें दो चीजें हैं। One is, agro-climatic conditions of our country and the

second is, the soil health in different parts of the country. The State Governments and the Departments of Agriculture are suggesting to the Ministry of Agriculture and, simultaneously, also to our Ministry about the requirement of different kinds of fertilizers in different parts of the country. So far as the deficiency of micro nutrients is concerned, according to the ICAER, in 1950 the soil was deficient in Nitrogen. Today, we find that 45.4 per cent of Indian soils are deficient in ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: मंत्री जी हम केवल इतना चाह रहे हैं कि जो क्षेत्र स्पेसिफिक खाद बनाने का प्रस्ताव था, उस पर क्या प्रगति हुई, उसकी हमें जानकारी चाहिए।

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, the small industry is in mixture units; complex mixture fertilizers can also be done in different parts of the country. We encourage people because the subsidy basket has been enlarged and, therefore, now it would benefit farmers. Also, farmers would get the benefit if small entrepreneurs come up and set up mixture units on a small scale and also get subsidised inputs and in the process, they can also apply the conditions that are available, say, within 50 or 100 kilometres radius and accordingly they can prepare and sell the customised fertilizers.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: आप मुझे इसकी बाद में जानकारी दे दीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R.C. Singh. ...*(व्यवधान)*... और भी सवाल आ रहे हैं आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मुझे भी किसानों के बारे में सवाल करना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : अभी और भी सवाल आ रहे हैं। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि रासायनिक खाद के प्रयोग से 1.7 परसेंट प्रोडेक्टिविटी डाउन हो गई है, कम हो गई है और जमीन बंजर होती जा रही है। क्या जैविक खाद बनाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था है, जो जैविक खाद बन सकें और जो हमारी प्रोडेक्टिविटी है, उसको बरकरार रखा जा सके?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, we are encouraging biofertilizers as also localized fertilizers that the farmers have been traditionally using. At the same time, we are also encouraging customized fertilizers so that this aspect could be taken care of at the end point.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, कोई प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: अब एक सवाल के बाद दूसरा सवाल नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 222.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, may I suggest that Question No. 227 may also be taken up

along with Question No. 222? They are both on the same subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a complex exercise. No.

Switch-over to nutrient based subsidy

*222. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to address the concerns over an unprecedented Rs. 1.17 lakh crore subsidy on fertilizers in 2008-09 in the backdrop of markedly reduced crop yields, Government has decided to switch-over to a nutrient based subsidy regime;

(b) whether continuance of earlier pricing structure for urea, without a change to fixed subsidy per kilogram of nutrients, will keep the fertilizers subsidy bill as high as earlier; and

(c) whether lack of sectoral de-control in the new policy will not result in any fresh investments due to uncertain scenario?

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) In the context of Nation's Food Security, the declining response of agricultural productivity to increase fertilizer usage and to ensure the balanced application of fertilizers in the country, the Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for decontrolled P & K fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. The details of the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy and decisions about the revision in the price of urea w.e.f. 1.4.2010 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Nearly 80% of the requirement of urea is met through indigenous production and through long term purchase agreement with OMIFCO. As such, price of urea of 80% requirement is more or less stable. Only 20% of the requirement of urea is dependant upon international market. As such, no major change in urea subsidy is anticipated. Further, 10% increase in MRP of urea has also been announced.

(c) India meets about 90% of requirements of decontrolled P & K fertilizers through imports, due to paucity of indigenous source of raw materials. In this context, the introduction of Nutrient Based Subsidy also aims, inter-alia, at increased emphasis on sourcing of decontrolled fertilizers, intermediates and raw materials on a longer perspective and consequent investments.

Statement-I

In the context of the Nation's food security, the declining response of agricultural productivity to increased fertilizer usage in the Country and to ensure the balanced application of fertilizers, the Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy (NBS) for decontrolled P & K fertilizers, w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under NBS, subsidy will be based on the nutrients i.e. Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S) contained in the decontrolled P&K fertilizers already covered under the subsidy scheme, namely Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), Muriate of Potash (MOP), 12 grades of Complex Fertilizers, Single Super Phosphate (SSP) and indigenous Ammonium Sulphate (AS) produced by FACT and GSFC. The per nutrient subsidy shall be decided annually by Department of Fertilizers based on the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) and representatives of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education. Any variant of the fertilizers mentioned above with secondary and micronutrients (except 'S') in such fertilizers will attract a separate per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients. The Nutrient Based Subsidy, so decided by the Government, will be converted into subsidy per tonne for each subsidized fertilizer.' The distribution and movement of fertilizers alongwith import of finished fertilizers will be monitored through the 'Fertilizer Monitoring System'. 20% of the above said decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported in India will be in the movement control under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA) to regulate the movement of these fertilizers to bridge the supplies in under served areas. Freight subsidy on decontrolled fertilizers will be restricted to the rail freight. The road freight is assumed to be part of the fixed subsidy and the retail prices. The import of all the decontrolled subsidized fertilizers including complex fertilizers will be placed under Open General License. The market price of the subsidized decontrolled fertilizers will be determined based on the demand supply forces. The customized fertilizers and the fertilizer mixture industry will be able to receive the subsidized fertilizers from the manufacturers/importers after its receipt in the districts as inputs for manufacturing customized fertilizers/fertilizer mixture. A separate additional subsidy will be provided to the indigenous manufacturers producing complex fertilizers using Naphtha based captive ammonia to compensate for the higher cost of production for a period of two years. Such

units will have to convert their plants from Naphtha based to gas based plants. The payment of subsidy to the manufacturers/importers of DAP/MOP/Complex fertilizers/MAP/TSP/AS shall be based on the receipt of fertilizers in the districts of the States. The payment of subsidy to the manufacturer/marketer of SSP shall be based on the sale of SSP in the States.

The Government has decided to increase the MRP of urea by 10% from the current Rs. 4830/MT to Rs. 5310/MT w.e.f 1.4.2010. However, Urea will remain under partial movement and distribution control of Government. Import of urea will remain canalized during the first phase. The import of urea is made to bridge the gap between the requirement and the indigenous production. The fertilizer subsidy bill depends upon the cost of urea, requirement of fertilizer and the MRP of the same. By virtue of increase in MRP of Urea w.e.f. 1st April 2010, the quantum of subsidy is not expected to increase.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the answers given by the hon. Minister for both the questions asked by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. Sir, every Government increases the subsidy for fertilizers every year to help the farmers and to increase the agricultural productivity. In this Budget, the amount of subsidy is about Rs. 1,16,000 crore. It is a huge subsidy being given on fertilizers but there has been no corresponding increase in the crop yields. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government intends to make any serious studies as to why this is happening and despite the huge availability of fertilizers there is no increase in terms of yields.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I said in the first question itself that the excess usage of fertilizer and not using the fertilizer as per the requirement of the soil condition really neither help the farmers nor do the productivity. Therefore, the Government's new policy is aiming that the application of fertilizer should be proper so that the fertility and the productivity get momentum. Therefore, this new policy will help the availability of customized fertilizer at the farm-gate so that the farmers get benefited and the productivity will be more.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, every year we hear from Gujarat, Kashmir and Karnataka about shortage of fertilizers. In Karnataka, there was a police firing and almost four to five farmers were killed when they went on demanding fertilizers. In Jammu & Kashmir also, there is a shortage of

fertilizers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have seen the reports that fertilizers are being smuggled out of this country to Nepal, Bangladesh and other countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the real fact. In Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat, the Opposition and the ruling party people say that the Centre is not supplying adequate fertilizers and that is the reason for the shortage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the specific reasons for the shortage of fertilizers in Karnataka where because of this farmers have been killed.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, so far as the availability of fertilizers in Karnataka is concerned, there is absolutely no shortage of fertilizers. It is true for other States also. I have the figures. Let me say about Karnataka. In 2008-09, the requirement of urea was 12.86 lakh metric tones and the availability was 12.32 lakh metric tones. In 2009-10, the requirement of urea was 13.08 lakh metric tones, the availability was 12.84 lakh metric tones but the sale was 12.67 lakh metric tones. The sale was less as compared to the availability in Karnataka. The situation was the same in case of DAP. The DAP's requirement was 7.85 lakh metric tones, the availability was 7.49 lakh metric tones and the sale was 7.42 lakh metric tones. In 2009-10, the availability of MOP was 6.06 lakh metric tones and the sale was 5.56 lakh metric tones. In 2008-09, the requirement was 4.25 lakh metric tones, the availability was 4.92 lakh metric tonnes and the sale was 4.68 lakh metric tones. In case of NPK complex fertilizers, the requirement was 10.65 lakh metric tones, the availability was 9.69 lakh metric tones. However, the production of complex fertilizers in the country was a little less but, in totality, the availability of fertilizers was adequate as per the requirement of the State Governments.

Then, comes the distribution and also the part of smuggling. I have said in this House earlier also that smuggling is taking place and the smuggling takes place in different parts. Therefore, we have written to the Chief Ministers of different States that they must take stringent action against the dealers, and those who are involved in this game. I have written to many Chief Ministers, particularly the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, and the response is yet to come. But, smuggling is taking place. I have nothing to hide.

Therefore, this year, we are trying our best and we are also alerting the State Governments and their agencies because implementation part is the responsibility of the State Governments. State Governments have to proactively look into this because a huge subsidy is being taken away to neighbouring countries.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, he has not given figures about shortage in Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is over. Now, Shri Rupala.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय बता रहे थे कि सब्सिडी की वजह से न्यूट्रिएंट बेस्ड सब्सिडी बनाने से किसानों को बहुत फायदा होगा, मगर यह तो एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का सब्जेक्ट है। हिन्दुस्तान में अभी जो किसानों की स्थिति है - मेरे पहले, जो साथी यहां से बोल रहे थे, वे बता रहे थे कि गुजरात, कर्नाटक और हिमाचल प्रदेश में खाद की बहुत शॉर्टेज रहती है। जब फसल बोने का सीजन होता है और दूसरा और तीसरा पानी पिलाने के वक्त, जब यूरिया की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, उसी वक्त फार्मर को यूरिया नहीं मिलता है। डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रेन्डन करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? सोइल टेस्टिंग का, सोइल हेल्थ कार्ड बनाने की जो बात डा. स्वामीनाथन जी ने बताई है, जो हमारी राज्य सरकार ने गुजरात में इसका एक प्रोजेक्ट लिया है और किसानों की अवेयरनेस के लिए इसका कार्यक्रम भी बना रहे हैं, क्या इससे केंद्र सरकार कोई सहायता देना चाहेगी, क्या इसका कोई मॉडल बनाएगी, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: जहां तक गुजरात और अवेलेबिलिटी ऑफ फर्टिलाइजर का सवाल है, मैं आपको इसकी एक फिगर दे दूँ कि 2008-09 में जो यूरिया की जो रिक्वायरमेंट थी, वह 17.85 लाख टन की थी और हमने 17.79 लाख टन दिया है। D.P.A., M.O.P. और N.P.K. की जो रिक्वायरमेंट थी, उससे ज्यादा दिया गया है, सेल की फिगर भी मैं आपको दे दूंगा। आपने बताया कि जिस टाइम पर आपको चाहिए, उस टाइम पर नहीं मिल रहा है, आपके स्टेट का एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट और उनका जो कोप मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन है, अगर यह इसके टाइमिंग का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल करे और बफर स्टॉक रखे, जिसके बारे में हम बार-बार लिख रहे हैं कि आप रखिए। पंजाब में ऐसी सुविधा नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि पंजाब का मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन पहले से ही रख लेता है, उसके बाद जब रिक्वायरमेंट आती है, तो वे रिक्वायरमेंट के तहत देते हैं। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि गुजरात गवर्नमेंट या कोई भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अगर इसको ढंग से करे तो हम अवेलेबिलिटी पहुंचा देंगे, लेकिन आप उसको टाइम पर इस्तेमाल करें।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : श्री एम.वी. मैसूरा रेड्डी। रूपाला जी, आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति जी, मेरे दूसरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया...(व्यवधान).... सोइल हेल्थ कार्ड बनाने की जो बात है...(व्यवधान).... उसमें योगदान करने की बात है...(व्यवधान).... क्या वे करना चाहेंगे?...(व्यवधान).... यह कितना जरूरी है...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: मंत्री जी ने कहा कि गुजरात सरकार समय पर...(व्यवधान).... नहीं रही है...(व्यवधान).... मैं आपके माध्यम से उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान).... हम जो भी डिमांड करते हैं...(व्यवधान).... उसका जवाब यहां से नहीं मिलता है...(व्यवधान).... दूसरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : रूपाला जी, बैठ जाइए। अगर जवाब नहीं दिया है या गलत जवाब दिया है, तो आप उसको उठाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। श्री एम.वी. मैसूरा रेड्डी।

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: As per the Minister's statement, the market price of subsidized decontrolled fertilizers will be determined on the basis of demand-supply process. Instead of leaving the farmers to this demand-supply process, is there any proposal before the Government for estimating the price of fertilizers taking into account the input and outpost cost? Is there any proposal before the Government to have a regulatory mechanism for estimating the cost of fertilizers?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: So far as urea is concerned, we are producing about 70-75 per cent of our requirement indigenously and importing about 20-25 per cent. But, in case of phosphatic fertilizer, we are importing nearly 90 per cent of our requirement. And, the whole problem is that there is a cartelisation at the international market.

India is almost depending on the import of DAP, and, therefore, there is a cartelization. This NBS scheme itself is intending to destroy the cartelization of the international market so that the companies will be free to go for long-term contract, and, at the end point, the farmers are benefited in this competition.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I could not follow it. The hon. Minister has told that the agricultural productivity has gone down mainly because of the usage of imbalanced fertilizers. How this reply is relevant, particularly, when during the last three consecutive Budgets, the allocation to agriculture is declining as a percentage of GDP, and, also as a proportion of total expenditure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we are in a situation where you have decided only the name of your fertilizer policy, 'Nutrient-Based-Subsidy Scheme', you have not decided the detail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am coming to the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You have just talked about cartelization in the international market, and, you are linking the fertilizer price to the international market in order to attract the investor, and, subjecting fertilizer to the extreme worst kind of international speculation. Normally, fertilizer is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your supplementary question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not getting your question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, as far as the indigenous capacity is concerned, whatever you have built since Independence, you have closed down. You have closed down seven fertilizer plants. This Government, in its earlier term, decided by way of in-principle approval...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, you are making a statement. You are not putting your question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make a statement. What you are saying is not going on record.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why are you not reviving the indigenous fertilizer plants, which are in position?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the question. Is it? Fine. Thank you. Only this will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, we are not linking our fertilizer availability to the international cartel. Rather, we have expanded the ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: For many years, we have been importing fertilizers. So, naturally, it depends upon the international price. What I said is that there is an international cartel, and, we are strategizing how to break this cartel by supplementing and adding other complex fertilizers. Therefore, we have enlarged the basket of the fertilizers to different categories; complex fertilizers and other fertilizers will be available, and, in the process, the dependence will be less on DAP.

At the same time, during 2008, the new investment policy of the Government has encouraged the internal production also. By 2011, we expect 15-lakh tonnes of additional urea production capacity. So far as reviving the old units and the sick units, which are closed down, are concerned, the Cabinet has taken a view, and, very soon, on this matter, the Cabinet is also going to take a final decision. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.223 ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no please. Q.No. 223

Q.223. The Question (Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda) was absent.

Indian education service

*223. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Education Service is being introduced for better management of schools and higher educational institutions;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the recommendations made during 1980s by a Committee set up by the then Minister of HRD to ensure that education administrators should have in-depth insight into education; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that education imparted at block and district level is suitably structured so that children really understand rather than learn by rote, as primary education is a basic input for purposefully pursuing further studies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) There is no decision of the Government for creation of Indian Education Service. Although National Education Policy, 1986 (modified in 1992) provides for the establishment of an Indian Education Service as an All India Service, however, as there was no consensus among the State Governments, the Indian Education Service could not be established. A Sub-Group consisting of four members has recently been constituted to explore the possibility and desirability of constitution of Indian Education Service and submit a report thereon within three months.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides that the academic authority (to be specified by the appropriate Government), while laying down the curriculum and the evaluation procedure for elementary education, shall take into consideration certain points including (i) building of child's knowledge potentiality and talent, and (ii) comprehensive and continuous evaluation of child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not present, so, we will take up the supplementary questions. Hon. Minister, you can answer it, and, then, the Members can put supplementary questions.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the terms of reference of this Indian Education Service. Sir, I would also like to know the points on which there was no consensus between the State Governments and the Central Government.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have already indicated in my answer that there is no decision of the Government on setting up an Indian Education Service. We are at the stage of figuring out whether it is advisable and desirable to set up an Indian Education Service, and, that is the answer to the question.

On your issue as to which States, in the past, did not agree, well, Sir, it has a long history. Way back in 1961, the then Cabinet proposed that we should have an Indian Education Service. In

fact, between 1886 and 1924, there was an Indian Education Service till education became a 'transferred' subject. When it became a 'transferred' subject, then, of course, it was disbanded. But the idea was revived in 1961. In fact, in November 1965, there was a Cabinet decision and a Bill was introduced. But it lapsed. Then, came the Sarkaria Commission and the idea was revived again. The Sarkaria Commission recommended it. Then came the 1986 Education Policy, which has a special paragraph which says that we should have an Indian Education Service. Then the Ramamurthy Committee was set up which said, "we should not have it." Then Janardhana Reddy heading the Sub-Committee of CAGE said that we should have it. Then came the 1992 Revised Education Policy. Thereafter, there were consultations with the States. Sixteen States said 'yes'; other States said 'no.' Now you see with the 73rd and the 74th Constitution Amendments with Panchayati Raj taking over education, the whole issue has to be looked at in an entirely different light. I don't know whether it is feasible or desirable, but we are looking into it.

DR. (SHRIMATI) KAPILA VATSYAYAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. And thank you for the reply, Mr. Minister. Perhaps he is aware that there was a Central Educational Advisory Service; and that service was a central service. But it drew upon specialists from different fields. If the consensus is not achieved after the 1986 Policy, is it not a fact that the Government has denied itself the opportunity to have a structured instrument for advising the Government as also administering education?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Well, the issue as to whether we should revive the Central Advisory Service is another aspect altogether. Since we have formed a sub-Group, which is going to look at the entire issue, as and when the sub-Group gives us its recommendations in this regard, we will certainly look into it and see what can be done. But I personally believe — and the Government has not taken a decision — that with the amendment in the Constitution and education being now handled by Panchayati Raj institutions, it is more important for civil society at the ground level, the family structures, the NGOs, and the parents of children to get involved in education, if education is to move forward. But, certainly, in advisory capacity, we can have lots of people on board and think about it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to shortlist the names of persons, who are eligible for the higher posts of universities, such as Vice-Chancellor, and to make it mandatory. And, if so, whether it curtails the autonomy of the university.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am afraid it has nothing to do with the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the question at the moment.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it relates to part (a) of the question which says 'whether it is a fact that Indian Education Service is being introduced for better management of schools and higher educational institutions.' University is part of higher educational institutions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to clarify it?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Indian Education Service is not in the context of higher education. Now, in the higher education sector, 90 per cent of all engineering colleges are private, and almost 50 per cent of all the medical colleges are private. So, to set up an Education Service to monitor private institutions, I don't think this was the concept conceived in 1961 when the education sector had not expanded in the fashion that it has done today.

* 224 The Questioner (Shri Motilal Bora) was absent.

दवा कंपनियों द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक राशि वसूल किया जाना

*224. श्री मोती लाल बोरा : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दवा कंपनियों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं से निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक राशि वसूलने के मामले किस अवधि में होते रहे हैं और कौन-कौन सी कंपनी इस मामले में लिफ्ट पाई गई तथा किस-किस कंपनी द्वारा कितनी-कितनी राशि की अधिक वसूली की गई है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय औषध मूल्य निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (एनपीपीए) द्वारा उक्त प्रभाराधिक्य की वसूली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष किस-किस दवा कंपनी से उक्त प्रभाराधिक्य की कितनी-कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है;

(घ) दवा कंपनियों से शेष राशि की वसूली और उन्हें शेष राशि का उपयोग न करने देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीकांत जेना): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) सरकार/राष्ट्रीय औषध मूल्य निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (एनपीपीए) द्वारा औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1995 (डीपीसीओ, 1995) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अनुसूचित औषधों/फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्य निर्धारित/संशोधित किए जाते हैं। कोई भी किसी भी अनुसूचित औषध/फार्मूलेशनों को सरकार राष्ट्रीय औषध मूल्य निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (एनपीपीए) द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर नहीं बेच सकता है। बहुत सी औषध कंपनियों के बारे में यह पाया गया है कि वे उपभोक्ताओं को दवाइयां उच्च मूल्य पर बेच रही हैं। ऐसे मामलों में एनपीपीए औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1995 (डीपीसीओ 1995) के पैरा 13 में निहित प्रावधानों और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अनुसार इन कंपनियों के खिलाफ निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य लेने के कारण कार्यवाही करता है।

27 अगस्त, 1997 को अपनी स्थापना से लेकर 28 फरवरी 2010 तक निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य लेने के मामलों का पता लगाए जाने के आधार पर एनपीपीए ने औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1995 (डीपीसीओ 1995) के अधीन निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य पर दवाइयां बेचने के संबंध में 740 मामलों में मांग नोटिस जारी किए हैं जिनमें 2147.01 करोड़ रुपये की अधिप्रभार की रकम (ब्याज सहित अधिप्रभार की रकम) शामिल है। इस रकम में से 28

फरवरी, 2010, तक 191.40 करोड़ रुपये की रकम वसूल हो चुकी है और 1955.61 करोड़ रुपये की शेष रकम वसूल होनी है जिसमें से 1877.23 करोड़ रुपये की रकम के संबंध में मुकदमें चल रहे हैं और ये विभिन्न अदालतों में विचाराधीन हैं एवं 30.36 करोड़ रुपये की रकम विभिन्न राज्यों के समाहर्ताओं के पास वसूली के लिए लम्बित है।

जिन कंपनियों पर निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य लेने के कारण अर्थदण्ड लगाया गया है उनके ब्यौरे एनपीपीए की वेबसाइट nppaindia@nic.in पर उपलब्ध है। तथापि जिन कंपनियों से वर्ष 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 और 2009-10 (28 फरवरी, 2010 तक) के दौरान निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य लेने के कारण अधिप्रभारित रकम की वसूली की गई है उनके नाम और वसूल हुई रकम संलग्न विवरण-1 में दी गई (नीचे देखिए) वसूल हुई रकम कवर्षवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है।

क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	वसूल हुई रकम (करोड़ रुपये)
1	2006-07	0.96
2	2007-08	4.51
3	2008-09	51.09
4	2009-10 (फरवरी 2010 तक)	35.37

ब्याज सहित अधिप्रभारित रकम की वसूली हेतु कार्यवाही एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जिसके संबंध में एनपीपीए द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के साथ पठित औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1995 (डीपीसीओ, 1995) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है। कुछ मामलों में माननीय उच्च न्यायालयों तथा भारत के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशों के कारण वसूली प्रभावित हुई है और इस समय ये मामले न्यायालयों में न्याय-निर्णय के अधीन हैं।

विवरण-1

भारत की एकिकृत निधि में जमा करवाई अधिप्रभार तथा उस पर ब्याज की राशि

वर्ष 2006 से 2007 के दौरान

क्रम सं.	कंपनी का नाम	रकम (रुपये)
1	2	3
1	आयन फार्मा प्रा. लि.	18458
2	अग्रवाल फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	10938
3	अलाइव	56595
4	एंकर फार्मा प्रा. लि.	25140
5	एपेक्स फार्मूलेशन	10312
6	अरिहंत सिद्धा लेब	155677
7	चिलिका फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लेब	201300
8	कन्सर्न फार्मा प्रा. लि.	5665
9	कोटेक फार्मा	8568

1	2	3
10	डेनीजन फार्मा प्रा. लि.	2262
11	डालय फार्मा	119899
12	डीविन लेब्स लि.	7090
13	एमसोन मेडीकेम प्रा. लि.	13392
14	इन्डो लेब	29190
15	ग्लूमेक्स प्रा. लि.	9175
16	गुजरात ट्रेस लेब	37367
17	इन्ड-स्वीफ्ट लि.	256100
18	जैनीफर फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	4830
19	कोठारी लेब	7000
20	लेबोरेट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स इंडिया लि.	17353
21	लेमबर्ट हेल्थकेयर प्रा. लि.	34449
22	लोई लेक्यूर रेमेडिज	1334
23	मार्कसंस फार्मा लि.	701379
24	मरकरी लेन्स लि.	15882
25	मोलिंद लेब	61376
26	नेस्टोर फार्मा	4887
27	निबिन फार्मा	2500
28	निकोलस पिरामल	1794236
29	पेनेसिय बायोटेक	195918
30	फेरोज़ रेमेडीज़ लिमिटेड	25200
31	प्रेस्टो रेमेडीज़	10680
32	रेनेसिया बायोटेक	706059
33	संकेत फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	12965
34	सेनोर लेबोरेट्रीज	2950
35	साल्कस फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	1291850
37	सिप्रा रेमेडीज़	20514
38	स्काई लेबोरेट्रीज	1950

1	2	3
39	एसपीएम ड्रग्स (प्रा.) लि.	53940
40	स्टरलिंग लेबोरेट्रीज	2763008
41	सूमेजेस फार्मा (प्रा.) लिमिटेड	54030
42	सूपरा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	13840
43	टेक्सास	5847
44	टोरस लेबोरेट्रीज	18301
45	ट्राईडोज लेबोरेट्रीज	686776
46	युनियन ड्रग्स कंपनी	131933
47	युनिवर्सल इम्पेक्स	10837
	कुल योग	9637522

2007-2008 वर्ष के दौरान

1	एन्कर फार्मा (प्रा.) लिमिटेड	18226
2	एकरोन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	31226
3	एक्यूइन फार्मा	52096
4	एपेक्स फोरमूयलेशन (प्रा.) लिमिटेड	1882
5	एकरोन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	124866
6	एएसए बायोटेक	5428
7	एटोपिक लेबोरेट्रीज	7792
8	अरबिन्दो फार्मा लिमिटेड	11719
9	बी.एस.पी. फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	13574
10	बरोदा फार्मा	30765
11	सिविल ड्रग्स लेबोरेट्रीज	44262
12	कोनकोर्ड ड्रग्स लिमिटेड	36340
13	कनसरव फार्मा (प्रा.) लिमिटेड	202
14	क्यूर वेल ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	2159
15	डेनीस केम लेब लिमिटेड	39285
16	डरमोकेयर लेबोरेट्रीज (गुजरात) प्रा. लिमिटेड	48133
17	डिवाइन लेबोरेट्रीज	11452

1	2	3
18	एलिगेन्ट केमिकल एन्टरप्राइजेस प्रा. लिमिटेड	3435757
19	एमसन मेडिकेम प्रा. लिमिटेड	670
20	एन्टोड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	8516
21	फाइनक्चूर फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	13288
22	फोरेलेन्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	1500
23	फॉरलेन्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	25742
24	जी.एस. फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	61053
25	जी.टी. फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	11800
26	गोरवेट इंडिया प्रा. लिमिटेड	24697
27	गूलेमेन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	6626
28	गुजरात टेरेस लेबोरेट्रीज़ लिमिटेड	100000
29	ग्लूमेक्स फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	1907
30	इंड-स्वीपट लिमिटेड	245150
31	इंडियन इम्यूनालोज़िकल्स लिमिटेड	5304793
32	इन्दू ड्रग्स	1438119
33	इंटियोट ड्रग्स फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	58927
34	जवा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स (इंडिया) प्रा. लिमिटेड	207665
35	करनानी फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	8210
36	कोठारी लेब	3623
37	लूस्टर फार्मा प्रा. लिमिटेड	11404
38	मै. अशोक फार्मा	1033
39	मै. अरोविले लेबोरेट्रीज़	67708
40	मै. बेयर हेल्थकेयर	965093
41	मै. ब्रिज फार्मा	28516
42	मै. चिल्का फार्मा	91059
43	मै. क्रिस्टल फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	40000
44	मै. डेनिज़ेन फार्मा (इंडिया) प्रा. लिमिटेड	622
45	मै. डायल फार्मास्यूटिकल्स (प्रा.) लिमिटेड	34187

1	2	3
46	मै. इली लिली प्रा. लिमिटेड	13181682
47	मै. एक्जोटिक लेबोरेट्रीज प्रा. लिमिटेड	1327
48	मै. गरेक्यूर फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	100000
49	मै. काबरा ड्रग्स लिमिटेड	14021
50	मै. केमवेल प्रा. लिमिटेड	8950881
51	मै. लेबोरेट फार्मा इंडिया लिमिटेड	491728
52	मै. मैन्टीस फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	15276
53	मै. रेयमान लेबोरेट्रीज प्रा. लिमिटेड	29627
54	मै. सूनविका बायोटेक	4646
55	मान फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	6505
56	मनीष फार्मा लिमिटेड	22770
57	मार्स थेरापियूटिक्स एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड	72664
58	मरक्युरी लेबोरेट्रीज लिमिटेड	49397
59	एनबीजेड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	3733071
60	नेस्टर फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	38833
61	निकोल्स फार्मास्यूटिकल्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	1142993
62	नोयल फार्मा	268259
63	नेरिस मेडिसिनस लिमिटेड	122238
64	टोमेगा बायोटेक लिमिटेड	304810
65	ओनटोप फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	1710797
66	ओरचिड केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	332566
67	ओरपिक फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	99615
68	प्रेस्टो रेमेडीज	3271
69	क्यूसार लेबोरेट्रीज प्रा. लिमिटेड	134812
70	रोनफ मेनारानी फार्मा लिमिटेड	107917
71	रुबरा मेडीकामेन्ट लिमिटेड	81876
72	रूसाना लेबोरेट्रीज प्रा. लिमिटेड	90648

1	2	3
73	एस.के. पेरेन्द्रल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	23696
74	सेन मेडिकामेन्ट प्रा. लिमिटेड	43833
75	समर्थ फार्मा प्रा. लिमिटेड	396534
76	संकेत फार्मा लिमिटेड	6129
77	स्कूनर लेबोरेट्रीज़	1750
78	स्करोप बायोमेडिसिन प्रा. लिमिटेड	94275
79	सर्व फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	128921
80	एस.जी.एस. फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	163280
81	सिस्टा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	15257
82	स्पीड लाइडसाइंस इंडि.	16013
83	इस्पीक फार्मा	42100
84	एसपीएम ड्रग्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	4205
85	स्टेन्डर्ड थेरेपिक लेबोरेट्रीज़ लिमिटेड	57336
86	स्टरलिंग लेबोरेट्रीज़	100
87	सूपरा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	8646
88	थेरा केम लेबोरेट्रीज़	25000
89	ट्राईडेंट फार्मा प्रा. लिमिटेड	55300
90	ट्राईपाडा बायोटेक (प्रा.) लिमिटेड	70169
91	यूनियन ड्रग्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड	51211
92	वेनगार्ड लेबोरेट्रीज़	21240
93	वेरस फार्मा प्रा. लिमिटेड	50000
94	विशाल डेन्टोकेयर	28680
95	जेनिथ ड्रग्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	36832
कुल योग		45129809
2008-2009 वर्ष के दौरान		
1	ए टू जेड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	52302
2	आन फार्मा	24019
3	एक्मे फोरम्यूलेशन	16075

1	2	3
4	एक्मे फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	115760
5	एडमेन फोरम्यूलेशन	5558
6	एस्क्यूल फार्मा	36674
7	अलापति फार्मा	9158
8	अलार लेब प्रा. लिमिटेड	5924
9	एनरोस फार्मा	78596
10	एपेक्स लेब	154602
11	एपल लेबोरेट्रीज़ लिमिटेड हाइद्राबाद	65062
12	अरिहन्त सिद्धा लेब प्रा. लिमिटेड	3009
13	बेनट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	10072
14	बेस्ट लेबोरेट्रीज़ लिमिटेड	10000000
15	भादरा फार्मा लिमिटेड	53394
16	बायोसन हेल्थ केयर	17436
17	बूरुसेल्स लेबोरेट्रीज़ प्रा. लिमिटेड	105887
18	केडिला हेल्थ केयर लिमिटेड	42549228
19	सेन्यूरियन लेब	13342
20	सेन्चूरी ड्रग्स	76116
21	कोनकोर्ड ड्रग्स लिमिटेड	1616
22	कोरटेक्स लेब	25604
23	क्रिस्ट लाइफ केयर	151360
24	क्रिस्टल फार्मा प्रा. लिमिटेड	80000
25	कूटेक फोरम्यूलेशन	9215
26	डाहिला फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	480489
27	डारविन रिसर्च लेबोरेट्रीज़	35930
28	डेमोकेयर लेब	2419
29	डेनिस केमिकल्स लेब. लिमिटेड	23971
30	डिवाइन लेब. प्रा. लिमिटेड	275932
31	डिवाइन लेब प्रा. लिमिटेड	3307

1	2	3
32	डिविस लेबोरेट्रीज़	638025
33	डॉ. रेड्डी	33133410
34	एल्डर फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	593411
35	फूलफोर्ड इंडिया लिमिटेड	15115
36	जी.एस. फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	488
37	जी.एस.के. फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	99644476
38	गेलन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	39972
39	जेनेक्स फार्मा लिमिटेड	149908
40	ग्लूकोनेट हेल्थकेयर लिमिटेड	465042
41	गोपिस फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	63589
42	ग्रीलेन्ड ऑर्गेनिक्स	5770
43	हेल्थ बायोटेक लिमिटेड	320000
44	इंड-स्वीपट लिमिटेड	666401
45	इंटेक्ट ड्रग्स	1446
46	इंटीग्रेटेड लेब्स लिमिटेड	7826
47	इवेस ड्रग्स (इंडिया) प्रा. लिमिटेड	14950
48	जावा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	1465528
49	जोनसन एंड जोनसन लिमिटेड	146805169
50	केलोल नागरिक सेकरी बैंक लिमिटेड	6500
51	केमवेल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1084017.7
52	खंडेलवाल लेबोरेट्रीज़	246615
53	लेबोरेट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	153131
54	लार्क लेबोरेट्रीज़ इंडिया लिमिटेड	16415
55	मै. इली लिली एंड कम्पनी	2602893
56	मै. बायोलोजिकल्स-ई-लिमिटेड	1800000
57	मै. कोटेक फार्मा	26263
58	मै. गुजरात ट्रेड लेबोरेट्रीज़ लिमिटेड	139760
59	मै. इंडियन इम्यूनोलिजकल्स लिमिटेड	2500000

1	2	3
60	मै. मर्क	1311730
61	मै. रेलिस फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	14569
62	मै. साई मीरा इनो-फार्मा प्रा. लिमिटेड	429898
63	मै. वेरस फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	10000
64	मेनकाइंड फार्मा	1605294
65	मार्स थेराप्यूटिक	147089
66	मेपरो फार्मास्यूटिकल्स (प्रा.) लिमिटेड	672506
67	मिम्स लेबोरेट्रीज़	10689
68	मोनोकेम लेब	32025
69	एन. सेल्टर फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	7169
70	एन.आर.जेट	88510039
71	एनबीजेड फार्मा	1380300
72	निर्माण फार्मा	177930
73	नोयल फार्मा	33108
74	नोरिस मेडिसन लिमिटेड	873
75	ओमेगा बायोटेक लिमिटेड	182448
76	ऑनटोप फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	155884
77	ऑर्गेनिक फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	17793
78	ओऑरओ फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	174597
79	पेरी फार्मा	246
80	पेगासस फार्मा	29185
81	पेरी फार्मा	47719
82	फाइज़र लिमिटेड	42646910
83	परामुख स्वामी फार्मा लिमिटेड	9586
84	क्यूसर लेब्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	20882
85	रेडिक्यूरा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	29195
86	रेचेट लेबोरेट्रीज़ लिमिटेड	8670
87	सार बायोटेक	929348

1	2	3
88	एसजीएस फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	88054
89	समिल लेबोरेट्रीज़	19127
90	श्री कृष्णा केशव लेब लिमिटेड	895533
91	सिडमेक लेब	18080630
92	इस्पीका फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	11900
93	सुपर मेक्स लेब	154863
94	स्वोट एडिट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	322258
95	स्वीस गारनियर	3821354
96	सिन्थोलेब केमिकल एंड रिसर्च	221844
97	तमन टिटोय फार्मा प्रा. लिमिटेड	18238
99	ट्रिनडेन्ट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	16482
100	ट्रायो लाइफसाइंसेस प्रा. लिमिटेड	16547
101	ट्रायो रेमेडीज़	82044
102	यूनिकार्न फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	20000
103	यूनिमेड टेक्नोलोजिकल्स लिमिटेड	85073
104	यूनिपेक्स फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	34073
105	यूनिवर्सल ट्वीन लेब	39146
106	वेनगार्ड लेबोरेट्रीज़	4919
107	विन्टोकेम फार्मा	30608
108	जेन फार्मा	1268590
कुल योग		510915143

2009-2010 वर्ष के दौरान (28.02.2010 तक)

1	एक्यूरेट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	18559.2
2	एलकोन इंडिया	4291171
3	एलम्बिक	1173308
4	एलकेम लेब लिमिटेड	1152973
5	एलरजेन इंडिया लिमिटेड	10103768
6	एमके लेबोरेट्रीज़	300000

1	2	3
7	एनरोज़ फार्मा	12909
8	आर्क फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	17966
9	आरकेडिया फार्मा	106750
10	अरविन्द रेमेडीज़ लिमिटेड	79367
11	एसोज सॉफ्ट कैप प्रा. लिमिटेड	36000
12	एसोसिएटेड बायोटेक	32554
13	एस्ट्रा लाइफ	2322780
14	बेकस्टर (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1690749
15	बेल फार्मा	186366
16	बायोसिन हेल्थकेयर	106
17	बार्न लेब लिमिटेड	383033
18	ब्रूसेल्स लेब लिमिटेड	49178.5
19	केडिला हेल्थकेयर लिमिटेड	3900000
20	सेन्चयूर फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	2273311
21	सेन्चूरियन लेबोरेट्रीज़	32808
22	कोरोना रेमेडीज़ प्रा. लिमिटेड	68154
23	कोसमे फार्मा लेब्स लिमिटेड	2152954
24	कोसमे हेल्थकेयर	1294543
25	कोटेक हेल्थकेयर लिमिटेड	13260
26	कोटेक फार्मा	4400
27	क्रिस्टल फार्मा प्रा. लिमिटेड	134253
28	क्यूरटेक स्कीनकेयर	37672
29	डेमोकेयर लेब	11410
30	डॉ. रेड्डी	37044317
31	ईस्ट वेस्ट फार्मा	64249
32	एल्डर फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	752418
33	एमरल्स एल्कायमायकोय प्रा. लिमिटेड	539549
34	एन्डोवेन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	56588

1	2	3
35	फूलफोर्ड इंडिया लिमिटेड	5101
36	ग्लूकोनेट हेल्थ लिमिटेड	488377
37	गुजरात फार्मा लेब लिमिटेड	49077
38	हिलिंग टच फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	55839
39	हेल्थ बायोटेक	2413649
40	हेलियस फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	109350
41	हीरल लेब लिमिटेड	31010
42	आई.जी. फार्मा	43072
43	इंडियन मेडिको	46373
44	इंडियाना फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	47026
45	इन्दु रेमेडीज़ लिमिटेड	23467
46	इन्सट फार्मा	455547
47	इन्टास फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	12070793
48	जावा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	58816
49	जोनसन एंड जोनसन	100510441
50	केपसी लेब	29130
51	लेबोरेट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	39991
52	मनीष फार्मा लेब	13203
53	मार्टिन एंड ब्राउन लेब	88993
54	एमडीसी फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	225533
55	मेडिको लेब	40572
56	मेनटीस फार्मा लिमिटेड	6607
57	मर्क	27640531
58	मैट्रो गोल्डन लेब	50937
59	मोनोकेम लेबोरेट्रीज़	14843
60	एनबीजेड फार्मा	10553
61	नोयल फार्मा	18934
62	ऑनटोप फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	552654

1	2	3
63	ओपल हेल्थकेयर	5000
64	ऑपथो रेमेडीज प्रा. लिमिटेड	103032
65	पेरेन्टरल फारमेको इंडी. प्रा. लिमिटेड	167136
66	पिगासस फारमेको इंडी. प्रा. लिमिटेड	113964
67	फाइजर प्रोडक्ट्स	10046525.1
68	पिरामल हेल्थकेयर	2282739
69	परामुख स्वामी फार्मा	15954
70	पंजाब केमीकल	1317417
71	क्यूसार लेब (प्रा.) लिमिटेड	20076
72	आर.के.जी. फार्मा लिमिटेड	6783
73	रेनबेक्सी लेब लिमिटेड	11628976.5
74	रेचेट लेब लिमिटेड	66447
75	रेगियन लेब	10224
76	रियमान लेब प्रा. लिमिटेड	23748
77	रिटोरट लेब	704191
78	रोमबस फार्मा	190186
79	आरपीएल (आई) फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	28703
80	एस.के. पेरेन्टल प्रा. लिमिटेड	10000
81	सेन्ट मिकेल बायोटेक	12026
82	सेन मेडिकामेन्टस प्रा. लिमिटेड	2784
83	सेविल फार्मा लेब	35636
84	श्री कृष्णा केशव लेब लिमिटेड	279270
85	श्रेया लाइफ साइसंज प्रा. लिमिटेड	98759.12
36	सिगनित लेब लिमिटेड	3489
87	सिलिकोन फार्मा	14402
88	साउथ इंडिया रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट	248376
89	सनवियू बायोटेक	12777.3
90	सुपरमेक्स लेब	8031

1	2	3
91	स्विस गार्नियर	446489
92	सिस्टोपिक लेबोरेट्रीज़	240295.01
93	टी.सी. हेल्थकेयर	90145215
94	टोरस लेब लिमिटेड	119579
95	टोटल हेल्थकेयर	90243
96	ट्राई स्टार फोरम्यूलेशन	12500000
97	यूनिफार्म फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	15054
98	यूनिमेड टेक्नोलॉजिकल्स	5174876
99	यूनिवर्सल ट्वीन लेब	162
100	यूएसवी लिमिटेड/नियो फार्मा	1037185.29
101	वेरास फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	168800
102	विल इम्पेक्स	67201
103	विनकेयर रेमेडीज़	79290
104	जेनेका हेल्थकेयर	11253
105	ज़ी लेबोरेट्रीज़	14291
106	जेनिथ हेल्थकेयर	578790.27
107	जोटा हेल्थकेयर	88137
कुल योग :		353711355

Overcharging by pharma companies

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

(a) the period during which the practice of overcharging from the consumers by pharmaceutical companies continued and the names of companies which indulged in this practice along with the amount overcharged by each company;

(b) the action taken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to recover the overcharged amount;

(c) the names of companies from which recovery of overcharged amount has been made during the last three years along with the amount recovered from each company, year-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the action being taken by Government to recover the remaining amount from the pharmaceutical companies and to prevent them from using this amount?

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

Statement

Government/ National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fix or revises price of scheduled drugs / formulations as per the provisions of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO,1995). No one can sell any scheduled drugs/ formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by the NPPA/Govt. A number of drug companies have been found to be selling medicines at a higher price to consumers. In such cases, NPPA initiates action of overcharging against the companies as per the provisions contained in para 13 of the DPCO, 1995 and, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Based on detection of overcharging cases since inception of NPPA on 27th August, 1997 and till 28th February, 2010, NPPA has issued demand notices in 740 no of cases involving an amount of Rs. 2147.01 crore (overcharging along with interest) for selling the medicines at a price higher than the prices fixed under DPCO, 1995. Of this, Rs. 191.40 crore has been realized till 28th February, 2010 leaving a balance of Rs. 1955.61 crore to be realized. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 1877.23 crore is under litigation & pending in various courts and Rs. 30.36 crore is pending for recovery with Collectors of various States.

The details of companies penalized for overcharging are available on the website of NPPA at nppaindia@nic.in. However, a statement indicating the names of companies from which recovery of overcharged amount has been made during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 28th February, 2010) alongwith the amount recovered is given in the Statement-I (See below). The year-wise amount recovered is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount Recovered (Rs. in Crore)
1	2006-07	0.96
2	2007-08	4.51
3	2008-09	51.09
4	2009-10 (upto Feb 10)	35.37

Action for recovery for the overcharged amount alongwith interest thereon is a continuous process for which action is taken by NPPA as per the provision of DPCO, 95 read with Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In some cases the recovery is affected, due to orders from the Hon'ble High Courts and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and cases presently sub-judice in Courts.

Statement-I

Amount of overcharging & interest deposited in the consolidated fund of India

During the Year 2006 to 2007

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1	Aan Pharma (P) Ltd.	18458
2	Agarwal Pharmaceuticals	10938
3	Alive	56595
4	Anchor Pharma (P) Ltd.	25140
5	Apex Formulation	10312
6	Arihant Siddhaa Lab.	155677
7	Chilika Pharmaceuticals Lab.	201300
8	Concern Pharma (P) Ltd.	5665
9	Cotec Pharma	8568
10	Denizen Pharma (P) Ltd.	2262
11	Dial Pharma	119899
12	Divin labs. Ltd.	7090
13	Emson medichem (P) Ltd.	13392
14	Endo Lab.	29190
15	Glumex Pharma (P) Ltd.	9175
16	Gujarat Trace Lab.	37367
17	Ind-Swift Ltd.	256100
18	Jenifer Pharmaceuticals	4830
19	Kothari Lab.	7000
20	Laborate Pharmaceuticals (India) Ltd.	17353
21	Lembert Healthcare (P) Ltd.	34449
22	Loilecure Remedis	1334
23	Marksons Pharma Ltd.	701379

1	2	3
24	Mercury Labs. Ltd.	15882
25	Molind Lab.	61376
26	Nestor Pharma	4887
27	Nibin Pharma	2500
28	Nicholas Piramal	1794236
29	Panace Biotech	195918
30	Pharose Remedies Ltd.	25200
31	Presto Remedies	10680
32	Ranacea Biotech.	706059
33	Sanket Pharmaceuticals	12965
34	Senor Labs.	2950
35	Shalaks Pharmaceuticals	1291850
37	Sipra Remedies	20514
38	Sky Lab.	1950
39	SPM Drugs (P) Ltd.	53940
40	Sterling Labs.	2763008
41	Sumages Pharma (P) Ltd.	54030
42	Supra Pharmaceuticals	13840
43	Texas	5847
44	Toras Lab.	18301
45	Tridoss Lab.	686776
46	Union Drugs Company	131933
47	Universal Impex	10837
Total		9637522

During the Year 2007-2008

1	Anchor Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	18226
2	Acron Pharmaceuticals	31226
3	Acuin Pharma	52096

1	2	3
4	Apex Formulation (P) Ltd.	1882
5	Arcon Pharmaceuticals	124866
6	ASA Biotech	5428
7	Atopic Laboratories	7792
8	Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.	11719
9	B.S.P. Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	13574
10	Baroda Pharma	30765
11	Civil Drug Labs	44262
12	Concord Drugs Ltd.	36340
13	Conserv Pharma (P) Ltd.	202
14	Cure Well Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	2159
15	Denish Chem Lab Ltd.	39285
16	Dermocare Laboratories (Guj) Pvt Ltd.	48133
17	Divine Labs	11452
18	Elegant Chemical Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.	3435757
19	Emson Medichem Pvt. Ltd.	670
20	Entod Pharmaceuticals Ltd	8516
21	Finecure Pharmaceuticals	13288
22	Foreland Pharmaceuticals	1500
23	Forland Pharmaceuticals	25742
24	G.S Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	61053
25	G.T. Pharmaceuticals	11800
26	Garvet India (P) Ltd.	24697
27	Glumen Pharmaceuticals	6626
28	Gujrat Terce Laboratories Ltd.	100000
29	Gulmax Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	1907
30	Ind Swift Ltd.	245150
31	Indian Immunologicals Ltd.	5304793

1	2	3
32	Indu Drugs	1438119
33	Inteot Drugs Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	58927
34	Jawa Pharmaceuticals (India) Pvt. Ltd.	207665
35	Karnani Pharmaceuticals	8210
36	Kothari Labs	3623
37	Lustre Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	11404
38	M/s Ashok Pharma	1033
39	M/s Auroville Labs.	67708
40	M/s Bayer Healthcare	965093
41	M/s Brij Pharma	28516
42	M/s Chilka Pharma	91059
43	M/s Crystal Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	40000
44	M/s Denizen Pharma (India) Pvt. Ltd.	622
45	M/s Dial Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.	34187
46	M/s Eli Lilly Pvt. Ltd.	13181682
47	M/s Exotic Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	1327
48	M/s Gracure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	100000
49	M/s Kabra Drugs Ltd.	14021
50	M/s Kemwell Pvt. Ltd.	8950881
51	M/s Laborate Pharma India Ltd.	491728
52	M/s Mentis Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	15276
53	M/s Reimann Labs (P) Ltd.	29627
54	M/s Sunvica Biotech	4646
55	Maan Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	6505
56	Manish Pharma Lab	22770
57	Mars Therapeutics & Chemicals Ltd.	72664
58	Mercury Labs Ltd.	49397
59	NBZ Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	3733071

1	2	3
60	Nestor Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	38833
61	Nicholas Pharmaceuticals India Ltd	1142993
62	Noel Pharma	268259
63	Norris Medicines Ltd.	122238
64	Omega Biotech Ltd.	304810
65	Ontop Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1710797
66	Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	332566
67	Orphic Pharmaceuticals	99615
68	Presto Remedis	3271
69	Quasar Labs Pvt. Ltd.	134812
70	Raunaf Menarini Pharma Limited	107917
71	Rubra Medicament Ltd.	81876
72	Rusona Labs Pvt Ltd.	90648
73	S K Parenterals Pvt. Ltd.	23696
74	Sain Medicaments Pvt. Ltd.	43833
75	Samarth Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	396534
76	Sanket Pharma Ltd	6129
77	Scnor Labs	1750
78	Scorp Biomedicines P. Ltd.	94275
79	Serve Pharmaceuticals	128921
80	SGS Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	163280
81	Siesta Pharmaceuticals	15257
82	Speed Lifescience Ind.	16013
83	Spinka Pharma	42100
84	SPM Drugs (P) Ltd.	4205
85	Standard Therapatic Laboratories Ltd.	57336
86	Sterling Lab.	100
87	Supra Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	8646

1	2	3
88	Thera Chem Laboratories	25000
89	Trident Pharma (P) Ltd.	55300
90	Tripada Biotech (P) Ltd.	70169
91	Union Drugs Company Ltd.	51211
92	Vanguard Laboratories	21240
93	Verus Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	50000
94	Vishal Dentocare	28680
95	Zenith Drugs (P) Ltd.	36832
	Total	45129809

During the year 2008-2009

1	A to Z Pharmaceuticals	52302
2	Aan Pharma	24019
3	Acme Formulation	16075
4	Acme Pharmaceuticals	115760
5	Adman Formulation	5558
6	Aescul Pharma	36674
7	Alapati Pharma	9158
8	Alar Labs Pvt. Ltd	5924
9	Anros Pharma	78596
10	Appex Labs.	154602
11	Apple Laboratories Ltd. Hyd.	65062
12	Arihant Siddhaa Lab. (P) Ltd.	3009
13	Bennet Pharmaceuticals	10072
14	Best Laboratories P. Ltd.	10000000
15	Bhadra Pharma Ltd.	53394
16	Biocin Health Care	17436
17	Brussels Laboratories (P) Ltd.	105887
18	Cadila Health Care Ltd.	42549228
19	Centurian Labs	13342

1	2	3
20	Century Drugs	76116
21	Concord Drug Ltd	1616
22	Cortex Lab.	25604
23	Cratus Life Care	151360
24	Crystal Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	80000
25	Curetech Formulation	9215
26	Dahlia Pharmaceutical	480489
27	Darwin Research Laboratories	35930
28	Democare Labs	2419
29	Denis Chemicals Lab. Ltd.	23971
30	Divine Labs (P) Ltd	275932
31	Divine Labs (P) Ltd	3307
32	Divis Laboratories	638025
33	Dr. Raddy	33133410
34	Elder Pharmaceuticals	593411
35	Fulford India Ltd	15115
36	G.S. Pharmaceuticals	488
37	G.S.K. Pharmaceuticals	99644476
38	Galen Pharnaceuticals	39972
39	Genx Pharma Ltd	149908
40	Gluconet Healthcare Ltd.	465042
41	Gopish Pharmaceuticals	63589
42	Greenland Organics	5770
43	Health Biotech Ltd.	320000
44	Ind-swift Ltd.	666401
45	Intact Drugs	1446
46	Integrated Labs Ltd.	7826
47	Ives Drugs (India) Pvt. Ltd.	14950

1	2	3
48	Jawa Pharmaceuticals	1465528
49	Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	146805169
50	Kalol Nagrik Sehkari Bank Ltd	6500
51	Kemwell Pvt. Ltd.	1084017.7
52	Khendelwal Lab.	246615
53	Laborate Pharmaceuticals India Ltd.	153131
54	Lark Laboratories India Ltd.	16415
55	M/s Elli Lilly & co	2602893
56	M/s Biological-E-Limited	1800000
57	M/s Cotec Pharma	26263
58	M/s Gujarat Terce Laboratories Ltd.	139760
59	M/s Indian Immunologicals Ltd.	2500000
60	M/s Merck	1311730
61	M/s Relish Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	14569
62	M/s Sai Meera Inno-Pharma Pvt Ltd.	429898
63	M/s Veras Pharmaceuticals Labs Pvt. Ltd.	10000
64	Mankind Pharma	1605294
65	Mars Therapeutic	147089
66	Mepro Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.	672506
67	Mims Labs	10689
68	Monochem Lab	32025
69	N. Shelter Pharmaceuticals	7169
70	N.R. Jet	88510039
71	NBZ Pharma	1380300
72	Nirman Pharma	177930
73	Noel Pharma	33108
74	Morris Medicines Ltd.	873
75	Omega Biotech Ltd.	182448

1	2	3
76	Ontop Pharmeceuticals Ltd.	155884
77	Organic Pharmaceuticals	17793
78	ORO Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.	174597
79	Parry Pharma	246
80	Pegasus Pharma	29185
81	Perry Pharma	47719
82	Pfizer Ltd.	42646910
83	Pramukh Swami Pharma Ltd	9586
84	Quasar Labs P. Ltd.	20882
85	Radicura Pharmaceuticals P. Ltd.	29195
86	Ratchet Laboratories Ltd.	8670
87	Saar Biotech	929348
88	SGS Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	88054
89	Shamil Lab.	19127
90	Shree Krishna Keshav Lab. Ltd.	895533
91	Sidmak Lab	18080630
92	Spinka Pharmaceuticals	11900
93	Super Max Lab	154863
94	Svott edit Pharmaceuticals	322258
95	Swiss Garnier	3821354
96	Syntholab Chemical & Research	221844
97	Tamman Titoe Pharma (P) Ltd.	18238
99	Trindent Pharmaceuticals	16482
100	Trio Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.	16547
101	Trio Remedies	82044
102	Unicorn Pharmaceuticals	20000
103	Unimed Technologies Ltd	85073
104	Unipecks Pharmaceuticals Ltd	34073

1	2	3
105	Universal Twin Labs	39146
106	Vanguard Laboratories	4919
107	Vintochem Pharma	30608
108	Zen Pharma	1268590
Total		510915143

During the year 2009-2010 (upto 28.02.2010)

1	Accurate Pharmaceuticals	18559.2
2	Alcon India	4291171
3	Alembic	1173308
4	Alkem Labs Ltd	1152973
5	Allergan India Ltd	10103768
6	Amkay Laboratories	300000
7	Anrose Pharma	12909
8	Arc Pharmaceuticals	17966
9	Arcadia Pharma	106750
10	Arvind Remedies Ltd.	79367
11	Asoj Soft Caps Pvt. Ltd.	36000
12	Associated Biotech	32554
13	Astra Life	2322780
14	Baxter (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1690749
15	Bell Pharma	186366
16	Biocin Healthcare	106
17	Brawn Lab Ltd	383033
18	Brussels Labs Ltd.	49178.5
19	Cadila Healthcare Ltd.	3900000
20	Centaur Pharmaceutical	2273311
21	Centurion Laboratories	32808
22	Corona Remedies Pvt. Ltd.	68154
23	Cosme Farma Labs Ltd.	2152954

1	2	3
24	Cosme Healthcare	1294543
25	Cotec Healthcare Ltd.	13260
26	Cotec Pharma	4400
27	Crystal pharma Pvt. Ltd.	134253
28	Curetech Skincare	37672
29	Dermocare Labs	11410
30	Dr. Reddy	37044317
31	East West Pharma	64249
32	Elder Pharmaceuticals	752418
33	Emerals Alchymycoi Pvt. Ltd.	539549
34	Endown Pharmaceuticals	56588
35	Fullford India Ltd.	5101
36	Gluconate Health Ltd.	488377
37	Gujarat Pharma Lab Ltd.	49077
38	Healing Touch Pharmaceuticals	55839
39	Health Biotech	2413649
40	Helios Pharmaceuticals Ltd	109350
41	Hiral Labs Ltd.	31010
42	I. G. Pharma	43072
43	Indiana Medico	46373
44	Indilina Pharmaceuticals	47026
45	Indu Remedies Ltd.	23467
46	Insat Pharma	455547
47	Intas Pharmaceuticals	12070793
48	Jawa Pharmaceuticals	58816
49	Johnson & Johnson	100510441
50	Kepcee Lab	29130
51	Laborate Pharmaceuticals	39991

1	2	3
52	Manish Pharma Labs	13203
53	Martin & Brown Labs	88993
54	MDC Pharmaceuticals	225533
55	Medico Labs	40572
56	Mentis Pharma Ltd.	6607
57	Merck	27640531
58	Metro Golden Labs	50937
59	Monokem Laboratories	14843
60	NBZ Pharma	10553
61	Noel Pharma	18934
62	Ontop Pharmaceuticals	552654
63	Opal Healthcare	5000
64	Optho Remedies Pvt. Ltd.	103032
65	Parenteral Pharma Ltd.	167136
66	Pegasus Farmeco Ind. P. Ltd.	113964
67	Pfizer Products	10046525.1
68	Piramal Healthcare	2282739
69	Pramukh Swami Pharma	15954
70	Punjab Chemicals	1317417
71	Quasar Labs (P) Ltd.	20076
72	R.K.G. Pharma Ltd.	6783
73	Ranbaxy Labs Ltd.	11628976.5
74	Ratchet Labs Ltd.	66447
75	Regain lab	10224
76	Reimann Labs P. Ltd.	23748
77	Retort Labs	704191
78	Rhombus Pharma	190186
79	RPL (I) Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28703

1	2	3
80	S. K. Parenterals Pvt. Ltd.	10000
81	Saint Michael Biotech	12026
82	San Medicaments P. Ltd	2784
83	Savill Pharma Labs	35636
84	Shree Krishna Keshav Labs Ltd.	279270
85	Shreya Lifesciences P. Ltd	98759.12
36	Signit Lab. Ltd.	3489
87	Silicon Pharma	14402
88	South India Research Institute	248376
89	Sunview Biotech	12777.3
90	Supermax Labs	8031
91	Swiss Garnier	446489
92	Systopic Laboratories	240295.01
93	T.C. Healthcare	90145215
94	Tauras Labs Ltd.	119579
95	Total Healthcare	90243
96	Tri Star Formulations	12500000
97	Unicorn Pharmaceuticals	15054
98	Unimed Tech.	5174876
99	Universal Twin Labs	162
100	USV Ltd. / Neo Pharma	1037185.29
101	Veras Pharmaceutical	168800
102	Will Impex	67201
103	Wincare Remedies	79290
104	Zaneka Healthcare	11253
105	Zee Laboratories	14291
106	Zenith Healthcare	57879027
107	Zota Healthcare	88137
TOTAL :		353711355

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any supplementary?

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: धन्यवाद, मंत्री महोदय। आपने काफी विस्तार से इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है कि कंपनियों के नाम भी दिए हैं, पर मैं हिसाब लगा रहा था कि जो amount आपने recover किया है, व अभी-भी courts में है और इसके अलावा 48 करोड़ रुपये का हिसाब भी नहीं मिल रहा है। क्या आप कृपया बताएं कि यह recovery कितने दिनों में हो जाएगी?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: सर, 48 करोड़ रुपए का जो हिसाब आपको नहीं मिल रहा है, वह अभी process में है। We cannot just recover that amount unless this process is over.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, it is seen from the reply that the Act has been in existence from 1995 and overcharging by companies has been going on for years and years. The very same company has been overcharging every year. The companies in question are not one out of hundred, but, hundreds of manufacturing companies are overcharging every year. Sir, now, I come to the question. Your system which has been in existence for many years has been inadequate and ineffective. That is the reason why overcharging has been continuously going on. According to me, overcharging has not come down at all. What is going to be the effective and adequate measure to deal with the problem?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA; Sir, as you know, the NPPA is monitoring overcharging by companies and they have also created a division to oversee all over the country whether the companies are overcharging on medicines at the retail points. On the basis of that, the NPPA is also taking up cases. They are also collecting information about overcharging. The whole problem is that when these companies, which are overcharging, are supposed to pay, they go to court of law. Sir, the litigation goes on lingering for years together. So, they take up the plea of litigation. I fully agree with the view that they are selling at higher prices. But, Sir, some companies are reducing after NPPA's intervention. So far as adequacy of the law is concerned, I don't think that there is any inadequacy. The whole thing is that since the matter is under litigation, they take it up as a plea and overcharge. Sir, the fact that these companies are overcharging is already in the public domain. Sir, MRP is also in the public domain. We are trying to publicise it so that the consumer can know what exactly is the price. Therefore, we and the NPPA are taking steps in the direction of making it public. More publicity will be given so far as MRP of different drugs is concerned.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, जब मैं आपके उत्तर की सूची देख रहा था तो मुझे बड़ी हैरानी हुई कि उसमें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी कंपनियां भी हैं। यह आपने भी देखा होगा। आप जरा कृपा करके यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि यह जो सौ के ऊपर की इतनी लम्बी सूची है, इसमें भारतीय कंपनियां कितनी

हैं और विदेशी कम्पनियां कितनी हैं? जहां तक कानून की मुझे समझ है जब विदेशी कम्पनियों को भारत में व्यापार करने की अनुमति दी जाती है तब कुछ शर्तों के साथ दी जाती है कि वे कानून का पालन करेंगे। मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में से आप विदेशी कम्पनियों की संख्या बताएं, उन पर क्या विशेष कार्रवाई की गई है, क्योंकि वे हर साल अधिक overcharge कर रही हैं और healthcare affect हो रहा है?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, the total demand raised is Rs. 2,147.01 crore. The total amount recovered is Rs.191.40 crore.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सवाल यह है कि विदेशी कम्पनियां कितनी हैं?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: मैं उस पर अभी आ रहा हूं। यह इतनी लम्बी लिस्ट है, लेकिन जो defaulters हैं, उनमें से 2-3 कम्पनियों के नाम मैं आपको बता देता हूं। Sir, Rs.1800 crore out of Rs. 2100 crore are under litigation.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: विदेशी कम्पनियां कितनी हैं?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: यह इतनी बड़ी लिस्ट है। इस लिस्ट में विदेशी कम्पनी कौन है? किसी कम्पनी का नाम विदेशी लगता है, लेकिन वह इंडियन कम्पनी भी हो सकती है। अगर आप उसको segregate करने के लिए कहेंगे तो I can get it segregated.

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: Sir, he should collect the information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I can segregate it, but the point is, on the whole, one or two companies are the major defaulters, and they are litigating. They are Indian companies. If you want to know their names, I can reveal them also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Thank you. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Q.245. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मंत्री जी, अगर जवाब अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है तो कृपा करके आप उसे बाद में हमें भिजवा दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has stated that he will make the information available.

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: जैसा मैंने बता दिया है कि जो defaulting companies हैं, उन सब के नाम मैं आपको दे दूंगा, उनमें विदेशी कम्पनी कौन है और देशी कम्पनी कौन है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनकी लिस्ट मैं दे दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine.

Loans to small and medium units under pattern scheme and CBS scheme

*225. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amount of loans were given to several small and medium industrial units in Kerala under Pattern Scheme and Consortium Bank Credit (CBC) Scheme;

(b) whether, as the interest rate was high, many units could not repay the loans and most of the funds became irrecoverable;

(c) if so, the details of the total loans given under these schemes and unrecovered amount including principal and interest;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Centre to write off the debts as the loanees are from weaker sections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) During the period from 1956 to 1995 registered khadi as well as village industries (VI) institutions were supported with loans given by Government through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as the nodal financing agency. This was discontinued in 1995 based on the report of a High Power Committee (HPC) on Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) constituted in 1994 and a scheme was introduced under which KVIC has drawn large amount of credit from Consortium Bank Credit (CBC) lead by State Bank of India to assist the VI institutions as well including those in Kerala. As on 31.03.2009, the loans outstanding under Pattern scheme and CBC scheme against KVI institutions enlisted with KVIC and Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) of Kerala are Rs. 50.52 crore and Rs. 24.09 crore respectively.

(b) and (c) The institutions are charged interest on CBC loan availed by them at the average of Prime Lending Rate of five major banks of the consortium. There are reports of default in repayment of loan as well as interest by some institutions due to reasons such as weak management, inconsistency in quality, inadequate marketing efforts, etc. Details of loans outstanding from KVI institutions under Pattern scheme and CBC scheme throughout the country as on 31.03.2009 are given below:

(Rs. crore)	
Scheme	Total loan Outstanding (as on 31.03.2009)
Pattern scheme	1059.26
CBC scheme	521.73

(d) and (e) A suggestion was received from Government of Kerala for introduction of a scheme to waive off CBC loans outstanding against these institutions. As substantial amount was already advanced under Pattern as well as CBC schemes to these institutions, unless a practical

strategy of revival and restructuring of the institutions is put in place, a scheme of waiver alone is not likely to be effective and helpful for their revitalization. Accordingly, a study has been commissioned by this Ministry through the Office of the Chief Adviser Cost, Department of Expenditure, following whose report, an Expert Group is under constitution for considering an appropriate strategy for addressing their problems.

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Sir, my first question is this. In this reply, it is stated: "An Expert Group will examine the issue." Sir, will the Minister give instructions to stay the recovery proceedings till a decision is taken on the recommendations of Expert Group?

श्री दिन्शा जे. पटेल: सर, यह 1956 से चल रहा है, जब के.वी.आई.सी. का गठन किया गया था। 1956 से 1994 तक पैटर्न स्कीम के आधार पर खादी के साथ जुड़ी हुई और ग्रामोद्योग के साथ जुड़ी हुई छोटी इकाइयों को यह राहत दी जाती थी। यह सहायता खादी के साथ जुड़ी इकाइयों को जीरो परसेंट इंटरेस्ट पर और ग्रामोद्योग के साथ जुड़ी इकाइयों को 4 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट पर दी जाती थी। यह 50 साल पुरानी समस्या है। 1994 में जब आज के प्रधान मंत्री उस समय खजाना मंत्री थे, उस समय उन्होंने अभ्यास के बाद यह जाहिर किया तब उनको सी.बी.सी. स्कीम में कन्वर्ट किया गया। सी.बी.सी. स्कीम में कन्वर्ट करने के बाद उन खादी इकाइयों को 4 परसेंट पर सहायता दी जाती थी और ग्रामोद्योग के साथ जुड़ी हुई इकाइयों को बैंक के नियमों के मुताबिक मदद दी जाती थी।

माननीय सदस्य ने केरल के विषय में प्रश्न पूछा है। केरल में जो इकाइयां हैं, उनको आज तक करीब 74 करोड़ रुपया लेना बाकी है। इसके लिए 10 दिसम्बर 2009 को केरल की सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को खत लिखा है और उसके ऊपर सरकार विचार कर रही है। यह अकेले केरल की समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह सारे देश की इकाइयों की समस्या है, इसलिए इसमें थोड़ा ज्यादा समय लगेगा। इसमें एक बात यह भी हुई है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में जो तीन संस्थाएं हैं, वे कोर्ट में गई हैं और तमिलनाडु की एक संस्था भी कोर्ट में गई है, इसकी वजह से भी यह समस्या पैदा हुई है। इस बारे में यह सोचते हुए कि उन्हें कैसे सहायता दी जा सकती है, वे सारी reports आने के बाद ही मैं कुछ बता सकता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Sir, what are the steps that the Government is taking to revive the defunct small and medium units?

श्री दिन्शा जे. पटेल: सर, यह लघु उद्योग से संबंधित प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि यह एक अलग प्रश्न है, इसके लिए आप अलग से नोटिस दीजिए। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि लघु उद्योग और के.वी.आई.सी. को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भी इस नये बजट में बहुत से provisions किये गये हैं और खादी को बढ़ावा मिले, इसके लिए भी provisions किये गये हैं। 'प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन योजना' की भी बात की गई है, उसके लिए भी अलग से फंड अलॉट किया गया है। के.वी.आई.सी. को बढ़ावा मिले, इसके लिए भी अलग से फंड अलॉट किया गया है। इसके लिए एशियन डेवलपमेंट

बैंक के साथ करीब 150 मिलियन डॉलर का agreement भी हो गया है और के.वी.आई.सी. के विकास के लिए तीन साल में वहां से 150 मिलियन डॉलर मिलेंगे। उसका जो पहला instalment 20 मिलियन डॉलर का है, वह पहुंच गया है और जो दूसरा instalment है, वह आठ महीने के बाद 40 मिलियन डॉलर का मिलेगा, फिर 13 महीने के बाद 40 मिलियन डॉलर का एक instalment और मिलेगा। इसकी आखिरी instalment, 3 साल खत्म होने के बाद 50 मिलियन डॉलर की मिलेगी। जहां तक प्राइम मिनिस्टर स्वरोज्जगार योजना का सवाल है, इस योजना में छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज वालों के लिए शहरों में काम करने के लिए और गांवों में काम करने के लिए अलग-अलग प्रावधान किया गया है और इसके लिए बैंकों के द्वारा भी अलग-अलग प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि उनको भी सहायता दी जाए। जो ladies category है, OBC है, BC है, उसके लिए भी अलग प्रावधान किया है, क्योंकि जनरल कैटेगरी में 10 परसेंट investment करने की बात है और जो स्पेशल कैटेगरी है, उसमें 5 परसेंट सहायता मिलेगी।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्री में हमको polyster khadi नहीं मिल रही है। For polyster khadi, there is a lot of demand. There is no encouragement for Khadi and Village Industries. Many people are asking for polyster khadi. We are not getting it. I would like to know whether he is giving any opportunity to the Khadi and Village Industries to promote khadi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिन्शा जे. पटेल: सभापति जी, मैं तो सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करता हूं कि खादी की बिक्री को हमें बढ़ावा देना होगा। इसलिए मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे खादी की एक-एक dress बनाएं। अगर वे खादी की एक dress न भी बनाएं, तो मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे कम से कम हाथ का एक रुमाल तो रखें, नहीं तो एक तौलिया अवश्य रखें। घर में जो चादर इस्तेमाल होती है, कम से कम वह चादर तो खादी की रखें। यदि ऐसा होगा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि खादी को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। जहां तक polyster khadi का सवाल है, मैं इसके बारे में पता लगाऊंगा और जो कुछ हो सकता है, वह करूंगा।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: Polyster khadi क्या होती है, या तो खादी होती है या खादी नहीं होती ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Matilal Sarkar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Thank you. Sir. My supplementary is that the hon. Minister is aware that now a new scheme, PMEGP, is taken up for village industries under the Khadi and Village Industries set-up. But the thing is that the Khadi Board in different States is processing the cases for loans. But the banks are not lending credit according to the recommendations of the Khadi Board. I would like to know whether the Minister will take up the matter with the Finance Ministry and give strict guidelines to the banks and other financial institutions so that suitable loans are given to local artisans who are applying for loans through the PMEGP route.

श्री दिन्शा जे. पटेल: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य जो बात कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ भी बात हुई और इसके लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक Special Task Force यानी एक High Powered Committee का गठन किया और गठन के बाद उस कमेटी ने अपनी सारी रिपोर्ट प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दे दी है। उस रिपोर्ट में दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट भी शामिल हैं, फाइनेंस भी शामिल है, लेबर भी शामिल है, कई दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स भी जुड़े हुए हैं और उनको यह रिपोर्ट भेज दी गई है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है कि ऋण देने में बैंक देरी करते हैं, तो वह देरी कैसे कम हो सके और जल्दी से जल्दी उनको लोन कैसे मिल सके, यह बात भी इसमें बताई गई है। इस बारे में फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट के साथ भी हमारा डिस्कशन हुआ है। जब इस रिपोर्ट पर अमल होगा, तो अमल के लिए भी एक time bound programme बना दिया गया है, किसी डिपार्टमेंट को 2 महीने, किसी डिपार्टमेंट को 3 महीने, किसी डिपार्टमेंट को 6 महीने का समय दिया जा सकता है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6 महीने में वह काम होना चाहिए। जहां तक इसकी मॉनीटरिंग का सवाल है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने खुद अपनी अध्यक्षता में मॉनीटरिंग करने का फैसला किया है, जिससे यह दिक्कत कम हो जाएगी।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केरल में जो ऋण माफी के लिए कहा गया है, क्या आपको मालूम है कि उनकी संख्या क्या है और कितने लोगों की ऋण माफी के लिए कहा गया है?

श्री दिन्शा जे. पटेल: सभापति जी, मैंने यही बताया है कि केरल के लिए करीब 72 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण माफी की बात है, लेकिन यह अकेले केरल का सवाल नहीं है(व्यवधान)... वही मैं बता रहा हूं कि यह सारे देश की इकाइयों की प्रॉब्लम है। इसीलिए सारे देश का जो आंकड़ा है, वह प्राप्त करके, उसमें क्या हो सकता है, इसकी जानकारी के लिए एक उच्च अधिकारियों की एक समिति गठित की गई है। उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उसमें क्या हेल्प हो सकती है, क्योंकि मैंने पहले कहा है कि यह sub judice हो गया है, आन्ध्र और तमिलनाडु में केस कोर्ट में भी गया है, इसलिए मैं बता रहा हूं कि सारा गठित करके, सारा विचार करके इसके बारे में सोचेंगे।

Procurement of wheat

*226. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures during the Rabi marketing season 2009-10 to increase procurement of wheat in various major wheat producing States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which procurement of wheat has been increased in each of such major wheat producing States as compared to previous year, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has also allowed NAFED and other Government agencies to purchase wheat for the Central Pool;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the quantity of wheat procured by such agencies in the current season so far?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The following measures were taken by Government to increase procurement of wheat during the Rabi marketing season (RMS) 2009-10:-

(i) Minimum Support Price (MSP) was increased from Rs. 1000 per quintal in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2008-09 to Rs. 1080 per quintal in RMS 2009-10.

(ii) State Governments were requested to make necessary arrangements to ensure opening and effective functioning of adequate number of procurement centres, so that farmers can get the benefit of MSP. Arrangements for procurement were reviewed with the State Governments from time to time.

(iii) Ban on export of wheat was continued in 2009-10 also to ensure availability of wheat.

(c) Details showing procurement of wheat in RMS 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 in major wheat-producing States is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The State Governments can engage as Government Agencies and cooperatives for procurement of wheat for Central Pool. Agencywise procurement of wheat during 2009-10 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(f) The procurement of wheat in major wheat-producing States in RMS 2010-11 will commence from 1st April, 2010.

Statement-I

Procurement of wheat in major producing States

(in lakh tonnes)

State	RMS 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Punjab	67.57	99.41	107.25
Haryana	33.46	52.37	69.24
Uttar Pradesh	5.49	31.38	38.82
Rajasthan	3.84	9.35	11.52
Madhya Pradesh	0.57	24.10	19.68
Others	0.35	10.28	7.31
Total	111.28	226.89	253.82

Statement-II

Agency-wise procurement of wheat during Rabi marketing season 2009-10

	(in lakh tonnes)
Food Corporation of India	47.88
State Governments	46.90
Civil Supplies Corporation	35.35
Cooperatives	67.82
CONFED	6.32
AGRO Corporation	22.01
State Warehousing Corporations	20.54
State Food Corporations	2.91
UP Upbhokta Sahkari Sangh (UPSS)	4.09
Total	253.82

श्री नन्द कुमार साय: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सामान्यतः गेहूँ खरीदने के बाद उसे उन मिलों को बेचती है, जो आटा बना करके उपभोक्ताओं को बेचते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप गेहूँ किस दर पर आटा बनाने वाले उन एजेंसियों/मिलों को बेचते हैं और वे आटा बनाकर उपभोक्ताओं को किस दर पर बेचते हैं?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, there are two OMS, that is, Open Market Sales. In the OMSs we decide higher price for bulk consumers, which is more than the MSP, and on that price they have to bid. Every year, depending on the availability, we decide and declare OMSs price for the bulk consumers. In the case of States, we give wheat at the OMS price to the States. The State Governments can make use of that wheat and supply either through the TPDS or the Civil Supplies Corporation.

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री नन्द कुमार साय: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का तो उत्तर ही नहीं आया। मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री शरद पवार जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सवाल पूछने दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कलराज मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, जो प्रश्न पूछा जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... गलत या सही, उसका जवाब तो आना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... जवाब उसके संबंध में आना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। Let us hear the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नन्द कुमार साय: सभापति महोदय, मैंने साफ-साफ पूछा था कि ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, इसको पहला ही सवाल माना जाए ...(व्यवधान)... आप उन्हें किस दर पर देते हैं और वे आटा बनाकर उपभोक्ताओं को किस दर पर बेचते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, ठीक है।

श्री शरद पवार: यह जो फ्लोर मिल्स के बारे में जो गेहूं की बिक्री हम लोग करते हैं, इसमें किसी फ्लोर मिल को subsidised rate पर allotment नहीं किया जाता है। जब ओपन मार्केट में हम माल इन लोगों के लिए बेचते हैं, तब हम इनकी तरफ से ओपन टेण्डर मांगते हैं और टेण्डर्स में जो बिल्डर्स high price वाला होता है, उसी को माल दिया जाता है। बाद में वह प्रोसेस करके इसका रवा, आटा ओपन मार्केट में बेचता है। इसके ऊपर सरकार का कंट्रोल नहीं है।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बीच में दखल मत दीजिए, रूपाळा जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... वह आपका सवाल नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा: सर, सरकार किसानों से गेहूं खरीदती है ...(व्यवधान)... वह किस दर पर बेचती है, यह जानने का हक नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह आपका सवाल नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा: सर, इसमें मुझे आपकी सुरक्षा चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : गलत काम में आपको कोई सुरक्षा नहीं दे सकता है ...(व्यवधान)... आपके साथी सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, उनको पूछने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा: सर, किसान मारा जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नन्द कुमार साय: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है और उसके हिसाब से आपको अपना बफर स्टॉक भी बढ़ाना पड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस समय आबादी के हिसाब से अपना स्टॉक बढ़ाया है? अगर बढ़ाया है, तो कितना बढ़ाया है और उसके रखरखाव के लिए क्या प्रबंधन है, क्योंकि बहुत जगह गेहूं सड़ जाता है, वह बाहर पड़ा रहता है, उसके रखरखाव के लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

श्री शरद पवार: हर महीने में बफर स्टॉक के कुछ norms होते हैं और इन norms के मुताबिक हम बफर स्टॉक रखते हैं, मगर देश की आबादी देखने के बाद बफर स्टॉक के साथ-साथ हमने एक नया सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस किया है और इसके मुताबिक हम "Strategic Reserve" के नाम से अलग तरह का गेहूं रखते हैं। जहां तक आज देश की स्थिति है, देश में बफर स्टॉक के जो norms हैं, उसके आसपास स्टॉक आज देश में रखा हुआ है।

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, I would like to know the States from where they get maximum procurement of wheat and rice, and what the position of procurement this year would be.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Punjab is a State from where we have maximum procurement. Practically, we have reached more than 100 lakh tonnes. For this year, we, recently, called a meeting of all the Secretaries of the Agriculture Department and the Food Department of various States. And, from the information which we have got from them, our expectation is that we will be able to procure 260 lakh tonnes as against the last year's procurement of 253 lakh tonnes. So, this year, the position is better than the last year.

डा. राम प्रकाश: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मिलों को टेंडर के हिसाब से, जिसका सबसे ज्यादा महंगा होगा, अनाज बेचा जाएगा, तो महंगाई बढ़ेगी। सरकार को, गेहूँ का जो maximum या minimum price है, उसके हिसाब से भाव तय करना चाहिए और फिर आगे बेचना चाहिए, मिलों को देना चाहिए। अगर highest tender के हिसाब से देंगे, तो आटा और ज्यादा महंगा बिकेगा, इसलिए महंगाई पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए हमें उसका एक fixed rate रखना चाहिए। जिस भाव गेहूँ खरीदा गया है और जिस भाव मिल को देना है, दोनों में कोई निश्चित अंतर होना चाहिए।

श्री शरद पवार: जहाँ तक ये flour mills हैं, वे मार्केट से गेहूँ खरीदने के बाद fixed rate से आटा, रवा बेचेंगे, इस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, इसलिए उनको सस्ता या subsidized देने से यह विश्वास नहीं होता कि यह आम जनता को भी subsidized मिलेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. राम प्रकाश: मैंने subsidized के लिए कहा ही नहीं है।

श्री शरद पवार: इसमें दूसरा एक रास्ता है कि जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स Public Distribution System से रवा आटा का distribution करने के लिए तैयार हैं, उनके लिए अलग तरह का allotment देकर कीमत पर रोक लगाने की कोशिश होगी, तो इसमें भारत सरकार सहयोग देगी।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, in Annexure II of the reply, the Agency-wise procurement of wheat of the previous Rabi season, namely, 2009-10, has been shown. So far as the Food Corporation of India is concerned, the procurement of FCI, as compared to Co-operatives, has been quite less. Actually, the FCI is not procuring wheat from the ultimate sellers at the right time. This puts the sellers in trouble and they end up going in for distress sale, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would direct the FCI to go to the mandi at the right time, for the purchase of wheat or any other crop from the ultimate seller, that is, the farmers of the country.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Generally, in the market, the arrival of wheat is somewhat in the first week of March, and we, immediately, start the procurement. But it is, practically, difficult for FCI to set up Purchase Centres in each and every mandi of the wheat producing States. That is why this responsibility has been given to States. The State Government is procuring it; the State corporations are procuring it. That State Governments are using their cooperative institutions which are also appointed as agents and they are procuring it. So, there are a number of organizations which are coming forward on behalf of the State Governments; they procure it; they handle it with the FCI.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Usage of fertilizers

*227. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer usage during last six financial years in both Kharif and Rabi seasons;

(b) whether it is a fact that the drought years saw decline of fertilizer usage compared to the years that saw good monsoon; and

(c) if so, the details of the subsidy provided on account of fertilizers during the last six financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JAINA): (a) Season-wise (Kharif and Rabi) details of fertilizer usage (sales) of major fertilizers like Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP) & NPK (Complexes) fertilizers during the last six financial years are as under:

('Qty. in 'LMT)

Product	Season	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Feb '10)
		Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales
Urea	Kharif	93.20	97.81	107.67	113.65	124.58	127.92	122.78
	Rabi	102.59	107.66	114.24	131.20	137.09	138.55	121.75
DAP	Kharif	22.07	23.65	25.17	32.06	36.14	52.85	61.34
	Rabi	33.13	37.14	42.34	37.18	39.41	46.19	35.94
MOP	Kharif	7.21	11.00	13.25	9.99	14.17	21.61	18.51
	Rabi	9.26	12.14	14.76	13.94	13.65	19.28	24.81
Complex	Kharif						*36.31	34.81
	Rabi						34.91	38.48

* DOF started monitoring availability of complex fertilizer w.e.f. 1.4.2008

(b) As per information available there was no severe drought during the years from 2003-04 to 2008-09. The usage (sales) of fertilizers has continuously risen during the above period. However, there was drought during Kharif '09, where the usage (sales) of Urea, MOP and Complex (NPK) fertilizers were slightly lower; but usage (sales) of DAP increased substantially compared to corresponding figure of Kharif '08.

(c) The details of subsidy provided for all fertilizers during the last six financial years are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total amount of subsidy disbursed for all fertilizers (Gross)
2003-04	11847.82
2004-05	16127.70
2005-06	19389.64
2006-07	28019.55
2007-08	43319.16
2008-09	99494.71

Conversion of FSNL into subsidiary of SAIL

*228. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee formed by his Ministry in March, 2008 had recommended conversion of Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL), Bhilai into a subsidiary of SAIL; and

(b) if so, the action taken, so far, for implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Bogus educational institutions

*229. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce a special Act to crack down upon bogus educational institutions operating in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) A legislative proposal to prohibit and punish adoption of unfair practices, including the making of false claims on being recognized when it is not so recognized, by technical and medical educational institutions and universities is under consideration. Similarly, another legislative proposal for mandatory accreditation of higher educational institutions is also under consideration. However, no definite time limit can be given at present.

Food security cover for APL families

***230. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:** Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Above Poverty Line (APL) families are not likely to get food security cover; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Allocations of foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) families are covered under the existing Targeted Public Distribution System. Allocations of foodgrains are made to State/Union Territory Governments in respect of APL families based on availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool. There is no proposal at present to discontinue such allocations.

The President, in her address to Parliament on 4th June, 2009 had announced that the Government proposes to enact a National Food Security Act entitling each BPL family, by law, to 25 kg. of rice and/or wheat per month @ Rs.3 per kg. A draft National Food Security Bill is under preparation. The draft Bill would be put on the website of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for public scrutiny and comments.

Bottleneck in railway line between New Jalpaiguri and New Bongaigaon

***231. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge bottleneck in the New Jalpaiguri to New Bongaigaon main railway line *via* New Cooch Behar;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to clear the bottleneck; and

(c) whether doubling of the line has been taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) On New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon Section, double line already exists between New Jalpaiguri-Ambari Falakata and Samuktala Road - New Bongaigaon, The section between Ambari Falakata-Samuktala Road is single line with a capacity utilization of over 100%. There are two broad gauge lines available between New Jalpaiguri-Samuktala Road on different alignment which are able to meet the demand of traffic. A survey for doubling of Ambari Falakata-Samuktala Road was conducted in 2006-07 as per which cost of doubling of 146 km was assessed as Rs. 631 cr. Railway has been advised to update the survey report.

Share of minorities in technical and professional education

***232. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether minorities are not getting proper share in technical and professional education in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the plan Government is proposing in the coming financial year, 2010-11 for achieving it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) (a) to (c) The information relating to enrolment of Minorities in technical and professional education is not maintained centrally. In respect of the educationally backward Muslim minorities, the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India (Justice Rajindar Sachar Committee) has drawn attention towards the low participation of Muslims in technical and professional education; for which the reasons among others are lower enrolment and higher drop out rates at the schooling stage, as pointed out by the Committee. Initiatives by the Government to address the issue of low participation of educationally backward minorities include a Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, under which the Government provides Central financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in the un-served and under-served districts during 11th Plan. Assistance upto Rs.12.3 crore per polytechnic is provided to the States/Rs. subject to the condition that the land and recurring cost shall be provided by State Governments/UTs. As many as 57 districts out of 90 Minority Concentration Districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. So far an amount of Rs. 86.66 crore has been released as initial grants for setting up of polytechnics in 35 districts out of 57 Districts. Under the merit-cum means scholarship scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, scholarships are available for students from amongst the minority communities for pursuing professional and technical courses, at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, in institutions recognized by the appropriate authority; thirty percent of these scholarships are earmarked for girl students. Information in regard to scholarships in actual terms, both financial and physical, is as follows:-

Year	No. of scholarships Sanctioned	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2007-08 (Launched)	17,258	40.90
2008-09	26,195	64.73
2009-10	35,329*	95.84*

*As on 9.3.2010

Reduction in foodgrain quota of States

*233. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering distribution of coarse grains along with rice and wheat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantity of rice and wheat ensured to every BPL family and received per month presently; and
- (d) the details of monthly entitlement of minimum quantity of foodgrains for State Governments from the Central Pool and whether the States have protested against reduction in their quota?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Government makes allocation of rice, wheat and coarsegrains such as Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi, to States/Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) considering the local food preference, requests of the State Governments and availability of stocks in the Central Pool.

(c) and (d) Government of India makes allocations of foodgrains under TPDS to States/UTs at highly subsidized prices for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 01.03.2000, or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. The allocations of foodgrains to BPL and AAY categories are made @ 35 kg per family per month for 6.52 crore BPL (including AAY) families. The Government makes monthly allocation of 7.98 lakh tons of wheat and 15.09 lakh tons of rice to BPL including AAY families at present.

Allocations of foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made based on availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. These allocations range between 10 kg and 35 kg in different States/UTs. A quantity of 11.74 lakh tons of wheat and 5.45 lakh tons of rice have been allocated for March 2010 under APL. The Government has received representations for higher allocations under BPL/APL categories from various States/UTs and additional allocations have been made by the Government to States/UTs from time to time depending upon availability of stocks in the Central Pool.

Targeted Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of the Government of India and State/UT Governments. The responsibilities for identification of eligible BPL & AAY families based on estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of allocated foodgrains within State/UT and supervision of distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible ration cardholders through the fair price shops rest with the State/UT Governments.

Productivity of pulses in India and other countries

*234. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that productivity of pulses in India is 625 kg per hectare;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that productivity of pulses in countries like USA (1908 kg/ha), Canada (1804 kg/ha) and China are three times of India's productivity;
- (c) whether any study has been carried out to find out the reasons behind such a huge difference in productivity of pulses between India and other countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts his Ministry is making to increase the productivity of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The average productivity of pulses in India is 625 kg per hectare based on 2007-08 data, which is less than the average productivity of pulses of 1908 kg/ha in the USA, 1804 in Canada and 1752 kg/ha in China.

(c) and (d) A group of experts comprising participants from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), and other stakeholders studied the issues and strategies for increasing productivity and production of pulses in June, 2009 at New Delhi. Major recommendations of the group of experts included adequate production of seeds of new varieties, promotion of short duration varieties, judicious use of plant nutrients, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), assured irrigation, suitable trade policy and Minimum Support Price (MSP) supporting pulse growers, utilization of rice fallows for pulses etc. The group of experts also proposed for a new initiative on demonstration of improved production and protection technologies of important pulses in potential states in the form of a pilot project.

Subsequently, an article on a study conducted by the Tata Strategic Management Group on "Raising India's Pulses Rate" was received by Government in October, 2009. The group undertook a study in the area of pulses and looked at some of the best practices prevalent in other countries. The group suggested some measures like market development and ensuring profitability, encouraging production of pulses in rice fallow and intercropping, use of High Yielding Varieties and improving seed replacement rate, proper pest and nutrient management, provision of scheduled and controlled irrigation prevention of harvest losses etc.

Government of India has been actively promoting the production of pulses through various crop development schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Under these schemes, the farmers are provided assistance for procurement of quality seed, nutrients, plant protection chemicals, farm machinery etc. Capacity building of farmers and transfer of technology to farmers' fields is also ensured through demonstrations and farmers field schools. Government has supported International Crop Research

Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) for popularizing identified hybrid pulses and a project on enhancing production of Chick Pea in rainfed fallow lands.

Based on the recommendations of the group of experts, NFSM Pulses component has been strengthened by merger of ISOPOM Pulses component/ areas with NFSM Pulses which would bring in uniformity and focused approach to pulses cultivation. Secondly, intensive approach for pulses cultivation through block demonstration of technology and its management through accelerated pulses production project (A3P) in potential 1 million hectares of pulses area is targeted for Kharif, 2010 for enhanced production.

Land acquisition for railway track

***235. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether land acquisition process for the entire railway track for Kalyan-Ahmednagar and Ahmednagar-Pune has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total area of land and the number of land-owners coming under this acquisition; and
- (d) by when Kalyan-Ahmednagar and Ahmednagar-Pune railway lines would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b) The new lines are not sanctioned. An updating survey for new line from Kalyan to Ahmednagar has been taken up.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Development of Delhi-Bharuch-Surat-Mumbai Industrial corridor

***236. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to her Ministry in regard to development of rail network for various linkages for overall development of Delhi- Bharuch- Surat- Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) along with the proposed Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) of the Indian Railways in view of national interest;
- (b) if so, the action taken thereon so far by the Ministry and status of the said proposal;
- (c) whether the said proposal would be included in the Budget of 2010-11 and budgetary assistance also earmarked; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Status of rail connectivity is as under:-

Gauge conversion

Section	Particulars	Remarks
Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar	Gauge Conversion updating Survey for Ahmedabad to Botad proposed in Budget 2010-11. Botad-Bhavnagar Section is already converted to Broad Gauge.
Dahej-Bharuch Investment Region	Dahej-Samni-Bharuch	Work in progress.
Doubling		
Dahej-Bharuch Investment Region	Bharuch-Dahej	The line is presently under conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge as a single line. The need for doubling will be considered based on traffic after opening up of the section.
Palanpur-Siddhpur-Mehsana Industrial Area	Pipavav-Rajula-Dhasa-Botad-Surendranagar-Viramgam-Mehsana	Doubling of Viramgam-Surendranagar Section is a new work proposed in Budget 2010-11.
	Mundra-Adipur-Gandhidham-Palanpur	Adipur to Gandhidham has been sanctioned. Survey for doubling of Gandhidham to Palanpur has been taken up.
	Gandhidham-Kandla	Sanctioned.
New rail lines		
Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Bhavnagar-Adhelai-Dholera-Vataman-Petlad Bhimnath-Dholera Khambhat-Khambhat Port	Traffic justification not received from Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Hazira Port Connectivity	Surat-Hazira	The alignment is under finalization in consultation with the Government of Gujarat.

Reduction in rice allocation to Kerala

*237. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reduced rice allocation to Kerala on the plea of less off-take by the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the present allocation to Kerala;
- (d) whether the State Government has made any representation in this regard; and
- (e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) allocations of foodgrains for Below Poverty Line (BPL) including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families have been maintained @ 35 kg. per family per month as per entitlement for all States and UTs including Kerala.

Allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) category families under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool. Due to lower availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, allocations for APL category to States/UTs including Kerala were rationalized during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 on the basis of past offtake. However, subsequently based on availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, additional allocations were made during 2008-09 and 2009-10 to States/UTs.

During the current year 2009-10, the total annual allocation of foodgrains under BPL including AAY category to Kerala is 5.69 lakh tons of rice and 0.84 lakh tons of wheat which was the same in 2008-09 also.

Annual allocation of rice under APL category to Kerala during 2009-10 is 4.83 lakh tons which is substantially higher as compared to the previous year's allocation of 3.51 lakh tons of rice. In addition, 1.66 lakh tons of wheat have also been allocated in 2009-10 as compared to 1.61 lakh tons during 2008-09.

In addition, 51,350 tons of rice and 81,320 tons of wheat has been allocated to Kerala for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sale Scheme for the period October 2009 to March 2010. Further more, 92,114 tons of rice and 30,086 tons of wheat have been allocated to the State as special allocation @ 10 kg per family per month for all accepted number of families (AAY/BPL/APL) for January and February 2010.

Government of Kerala has given representations for higher allocation of foodgrains to APL families to 2006-07 levels. Additional allocations of rice and wheat under APL category have been made from time to time to the State, based on availability of food stocks in the Central Pool. It is however, not possible to make higher allocations of foodgrains to 2006-07 levels as they were made at that time due to surplus availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and lower offtake by the States.

Grants for development of fishing harbours

*238. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had any proposal to help the fishermen to protect, develop and secure fishing as a profession;
- (b) if so, whether the Union Government has asked the State Governments to develop fishing harbours by giving grants-in-aid; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and specifically in respect of Mookkaiyur in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has been assisting the fishery sector through the following Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes (CSS).

- (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.
- (iii) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.
- (iv) Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector.

In addition, the Union Government has set up the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) which too provides financial support to State Governments, fishery organizations and fishermen for various activities for sustainable growth of the sector.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture under the CSS on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations provides financial assistance to the coastal State Governments, Union Territories, Port Trusts, Fishermen Organizations/Associations and Private Entrepreneurs for development of new fishing harbours, fish landing centres and expansion and modernization of existing ones. State-wise details of fishing harbours and fish landing centres developed under the CSS are furnished in the Statement (*See below*). Development of a fishing harbour at Mookkaiyur has been proposed under Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project (SSCP).

Statement

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Fishing Harbours (FH)		Fish Landing Centres (FLC)		
		Major fishing harbours Commissioned	Minor fishing harbours Commissioned	Approved and under construction	Commissioned	Approved and under construction
1.	West Bengal	1+1*	5	1	13	-
2.	Orissa	1	4	1	24	4
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4	-	16	4**
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	7	2	20	1
5.	Puducherry	-	1	3	1	-
6.	Kerala	1	8	9	24	2
7.	Karnataka	-	7	2	12	1
8.	Goa	-	-	-	4	1
9.	Maharashtra	1	2	1	35	1
10.	Gujarat	-	5	2	21	-
11.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	2	-
12.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	1	"	1	4**
13.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	3	-
TOTAL :		7	44	21	176	18

* Major FH at Petuaghat is under construction

** FLCs approved under Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP)

National Food Security Bill

*239. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the proposed National Food Security Bill along with its aims and objectives;

(b) whether Government has received inputs from States and other stake-holders in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The President, in her address to Parliament on 4th June, 2009 had announced that the Government proposes to enact a National Food Security Act entitling each BPL family, by law, to 25 kg. of rice and/or wheat per month. The proposed law will also be used to bring about broader systemic reform in the Public Distribution System (PDS).

The Government has circulated a Concept Note on the important issues with regard to the proposed Act to State/Union Territory (UT) Governments and concerned Central Ministries for their comments/views. So far, views/comments have been received from 32 States/UTs. Consultations have also been held with the Planning Commission, concerned Central Ministries, experts and other stakeholders in the matter. A draft National Food Security Bill is under preparation.

Construction and opening of schools under SSA in Kerala

*240.SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools constructed and new schools opened under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in minority concentrated areas as on date;

(b) the number of such schools located in Kerala; and

(c) the proposals for opening of more schools in Kerala, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The status of (i) new primary and upper primary schools sanctioned and opened, and (ii) school buildings constructed in minority concentration areas, comprising 121 districts in the country and in 15 districts in Kerala, from 2006-07 to 2009-10 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is given hereunder:-

Item	All States (121 districts)		Kerala (15 districts)	
	Sanctioned	Opened/ Constructed	Sanctioned	Opened/ Constructed
Opening of new Primary Schools	9501	7559	136	0
Opening of new Upper Primary Schools	10875	8358	2	0
Construction of primary school buildings	14342	9315	124	0
Construction of upper primary school buildings	8709	6538	2	0

(c) In the Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2010 - 2011, Kerala has proposed upgradation of six Multi Grade Learning Centres (MLGCs) in Vayanad district, to regular primary schools.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Proposals pending under intensive dairy development programme

1670. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposals pending under the Intensive Dairy Development Programme nation wide along with the date of their submission;
- (b) whether Government is releasing funds for phase IX and X Women Dairy Development Projects in the State Uttarakhand;
- (c) if so, by when the funds are going to be released; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Proposals are pending under the Intensive Dairy Development Programme.

(b) Women Dairy Development Projects are implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) under the Ministry of Women and Child Development examined the phase IX & X Dairy Project submitted by Uttaranchal cooperative dairy Federation Ltd and recommended that the implementing agency may revise the project cost and submit the same with the recommendation of the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) of the State Government.

(c) and (d) Funds are released to the implementing agency only when the project is approved by the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC).

Revival of MNCB

1671. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Central Registrar for revival of Madhavpura Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): In consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Government of Gujarat and other stakeholders, a Reconstruction Scheme for revival of the Madhavpura Mercantile Co-operative Bank (MNCB) Limited, Ahmedabad was prepared and notified by the Central Registrar of Cooperative (CRCS) w.e.f. 24.8.2001. The Scheme is in operation.

As per the provisions of the Reconstruction Scheme, a Board of Management (Administrators) of MNCB has been appointed to oversee the functioning of the bank under the said Scheme. The financial position and performance of the MNCB is regularly reviewed in consultation with the RBI.

Focus on boosting food production

1672. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister in a bid to tackle shortage of essential supplies and increase food prices, has asked State Governments to focus on boosting food production and promised them all possible assistance from the Centre;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister also suggested that States must place for some of their best and committed officers as agriculture production commissioners for achieving the desired result; and

(c) if so, the other suggestions made by the Prime Minister and to what extent States have agreed and implemented these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In the conference of Chief Ministers convened by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 6.2.2010, the states were asked to focus on boosting food production and enhancing productivity levels by using improved technologies, better quality of seed and timely availability of other critical input through dovetailing the State Schemes with the Government of India schemes. Hon'ble Prime Minister also stressed for strengthening and modernization of Agriculture Extension services and also suggested to ensure posting of best officer as Agriculture Production Commissioners to look after the agriculture developmental programmes in the states.

Hon'ble Prime Minister requested the Chief Ministers of Wheat growing states to conduct a review for ensuring timely availability of critical inputs for increased production. The states were also asked to pay attention to timely collection of reliable statistics of production as the production figure would influence the food prices.

Suicide by farmers due to drought

1673. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the drought situation in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers who have committed suicide in the country due to drought, during last three years and 2010 till date, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan to give grants or relief to the affected people; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard by Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) During 2009-10, 14 States have declared 337 districts as facing drought/scarcity/drought-like situation. State-wise details are indicated below:

S.No.	Name of State	No. of districts declared
(i)	Andhra Pradesh	22
(ii)	Assam	27
(iii)	Bihar	26
(iv)	Himachal Pradesh	12
(v)	Jammu & Kashmir	18
(vi)	Jharkhand	24
(vii)	Karnataka	20
(viii)	Madhya Pradesh	37
(ix)	Maharashtra	28
(x)	Manipur	09
(xi)	Nagaland	11
(xii)	Orissa	18
(xiii)	Rajasthan	27
(xiv)	Uttar Pradesh	58
TOTAL		337

(b) No report on suicides by farmers during last three years and 2010, due to drought, has been received from any of the drought affected States.

(c) and (d) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought, from the funds available with them in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). Additional assistance is considered for natural calamities of severe nature from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), in accordance with an established procedure on submission of Memorandum by the affected States. In addition to release of Central share of CRF for 2009-10 to the admissible States, details of assistance approved from NCCF for 12 of the 14 affected States (except Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa) is indicated below:

(RS. in crores)

S.No.	Name of State	Amount approved from NCCF **
(i)	Andhra Pradesh	642.02
(ii)	Assam	89.94
(iii)	Bihar	1163.64
(iv)	Himachal Pradesh	88.93
(v)	Jharkhand	200.955
(vi)	Karnataka	116.49
(vii)	Madhya Pradesh	246.31
(viii)	Maharashtra	671.88
(ix)	Manipur	14.57
(x)	Nagaland	21.12
(xi)	Rajasthan	1034.84
(xii)	Uttar Pradesh	515.05

** subject to adjustment of available balances in the CRF of the respective States, as determined by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Necessary proposal relating to Orissa has been sent to MHA for placing it before the High Level Committee (HLC) for a decision on the quantum of assistance from NCCF, for drought relief to the State. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) has been constituted to visit Jammu & Kashmir early for assessment of the drought situation and requirement of Central assistance.

Impact of BT. Cotton

1674. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the impact of Bt. Cotton in the country so far and the States which are encouraging this cultivation;
- (b) the reports about Bt. Cotton production and its quality so far in the country; and
- (c) the details of financial assistance provided to States, particularly Maharashtra to strengthen seed testing laboratories to test Bt. Cotton seed during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are the major cotton growing States in the country. The area under Bt. cotton increased from 29000 hectares in 2002-03 to 80.00 lakh hectares (anticipated) in 2009-10. The average yield of cotton in India has also increased from 308 Kg/ha in 2001-02 to 560 Kg/ha, in 2007-08. Cultivation of Bt Cotton has resulted in 31% increase in yield, 39% reduction in pesticide usage and more than 80% increase in profitability of farmers (ISAAA-2009). India has emerged as a major cotton exporter with 6.5 million bales of export in 2006.

(b) The Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur has been conducting detailed studies at the State level in collaboration with the State Agricultural Universities of the nine cotton growing States. Information so far collected indicates that yield has increased in all the cotton growing States of the country with the introduction of Bt. Cotton. Bollworms menace in cotton has significantly reduced all over the country and there is a reduction in market share of insecticides used in Cotton.

(c) The Government has provided financial assistance to all major cotton producing states to test Bt. Cotton seeds. Details are given in the statement (see below). The State of Maharashtra has been provided financial assistance of Rs.91.00 lakh during 2006-07 for International Seed Testing Association membership (Rs. 45.00 lakh), hybridity testing (Rs.20.00 lakh), DNA Finger Printing facility (Rs.25.00 lakh) and purchase of Bt. Kits (1.00 lakh). Further, during 2009-10, another Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided to Maharashtra for strengthening of its three seed testing laboratories and two seed testing laboratories of Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation, Akola.

Statement

Details of Financial Assistance to States

(Amount in Rs.Lakh)		
States	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	-	25.00
Gujarat	-	-
Jharkhand	45.00	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-
Punjab	-	-

1	2	3
Rajasthan	-	-
Tamil Nadu	60.00	-
Uttarakhand	-	-
West Bengal	-	-
Orissa	25.00	-
Karnataka	-	25.00
Bihar	-	-
Pudducherry	-	-
TOTAL	130.00	50.00

Miserable condition of farmers

1675. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that condition of farmers is very miserable particularly in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the number of suicides committed by farmers during last six months till date, State-wise and district-wise in case of above States;
- (c) whether Government will announce MSP for all farm products so that at least farmers could sell their products at more than their cost of production;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the concrete steps Government will take to save farmers from middlemen who reap the real benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There had been noticeable number of suicides due to agrarian reasons in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and 2 other States from the year 2004 to 2006. Therefore, the Government announced the Rehabilitation Package in 31 suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. 16 districts in Andhra Pradesh and 6 districts in Maharashtra have been identified for inclusion in this Package. The total amount of Package for Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra is Rs.9650.55 crore and Rs. 3873.26 crore respectively.

District-wise number of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, as reported by the State Government concerned, are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Maharashtra has supplied consolidated information for 13 month starting from January 2009.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been sending nil reports regarding suicide by farmers in the State. However, due to difficult topographical conditions and socio-economic condition of inhabitants of the Bundelkhand region, 7 districts of Uttar Pradesh have been covered under Special Package for Drought Mitigation and Comprehensive Package for Integrated Development of the Bundelkhand region.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to announce Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all farm products. The MSP scheme covers commodities which are mostly items of mass consumption across the country, have fairly long shelf life and/or are necessary for food/nutrition security. Moreover, MSP is in the nature of a minimum guaranteed price for the farmers offered by the Government for their produce in case the market price falls below that level. If the market offers higher price than MSP, the farmers are free to sell at that price.

(e) The National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 aims to improve economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of farmers. The cooperatives have an important role to play in the marketing of agricultural produce at remunerative prices. Therefore, mechanisms are being put in place so that farmers have greater control of the market channels and improve profit opportunities through cooperatives and self help groups.

The present marketing chain is fragmented and riddled with large number of intermediaries depending upon the marketing channels followed by the farmers in transaction of their produce. With an objective to provide dynamism and efficiency in the present marketing system, the Ministry of Agriculture has framed Model State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act in consultation with States and circulated it to them during 2003 to carry out necessary amendments in their existing APMC Act. This will facilitate direct marketing, contract farming and setting up of markets in private and cooperative sectors. The provision has also been made for direct sourcing of agricultural produce from the farmers field to facilitate procurement of desired quality and quantity of produce without involvement of middlemen. This will facilitate farmers in enhancing their share in the price paid by the consumer.

Statement-I

*The number of farmers' suicide due to agrarian reasons in Maharashtra
District-wise from January 2009 to January 2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1	Aurangabad	1
2	Jalna	2

1	2	3
3	Parbhani	5
4	Hingoli	1
5	Nanded	42
6	Beed	33
7	Latur	3
8	Usmanabad	3
9	Amravati	40
10	Wasim	31
11	Akola	85
12	Yawatmal	30
13	Buldhana	34
14	Nagpur	2
15	Wardha	20
16	Bhandara	2
17	Chandrapur	39
18	Gondiya	0
19	Gadchiroli	0
20	Nashik	11
21	Dhule	6
22	Jalgaon	30
23	Ahmednagar	4
24	Pune	8
25	Sangli	12
26	Solapur	6
27	Satara	11
28	Kolhapur	2
Total		463

Statement-II

Number of farmers' suicide due to agrarian reasons in Andhra Pradesh District-wise from August 2009 to January 2010

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Total
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1	Adilabad	4
2	Ananthapur	7

1	2	3
3	Chittoor	1
4	Kadapa	2
5	E. Godavari	1
6	Guntur	0
7	Krishna	5
8	Karimnagar	17
9	Khammam	0
10	Kurnool	23
11	Mahabubnagar	1
12	Medak	11
13	SPS Nellore	1
14	Nizamabad	4
15	Nalgonda	8
16	Prakasam	0
17	Ranga Reddy	8
18	Srikakulam	1
19	W. Godavari	1
20	Vishakhapatnam	2
21	Vizianagaram	0
22	Warangal	5
TOTAL		102

1676. The Questin was cancelled.

1677. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to recent Indo-ASEAN Agreement for import of about 4000 commodities into India, most of which are farm goods, the farmers market will further shrink thereby making their conditions worse; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take for remedy of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. Under the India - ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, tariff concessions are offered on products most of which are non-agricultural items. A large number of agricultural, horticultural, fisheries and marine products are placed under Exclusion (Negative) List of the Agreement where no tariff concessions are offered on them.

(b) Does not arise.

Adverse effect of drought

1678. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts affected by drought during 2009-10;
 - (b) how many of these are located in Jharkhand;
 - (c) whether drought has an adverse effect on production of foodgrains in the country;
 - (d) if so, the target set for foodgrain production during 2009-10 vis-a-vis actual production;
- and
- (e) the major crops which have shown a decline in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) During 2009-10, 14 States have declared 337 districts as facing drought/scarcity/drought-like situation, which included 24 districts as drought affected in Jharkhand.

(c) to (e) The deficit rainfall during South-West Monsoon, 2009 (June-September) resulted in drought, which had adverse impact on production of foodgrains in the country, mainly rice and coarse cereals during Kharif 2009. As per 2nd Advance Estimates for 2009-10 released on 12th February, 2010, the estimated production of Kharif foodgrains and total (Rabi+Kharif) foodgrains stand at 99.85 million tones and 216.85 million tones, respectively against their targets of 125.15 million tones and 239.10 million tones, respectively.

Grant-in-aid to NGOs

1679. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to reduce grants-in-aid in the next financial year to NGOs;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of budget under grants-in-aid to NGOs for last three financial years; and
- (d) the details of grants sanctioned during the last three financial years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government has not taken any decision to reduce grant-in-aid in the next financial year to NGOs.

(c) and (d) Funding to NGOs is admissible through State Governments under various schemes. Under two schemes, namely, Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India and National Project on Organic Farming, funds are released directly to NGOs. Releases under these schemes are based on demand and considerations such as completeness of the proposals and utilization of funds released previously, if any. No separate budget is allocated to NGOs. The details of grants sanctioned to such NGOs during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto February, 2010) are Rs.271.20 lakh, Rs.380.00 lakh and Rs.11.00 lakh respectively.

Plantation of olive saplings

1680. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Rajasthan Agriculture Board, a micro irrigation firm and an Israeli farm-tech company have planted 50,000 olive saplings near Jaipur during 2008-09;
- (b) if so, whether their growth is progressing as per pre-determined norms and time-frame;
- (c) by when the yields of olive expected from these saplings for use in India; and
- (d) whether any share of the yields will be given to the Israeli farm-tech company or they would be financially compensated for their services/technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board, Jaipur, Plastro Plasson Industries (India) Limited, Pune & Indolive Limited, Israel as equal partners have formed Rajasthan Olive Cultivation Limited (ROCL) and have taken up olive plantation. 90236 olive plants over an area of 182 ha at seven sites in Rajasthan including 2975 olive plants in 2.00 ha in Bassi near Jaipur have been planted.

(b) The Olive plants have developed profuse vegetative growth and the present growth parameters are encouraging.

(c) Fruiting is expected third year onwards from plantation. First plantation was done in March, 2008.

(d) In the Shareholder's Agreement M/s Indolive Ltd. has been offered equity in lieu of their technical services.

Area development under NWDPR

1681. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area developed under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA) till end of December, 2009;

(b) whether targets set for developing areas under NWDPPRA for the year 2008-09 have been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA) an area 10.18 million hectares have been developed since inception of the project to till end of December, 2009.

(b) and (c) The target set for development of the area under NWDPPRA for the year 2008-09 have been achieved.

National fishermen welfare fund

1682. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has instituted a National Fishermen Welfare Fund;

(b) if so, the objectives of this fund;

(c) the fund disbursements in 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(d) the mechanism of application and disbursement;

(e) whether help will be given to fishermen and workers on fishing vessels who lose their lives at sea or imprisoned by foreign countries; and

(f) the steps proposed to widen the ambit of the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen was launched during 1991-92 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of providing basic civic amenities i.e. construction of fishermen houses, tubewells for drinking water and community hall/centre as a common recreation/working place and socio-economic security to fishermen such as group accident insurance and financial support during fishing ban period. In addition, there is a provision for training of fishermen to update their knowledge and skill to adopt modern technology. Under the scheme, funds are released to the State Government/Union Territories based on the merits and viability of proposals, utilization of funds released earlier and satisfactory physical performance. However, for insurance component funds are released to National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED), New Delhi which is the nodal agency for the fishermen insurance scheme. Funds released in 2008-09 and 2009-10 under the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen are Rs. 25.14 crore and Rs. 34.35 crore (till date) respectively.

(e) and (f) Under the Group Accident Insurance scheme, fishermen are insured for Rs.1.00 lakh in case of death/ total permanent disability and for Rs.50,000/- in case of partial permanent disability. The government of India provides one time ex-gratia amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh to the next of kin of each fisherman held in captivity in Pakistan. Besides, the Government of India under a scheme of Soft Loan Package also provides capital subsidy to the tune of 30% of the cost to each vessel subject to a ceiling of Rs.6.00 lakh to each vessel owner for replacement of the fishing vessel seized in Pakistan.

National Seed Reserve

1683. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up a National Seed Reserve to ensure that there is no shortage of seeds in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the seeds agencies in the States would be encouraged to ensure availability of good quality seeds and that too at a reasonable price; and
- (d) if so, to what extent Government's strategy to maintain seeds reserve will help farmers at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government of India is already implementing the Seed Bank Scheme to meet the requirement of seeds during natural calamities and unforeseen conditions in the country. It is implemented through State Seeds Corporations, State Governments & Government of India's Public Sector Undertakings viz. National Seeds Corporation of India (NSC) and State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI). Government of India encourages States to ensure seed availability by providing assistance under following schemes:

- i. Macro Management Mode of Agriculture - State Work Plan.
- ii. Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize.
- iii. Technology Mission on Cotton.
- iv. Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta
- v. National Food Security Mission.
- vi. Seed Village Programme.

- vii. Transport subsidy on Movement of Seeds to North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttrakhand & Hill areas of West Bengal.
- viii. National Horticulture Mission.
- ix. Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand.

Adequate seed is available for Kharif - 2010 with an overall national surplus of 18.30 lakh quintals.

Implementation of RKVY

1684. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States which availed Government's assistance under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana; and

(b) the details of improvement of agricultural production in the States which implemented Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Details of the funds allocated and released to the States under RKVY are given in the statement-I (see below).

(b) The figures for agricultural production in the States for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds allocated/released under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	93.13	61.08	316.57	297.17	410.00	410.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.85	1.90	6.88	0.00	16.10	4.03
3	Assam	23.77	0.00	142.62	144.12	79.86	79.86
4	Bihar	64.02	57.77	148.54	148.54	110.79	110.79
5	Chhatisgarh	60.54	52.96	116.48	117.45	131.78	131.78
6	Goa*	2.29	1.70	6.91	0.00	11.87	0
7	Gujarat	53.71	49.81	243.39	243.39	386.19	386.19
8	Haryana	23.12	21.52	74.00	39.50	112.77	112.77
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.39	16.17	15.11	15.11	33.02	33.02
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6.85	0	16.17	1.20	42.05	42.05
11	Jharkhand	61.66	55.68	58.62	29.31	70.13	70.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Karnataka	171.97	154.30	316.57	314.14	410.00	410.00
13	Kerala	61.41	55.40	60.11	30.06	110.92	110.92
14	Madhya Pradesh	110.01	101.62	146.05	146.05	247.44	247.44
15	Maharashtra	142.20	128.20	269.63	261.77	407.24	346.11
16	Manipur	1.35	0	4.14	0.90	5.86	5.86
17	Meghalaya	7.00	6.37	13.53	6.77	24.68	24.68
18	Mizoram *	1.05	0	4.29	0.80	4.15	0
19	Nagaland	9.45	3.19	13.89	6.95	20.38	20.38
20	Orissa	46.59	39.30	115.44	115.44	121.49	121.49
21	Punjab	39.85	36.05	87.52	87.52	43.23	43.23
22	Rajasthan	71.68	55.76	233.75	233.76	186.12	186.12
23	Sikkim	2.77	2.77	11.37	5.68	15.29	15.29
24	Tamil Nadu	188.21	153.60	140.38	140.38	127.90	127.90
25	Tripura	4.69	4.16	34.02	16.08	31.28	31.28
26	Uttar Pradesh	116.15	103.90	316.57	316.57	390.97	390.97
27	Uttarakhand	30.54	28.25	20.6	10.30	71.36	71.36
28	West Bengal	60.87	54.93	147.38	147.38	147.38	147.38
TOTAL STATES		1475.12	1246.39	3080.53	2876.34	3770.25	3681.03
29	A & N Islands	9.52		6.43	2.26	12.21	1.28
30	Chandigarh	0.22		2.20	0.14	3.70	0.42
31	D & N Haveli *	0.25		0.61	0.00	0.29	
32	Daman & Diu *			1.42	0.26	0.30	
33	Delhi	0.56	0.10	1.83	0.00	2.36	0.24
34	Lakshadweep	0.92		12.08	6.14	10.12	1.09
35	Puducherry *	3.13	0.40	6.67	0.00	0.69	0
TOTAL UTs		14.58	0.50	31.24	8.80	29.67	3.03
District Agricultural Plan				53.90		6.82	0.90
NIRD, ISEC, IEG, IIM-					1.25		0.33
Admin. Contingency					0.41		
GRAND TOTAL		1489.70	1246.89	3165.67	2886.80	3806.74	3685.29

* These States/UTs are ineligible for the year 2009-10.

Statement-II

State wise Estimates of Agricultural Production

State/UT	Foodgrains ('000 tonnes)			Oilseeds ('000 tonnes)			Sugarcane ('000 tonnes)			Cotton ('000 bales of 170 Kg each)		
	2007-08	2008-09	Inc(+)/ Dec(-)	2007-08	2008-09	Inc(+)/ Dec(-)	2007-08	2008-09	Inc(+)/ Dec(-)	2007-08	2008-09	Inc(+)/ Dec(-)
Andhra Pradesh	19303.00	20421.00	1118.00	3390.00	2189.00	-1201.00	20296.00	15380.00	-4916.00	3491.00	3569.00	78.00
Arunachal Pradesh	248.50	255.80	7.30	25.60	30.50	4.90	21.80	23.40	1.60			0.00
Assam	3470.00	4143.00	673.00	139.00	137.90	-1.10	980.00	1099.70	119.70	0.60	0.60	0.00
Bihar	10864.10	12220.70	1356.60	137.90	138.00	0.10	3854.90	4959.90	1105.00			0.00
Chhattisgarh	6291.90	5167.30	-1124.60	192.60	193.50	0.90	27.50	25.40	-2.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
Goa	133.60	134.30	0.70	7.00	8.20	1.20	56.00	49.30	-6.70			0.00
Gujarat	8206.00	6481.00	-1725.00	4725.00	4015.90	-709.10	15190.00	15510.00	320.00	8276.00	7013.80	-1262.20
Haryana	15307.80	15613.70	305.90	642.80	932.80	290.00	8860.00	5130.00	-3730.00	1885.00	1858.00	-27.00
Himachal Pradesh	1558.10	1401.20	-156.90	6.50	5.00	-1.50	58.40	53.10	-5.30	0.20	0.10	-0.10
Jammu & Kashmir	1572.10	1721.30	149.20	53.30	49.60	-3.70	0.20	0.00	-0.20			0.00
Jharkhand	4164.50	4188.70	24.20	68.80	73.20	4.40	150.00	348.80	198.80			0.00
Karnataka	12186.00	11275.00	-911.00	1549.00	1212.00	-337.00	26240.00	23328.00	-2912.00	778.00	866.00	88.00
Kerala	539.70	598.30	58.60	2.40	1.60	-0.80	218.00	275.50	57.50	1.70	1.50	-0.20
Madhya Pradesh	12070.50	13914.60	1844.10	6352.00	6976.90	624.90	3180.00	2975.00	-205.00	864.80	856.10	-8.70
Maharashtra	15191.70	11427.60	-3764.10	4874.00	3409.70	-1464.30	88437.00	60648.00	-27789.00	7015.00	4752.00	-2263.00

Manipur	421.80	415.00	-6.80	0.90	0.70	-0.20	16.80	21.30	4.50			0.00
Meghalaya	231.80	236.30	4.50	6.70	7.10	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.00	6.50	5.60	-0.90
Mizoram	19.10	58.90	39.80	0,80	2.50	1.70	0.80	13.70	12.90	0.60	0.10	-0.50
Nagaland	473.20	514.20	41.00	68.10	71.50	3.40	247.30	185.80	-61.50	0.30	0.10	-0.20
Orissa	8143.30	7399.10	-744.20	196.60	180.30	-16.30	1096.20	646.20	-450.00	124,70	146.60	21.90
Punjab	26815.10	27329,80	514.70	76.50	76.20	-0.30	6690.00	4670.00	-2020.00	2355.00	2285.00	-70.00
Rajasthan	16058.70	16680.20	621.50	4197.60	5178.40	980.80	593.80	388.20	-205.60	862.20	725.70	-136.50
Sikkim	111.60	107.50	-4.10	7.50	7.40	-0.10					0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	6582.30	7102.30	520.00	1146.70	1043.00	-103.70	38071.00	32804.40	-5266.60	200.70	187.70	-13.00
Tripura	633.30	634.70	1.40	2.70	2.50	-0.20	46.70	51.70	5.00	1.50	1.40	-0.10
Uttar Pradesh	42094.80	46729.30	4634.50	1146.80	1164.50	17.70	124665.30	109048.00	-15617.30	6.80	0.80	-6.00
Uttarakhand	1796.00	1765.00	-31.00	29.00	26.00	-3.00	7686.00	5590.00	-2096.00			0.00
West Bengal	16050.20	16295.60	245.40	705.10	582.60	-122.50	1272.00	1638.30	366.30	13.20	6.00	-7.20
A & N Islands	24.10	23.90	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.00	-0.50			0.00
D & N Havelli	33.10	32.70	-0.40	0.10	0.10	0.00					0.00	0.00
Delhi	119.90	118.20	-1.70	2.70	0.60	-2.10					0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	5.10	8.70	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	54.10	51.50	-2.60	1.60	1.80	0.20	228.40	162.30	-66.10	0.20	0.00	-0.20
All India	230775.00	234466.40	3691.40	29755.30	27719.00	-2036.30	348187.90	285029.30	-63158.60	25884.10	22276.20	-3607.90

Statewise details of 2009-10 not available

Decrease in cultivable area

1685. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cultivable area under various crops in the country including sugarcane and pulses during each of the last three years and the current year, till date, crop-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether a decrease has been recorded in the cultivable area of various crops including sugarcane and pulses;

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

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to increase area under cultivation during the kharif season; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated increase in production of various crops including pulses in the ensuing harvest season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) State-wise details of area under rice, wheat, coarse cereals, tur, gram, pulses, foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton during 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in the statement (see below). The area coverage under different crops depends on several factors such as farmers decision on the basis of comparative profitability, monsoon pattern, availability of seeds, fertilizers etc. During 2009-10, the area coverage under several crops declined due to delayed/deficient monsoon and drought in various parts of the country, which adversely affected sowing of Kharif crops. Use of Agricultural land for non-agricultural uses is another contributing factor.

(d) and (e) The deficit South-West Monsoon in 2009 affected agriculture operations particularly during Kharif 2009. In order to address this, the Government adopted a multi/pronged strategy with the involvement of all concerned Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. Some of the measures adopted were increased subsidy on seed; advisories to drought affected States, encouraging early sowing of Rabi, ensuring availability of fertilizers; enhanced credit availability; allocation of additional power; assistance for diesel subsidy; fast track release of funds under various schemes, namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals (excluding maize), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY). As a result, the drought, although no less severe than the drought in 2002-03, has led to by comparison, smaller fall in food grains production and in agricultural GDP. The details of estimated production of foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses during Rabi 2009-10 (2nd advance estimates released on 12.02.2010) vis-a-vis their production during Rabi 2008-09 (final estimates) are given in the table below:

Crop	Estimated Production during Rabi Season (Million tonnes)	
	2009-10	2008-09
Foodgrains	117.0	116.33
Oilseeds	10.13	9.91
Pulses	10.53	9.88

Statement

State-wise and Crop-wise Area during 2006-07 to 2009-10

('000 Hectares)

State	Rice				Wheat				Coarse Cereals			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 *	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 *	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	3978.0	3984.0	4387.0	3644.0	10.0	9.0	14.0	9.0	1302.0	1281.0	1270.0	1336.0
Arunachal Pradesh	122.3	124.0	126.8	#	4.0	3.6	3.3	#	68.0	65.0	65.2	#
Assam	2189.0	2324.0	2484.2	2465.3	60.0	56.0	50.1	55.0	25.0	25.0	22.8	23.4
Bihar	3357.1	3572.6	3496.0	2527.3	2049.7	2162.5	2158.3	2400.0	688.6	685.9	679.7	688.0
Chhattisgarh	3723.6	3752.4	3734.0	3728.5	91.5	93.3	88.9	89.6	332.2	322.7	280.6	285.8
Goa	53.0	52.2	50.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.4	0.3	0.3	#
Gujarat	734.0	759.0	747.0	702.4	1201.0	1274.0	1091.0	913.0	1633.0	1567.0	1441.0	1184.4
Haryana	1041.0	1075.0	1210.0	1196.0	2376.0	2462.0	2462.0	2452.0	764.0	770.0	755.3	726.0
Himachal Pradesh	79.2	78.6	77.7	70.3	362.2	366.6	360.0	352.8	334.0	333.3	328.7	299.8
Jamrnu & Kashmir	252.5	263.2	257.6	257.8	260.0	278.3	278.7	228.0	366.9	346.8	363.0	351.2
Jharkhand	1623.6	1653.7	1683.6	990.5	84.3	86.3	99.9	99.7	294.8	286.4	263.7	194.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	1395.0	1416.0	1514.0	1474.0	269.0	276.0	269.0	280.6	3413.0	3796.0	3591.0	3643.0
Kerala	264.0	228,8	234.3	220.4	NG	NG	NG	0.0	1.0	4.4	3.2	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	1661.3	1558,9	1682.3	1374.4	3992.8	3742.3	3785.2	4262.0	2015.0	1961.5	1886.0	1719.1
Maharashtra	1529.0	1574.0	1522.0	1465.8	1231.0	1253.0	1022.0	955.0	6864.0	6324.0	5791.0	5879.0
Manipur	166.3	166.1	168.4	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	2.9	3.0	4.3	#
Meghalaya	104.5	106.4	108.1	#	0.6	0.6	0.4	#	19.6	19.7	19.5	#
Mizoram	52.8	54.6	52.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	10.7	7.4	9.6	#
Nagaland	164.7	172.5	173.1	#	1.5	1.5	1.4	#	90.7	93.0	76.4	#
Orissa	4450.3	4451.8	4454.7	4414.0	3.9	5.6	5.3	4.5	158.5	172.6	162.5	168.1
Punjab	2621.0	2610.0	2735.0	2820.0	3467.0	3488.0	3526.0	352.0	182.0	176.1	175.1	154.8
Rajasthan	107.7	127.8	133.4	150.7	2564.8	2591.8	2294.8	1876.0	6817.9	7017.9	7104.8	7260.1
Sikkim	15.0	14.0	14.7	#	6.5	4.5	5.8	#	45.8	50.0	46.5	#
Tamil Nadu	1931.4	1789.2	1931.8	1846.1	NG	NG	NG	NG	698.2	698.5	724.0	843.1
Tripura	251.0	237.2	242.5	#	1.0	1.0	0.6	#	2.5	2.1	2.1	#
Uttar Pradesh	5920.6	5709.0	6034.0	5157.9	9197.6	9115.0	9513.0	9627.0	2197.1	2104.0	1987.2	2014.6
Uttarakhand	281.0	289.0	296.0	293.0	391.0	397.0	398.0	410.0	261.0	257.0	271.0	262.0
West Bengal	5687.0	5719.7	5935.7	5650.0	350.6	352.6	307,0	325.0	106.1	97.4	110.1	117.0

A & N Islands	10.6	7.3	7.9	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.1	0.2	0.2	#
D & N Haveli	13.6	13.6	13.6	#	0.6	0.6	0.6	#	2.2	2.2	2.2	#
Delhi	7.4	7.4	7.4	#	17.9	17.5	17.1	#	10.6	10.6	10.5	#
Daman & Diu	1.8	2.0	1.8	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	#	0.3	1.9	#
Pondicherry	24.3	20.4	20.8	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.4	0.2	0.1	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	893.3	NA	NA	NA	29.2	NA	NA	NA	235.0
All India	43813.6	43914.4	45537.4	41341.6	27994.5	28038.6	27752.4	27888.7	28708.2	28481.5	27449.5	27385.7

*2nd advance estimates released on 12.02.2010

Included in others.

NG: Not Grown

NA: Not Applicable

('000 Hectares)

States	Tur				Gram				Pulses			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 *	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 *	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 *
Andhra Pradesh	401.0	463.0	443.0	464.0	602.0	630.0	607.0	607.0	1984.0	2113.0	1771.0	1936.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.4	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	7.7	7.7	8.5	#
Assam	7.0	6.0	5.4	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	106.0	113.0	113.7	13.6
Bihar	35.9	34.3	28.1	41.0	56.7	68.8	61.2	71.9	607.0	607.6	585.7	639.9
Chhattisgarh	53.3	53.8	53.0	48.5	213.7	235.5	239.7	237.6	908.7	915.6	859.8	843.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Goa	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	12.0	11.4	9.9	#
Gujarat	289.0	265.0	266.0	275.0	246.0	215.0	175.0	180.0	1000.0	881.0	784.0	791.0
Haryana	30.0	29.0	33.0	21.0	108.0	107.0	123.0	114.0	170.0	169.0	181.8	180.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	31.0	33.9	31.0	27.4
Jammu & Kashmir	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	28.1	30.3	30.6	30.0
Jharkhand	93.4	117.0	103.4	61.1	76.7	74.7	89.5	44.2	376.4	410.0	387.6	251.1
Karnataka	596.0	681.0	597.0	603.0	651.0	605.0	726.0	79.00	2369.0	2383.0	2087.0	2314.0
Kerala	NG	NG	NG	0.8	NG	NG	NG	NG	9.8	9.8	7.7	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	322.5	324.8	321.2	360.2	2462.8	2438.7	2840.5	2840.7	4108.1	4026.2	4559.8	4607.8
Maharashtra	1123.0	1175.0	1009.0	1116.0	1308.0	1353.0	1143.0	1172.0	3828.0	4056.0	3082.0	3279.0
Manipur	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	8.6	14.5	12.9	#
Meghalaya	0.8	0.8	0.8	#	0.5	0.5	0.5	#	3.9	4.0	4.5	#
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	5.0	5.1	4.0	#
Nagaland	8.5	9.0	3.2	#	0.4	0.4	0.3	#	37.5	35.0	33.0	#
Orissa	132.6	137.4	138.5	132.9	36.8	39.0	37.6	55.0	791.0	859.0	804.9	1026.0
Punjab	7.2	6.0	5.9	5.0	3.8	2.8	2.9	4.0	31.9	28.6	23.9	25.0

Rajasthan	18.5	17.7	19.3	18.3	1010.8	1231.3	1259.5	861.5	3207.6	3869.9	3672.5	3349.4
Sikkim	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	6.8	12.5	12.6	#
Tamil Nadu	29.1	30.1	29.3	36.2	5.9	6.8	6.9	8.2	536.5	609.8	536.1	565.9
Tripura	1.2	1.2	1.0	#	0.1	0.1	0.3	#	8.1	6.8	6.1	#
Uttar Pradesh	406.0	368.0	315.0	305.0	675.0	505.0	554.0	888.0	2724.3	2156.0	2223.3	2772.0
Uttarakhand	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	53.0	63.0	64.0	75.0
West Bengal	2.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	31.2	25.1	21.7	30.0	219.1	186.1	182.6	316.4
A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.7	2.2	2.1	#
D & N Haveli	1.5	1.5	1.5	#	0.2	0.2	0.2	#	6.5	6.5	6.4	#
Delhi	0.4	0.4	0.3	#	0.0	0.0	0.0	#	0.4	0.4	0.3	#
Daman & Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	1.3	1.3	1.3	#
Pondicherry	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	3.7	4.8	2.5	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	7.5	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA	NA	118.2
All India	3561.6	3725.8	3377.9	3502.6	7493.9	7543.7	7892.5	7910.4	23191.7	23633.0	22093.1	23162.8

*2nd advance estimates released on 12.02.2010

Included in others.

NG: Not Grown

NA: Not Applicable

(‘000 Hectares)

States	Foodgrains				Oilseeds				Sugarcane			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
Andhra Pradesh	7274.0	7387.0	7442.0	6925.0	2235.0	2657.0	2599.0	2037.0	264.0	247.0	196.0	158.0
Arunachal Pradesh	202.0	200.3	203.8	#	27.1	26.6	31.7	#	1.0	1.2	1.4	#
Assam	2380.0	2518.0	2670.8	2557.3	270.5	266.0	254.7	262.9	27.0	26.0	28.6	28.0
Bihar	6702.4	7028.6	6919.7	6255.2	142.9	140.8	138.1	146.3	129.6	108.6	111.9	121.5
Chhattisgarh	5056.0	5084.0	4963.3	4947.3	321.1	361.8	381.5	367.5	7.2	11.1	10.6	7.6
Goa	65.4	63.9	60.2	#	2.6	3.7	3.8	#	1.1	1.0	1.0	#
Gujarat	4568.0	4481.0	4063.0	3590.8	2828.0	2920.0	2984.8	2758.0	214.0	211.0	221.0	151.0
Haryana	4351.0	4476.0	4609.1	4554.0	621.0	529.3	541.3	558.0	140.0	140.0	90.0	74.0
Himachal Pradesh	806.4	812.4	797.4	750.2	14.9	14.7	13.7	13.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.1
Jammu & Kashmir	907.5	918.6	929.9	867.0	69.4	63.0	65.3	64.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Jharkhand	2379.1	2436.4	2434.8	1535.6	118.5	124.4	130.6	122.4	4.0	6.0	5.7	6.2
Karnataka	7446.0	7871.0	7461.0	7711.0	2354.0	2276.0	2178.0	2074.0	326.0	306.0	281.0	245.0
Kerala	274.8	243.0	245.2	223.0	3.6	3.4	2.3	1.7	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	11777.2	11288.9	11913.3	11963.3	6086.7	6258.1	6489.6	6716.2	64.3	75.2	70.5	59.7
Maharashtra	13452.0	13207.0	11417.0	11578.8	3863.0	3825.0	3980.0	3893.0	1049.0	1093.0	768.0	736.0

Manipur	177.8	183.6	185.6	#	0.1	2.1	0.9	#	0.7	0.5	0.6	#
Meghalaya	128.6	130.7	132.5	#	9.8	10.0	10.5	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
Mizoram	68.5	67.1	65.6	#	4.1	3.5	3.2	#	1.4	0.9	1.3	#
Nagaland	294.4	302.0	283.9	#	69.5	76.0	62.6	#	4.8	5.0	4.3	#
Orissa	5403.7	5489.0	5427.4	5612.6	318.1	323.2	298.3	316.5	20.1	19.8	10.8	10.6
Punjab	6301.9	6302.7	6460.0	6520.8	70.4	59.4	59.7	62.1	99.0	110.0	81.0	63.0
Rajasthan	12698.0	13607.4	13205.5	12636.2	4508.0	3995.4	4649.0	4125.1	10.9	10.4	6.5	6.0
Sikkim	74.1	81.0	79.6	#	9.9	8.6	9.7	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Tamil Nadu	3166.1	3097.5	3191.9	3255.0	592.4	659.3	585.4	564.0	391.2	354.2	308.9	300.8
Tripura	262.6	247.1	251.3	#	4.4	4.0	3.5	#	0.9	1.0	1.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	20039.6	19084.0	19757.5	19571.5	1234.2	1340.1	1346.2	1766.0	2246.5	2179.0	2084.0	1977.0
Uttarakhand	986.0	1006.0	1029.0	1040.0	28.0	30.0	26.0	34.0	121.0	124.0	107.0	96.0
West Bengal	6362.8	6355.8	6535.4	6408.4	703.4	707.1	703.7	744.0	16.6	16.9	17.6	20.0
A & N Islands	11.4	9.7	10.2	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	0.1	0.2	0.2	#
D & N Haveli	22.9	22.9	22.8	#	0.1	0.1	0.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Delhi	36.3	35.9	35.3	#	0.2	3.1	3.9	#	NG	NG	NG	NG
Daman & Diu	3.1	3.6	5.0	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Pondicherry	28.4	25.4^	23.4	#	1.8	0.9	0.9	#	2.1	2.3	1.9	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	1275.7	NA	NA	NA	132.1	NA	NA	NA	10.9
ALL INDIA	123708.0	124067.5	122832.4	119778.7	26512.7	26692.6	27557.9	26758.1	5150.8	5055.2	4415.4	4075.1

*2nd advance estimates released on 12.02.2010

Included in others.

NG: Not Grown

NA: Not Applicable

(‘000 Hectares)

States	Cotton			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 *
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	972.0	1134.0	1399.0	1483.0
Arunachal Pradesh	NG	NG	NG	NG
Assam	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
Bihar	NG	NG	NG	NG
Chhattisgarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Goa	NG	NG	NG	NG
Gujarat	2390.0	2422.0	2353.6	2625.0
Haryana	530.0	483.0	455.0	507.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	NG	NG	NG	0.0
Jharkhand	NG	NG	NG	NG
Karnataka	376.0	403.0	409.0	427.0
Kerala	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.8
Madhya Pradesh	638.9	630.4	624.8	603.9
Maharashtra	3107.0	3195.0	3146.0	3503.0
Manipur	NG	NG	NG	NG
Meghalaya	7.2	7.2	7.1	#
Mizoram	0.2	0.1	0.2	#
Nagaland	0.2	0.2	0.1	#
Orissa	50.6	50.1	57.9	54.0
Punjab	607.0	604.0	527.0	536.0
Rajasthan	349.6	369.2	302.5	444.5
Sikkim	NG	NG	NG	NG
Tamil Nadu	100.3	99.3	114.5	114.8
Tripura	1.2	1.1	1.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	5.0	4.3	3.6	5.0

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	NG	NG	NG	NG
West Bengal	5.7	8.2	2.8	15.0
A & N Islands	NG	NG	NG	NG
D & N Haveli	NG	NG	NG	NG
Delhi	NG	NG	NG	NG
Daman & Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG
Pondicherry	0.4	0,1	0.0	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	9.2
ALL INDIA	9144.5	9413.7	9406.7	10329.3

*2nd advance estimates released on 12.02.2010 NA : Not Applicable

Included in others.

NG: Not Grown

Dairy development in Madhya Pradesh

†1686. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme being run by the Central Government for dairy development in the country and the schemes out of them which are operational in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the funds allocated during the Last five year for dairy development under National Agriculture Development Scheme and the funds allocated to the State of Madhya Pradesh for dairy development during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Government is implementing following dairy development scheme.

- (i) Intensive Dairy Development Programme
- (ii) Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
- (iii) Assistance to Cooperatives
- (iv) Dairy Venture Capital Fund

All the schemes are operational in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The Scheme National Agriculture Development Scheme (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - RKVY) has been started from the year 2007-08. Fund allocated for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development under RKVY from 2007-08 to 2009-10 throughout the country and state of Madhya Pradesh for last two years and current year 2009-10 is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. in lakh)

Funds released	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (tentative)
Throughout the country	11125.18	66465.87	36158.23
In Madhya Pradesh	587.37	3268.95	1737.66

Decline in production of Kharif crops

1687. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of main Kharif crops in the country;
- (b) whether any assessment has been made about the declining output of main kharif crops in the country in view of drought and floods;
- (c) if so, the details thereof State-wise; and;
- (d) the impact on the price of foodgrains that India is going to import from the international markets in the light of US announcing India's fall in the output of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The major crops grown in Kharif are rice, jowar, maize, bajra, tur, urad, moong, groundnut, castor, sesamum, soyabean, sugarcane, cotton and jute & Mesta. The production of major Kharif crops in 2008-09 and 2009-10 as per the data of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Deptt. Of Agriculture & Cooperation are as follows:

Production of major Kharif crops (in million tonnes)

Crop	Kharif 2008-09	Kharif 2009-10
Rice	84.91	72.87
Coarse cereals	28.54	22.77
Total pulses	4.69	4.21
Oil seeds	17.8	16.19
Sugarcane	28.50	25.12

There has been a record procurement of 22.7 million tonnes and 25.4 million tonnes wheat in Rabi marketing Seasons (RMS) of 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. Similarly, record procurement of 28.7 and 33.7 million tonnes of rice have been made during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) of 2007-08 and 2008-09, respectively. With the increase in procurement of wheat and rice in last two years and estimated procurement of 26.00 million tonnes of rice in current Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2009-10, the stocks of rice and wheat in the Central pool are sufficient to meet the requirement of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes at current level of allocation. In view of this, there is no proposal to import wheat and rice during the current year.

Milk Crises in North India

1688. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made a statement on 20th January, 2010 on the impending milk crisis in North India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that hoarders have been emboldened by his observation and there is another spate of rise in prices?

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

However, Honourable Agriculture Minister, on the sidelines of Conference of State Ministers of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, on 20th January 2010, while interacting with the media, mentioned about the demand and supply situation of milk in the country in year 2020.

(b) Question does not arise.

Unviability of agriculture for farmers

1689. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the fact that the incidents of suicide are continuing as agriculture is increasingly becoming an unviable venture for the large majority of the peasantry;

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

(c) the comparative figure of present prices of agriculture inputs (including cost of irrigation, power and transport), necessities and selling prices of agricultural commodities; and

(d) the reason why Government proposes to introduce the Seed Bill which would deprive the farmers of their right to produce, preserve and transfer seeds among themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The causes of suicides by farmers are manifold and every incident of suicide may not be due to agrarian reasons. However, reports of suicide by some farmers due to agrarian reasons have been received from certain State Governments.

The Government is implementing a Rehabilitation Package for 31 suicide-prone districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra with a financial outlay of Rs. 16978.69 crore.

A Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for farmers announced by the Government in the Union Budget 2008-09 is under implementation. About 3.68 crore farmers have benefited from the scheme involving debt waiver and debt relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crore.

Various schemes have been formulated by the Government of India for the benefit of farmers and increasing their income, such as the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation Scheme, Watershed Development Programmes, Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Macro Management of Agriculture and National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertilities. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, adequate care has been taken to ensure decentralization to State Governments in formulation and implementation of the Schemes/Programmes so that initiatives can be taken by States keeping in view locally prevalent conditions and situations for development of agriculture and allied sectors particularly to ameliorate economic condition of farmers due to a natural calamity. Similarly, other schemes also envisage participation of States in implementation.

(c) The relevant data regarding current input prices considering a base of 1993-94 prices as a base has been given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Market prices of various agricultural commodities keep varying from time to time. The Minimum Support Prices of important commodities have been given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Seed Bill, 2004 does not restrict the right of the farmer to grow, use, save, sow, re-sow, exchange, share or sell his farm seeds and planting materials except when he sells it under a brand name. Further, the new Bill is expected to (i) create a facilitative climate for growth of the seed industry, (ii) enhance Seed Replacement Rates for various crops, (iii) boost the export of seeds and encourage import of useful germ plasm and (iv) create a conducive atmosphere for application of frontier sciences in varietal development and for enhanced investment in research and development.

Statement-I

The Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Base 1993-94=100) for agricultural inputs for the last four years are as under :

Year Annual Average (July - June)	Fertilizers (Agriculture)	Electricity	Pesticides trical	Non-Electrical Machinery	Tractors	Lubricants (HSDO)	Diesel Oil (LDO)	Diesel Oil	Fodder	Cattle
2005-06	175.1	300.8	150.2	189.6	179.4	203.2	446.8	464.0	198.8	176.1
2006-07	178.3	315.6	119.7	196.3	182.2	260.7	466.2	492.4	210.3	179.2
2007-08	184.6	314.8	119.2	202.2	185.5	279.6	459.4	522.3	201.3	196.0
2008-09	196.8	310.8	129.5	210.2	193.4	332.2	481.3	646.0	206.6	214.4

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Statement-II
Minimum Support Prices
(According to Crop Year)

(As on 31.08.2009)

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl.No.	Commodity	Variety	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	(#) increase in MSP 2008-09 over 2007-08	2009-10	(#) increase in MSP 2009-10 over 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Crops									
1	Paddy	Common	570	580 [^]	645 ^{\$\$\$} /850 [~]	850 ^{&}	205(31.8)	950	100(11.8)
		Grade 'A'	600	610 [^]	675 ^{\$\$\$} /880 [~]	880 ^{&}	205(30.4)	980	100(11.4)
2	Jowar	Hybrid	525	540	600	840	240(40.0)	840	0.0
		Maldandi	-	555	620	860	240(38.7)	860	0.0
3	Bajra		525	540	600	840	240(40.0)	840	0.0
4	Maize		540	540	620	840	220(35.5)	840	0.0
5	Ragi		525	540	600	915	315(52.5)	915	0.0
6	Arhar (Tur)		1400	1410	1550 ^{^^}	2000	450(29.0)	2300	300(15.0)
7	Moong		1520	1520	1700 ^{^^}	2520	820(48.2)	2760	240(9.5)
8	Urad		1520	1520	1700 ^{^^}	2520	820(48.2)	2520	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Cotton	F-414/H-777/J34	1760	1770 *	1800 *	2500 *	700(38.9)	2500 *	0.0
		H-4	1980	1990 * *	2030 * *	3000 * *	970(47.8)	3000 * *	0.0
10	Groundnut in shell	1520	1520	1550	2100	550(35.5)	2100	0.0	
11	Sunflower seed		1500	1500	1510	2215	705(46.7)	2215	0.0
12	Soyabean Black		900	900	910	1350	440(48.4)	1350	0.0
	Yellow		1010	1020	1050	1390	340(32.4)	1390	0.0
13	Sesamum		1550	1560	1580	2750	1170(74.1)	2850	100(3.6)
14	Nigerseed		1200	1220	1240	2405	1165(94.0)	2405	0.0
Rabi crops									
15	Wheat		650\$	750\$\$	1000	1080	80(8.0)		
16	Barley		550	565	650	680	30(4.6)		
17	Gram		1435	1445	1600	1730	130(8.1)		
18	Masur (Lentil)		1535	1545	1700	1870	170(10.0)		
19	Rapseed/Mustard		1715	1715	1800	1830	30(1.7)		
20	Safflower		1565	1565	1650	1650	0(0)		
21	Toria		1680	1680	1735	1735	0(0)		
Other crops									
22	Copra	Milling	3570	3590	3620	3663	40(1.1)	4450	790(21.6)
	(Calender Year)	Ball	3820	3840	3870	3910	40(1.0)	4700	790(20.2)

23	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)	-	-	-	988	-	1200	212(21.5)
24	Jute	910	1000	1055	1250	195(18.5)		
25	Sugarcane	79.50	80.25	81.18	81.18	0(0.0)	107.76	26.58(32.7)
26	Tobacco (VFC)							
	Black Soil (F2 Gr)	32.00	32.00	32.00				
	(Rs. per Kg.)							
	Light Soil (L2 Gr)	34.00	34.00	34.00				

Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase.

\$ An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal was payable over the Minimum Support Price (MSP)

\$ \$ An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal was payable over the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

^ An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 40 per quintal was payable on procurement between 1.10.2006 to 31.03.2007. In case of Bihar and Kerala additional incentive bonus extended upto 31.5.2007 and in case of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal additional incentive bonus extended upto 30.9.2007.

* Medium Staple.

** Long Staple

^^ A bonus of Rs. 40 per quintal was payable over & above the MSP.

~ From 12.06.2008

a Staple length (mm) of 24.5 - 25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3 - 5.1

aa Staple length (mm) of 25.5 - 30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5 - 4.3

& Bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal is payable over the Minimum Support Price (MSP)

Farm gate to home gate scheme

1690. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) had projects to extend its activities to more States as an attempt to extend its Farm Gate to Home Gate Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of above programme, as on date, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether the Competent Authority of Kerala had suggested a few modifications regarding the guidelines issued to procure copra under Minimum Support Price Scheme; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NAFED has reported that with a view to bring down the rising prices, NAFED has launched a "Farm Gate to Home Gate scheme" in Delhi on 12.02.2010 and Chennai on 15.02.2010 in order to take the agriculture produce from farmers field to the consumers avoiding middle man. The objective of the initiative is to procure farm produce directly from farmers and sell it to the consumers at fair and affordable prices. Under this scheme NAFED has identified 17 kitchen basics including pulses, sugar, spices and edible oils. NAFED intends to extend this scheme to other parts of the country.

(c) and (d) The Government of Kerala has requested for relaxation in FAQ norms for copra for rainy season from existing 6% moisture content in copra to 8%. The Government of Kerala has been requested to furnish additional information in this regard.

Horticulture in Jammu and Kashmir

1691. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided enough finances for Horticulture Mission;

(b) whether Government is aware that Jammu and Kashmir State, particularly Kashmir offers great opportunity for horticulture development; and

(c) if so, the measures which would be taken to promote horticulture in J and K State within the Horticulture Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on

"Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern and Himalayan States including Jammu & Kashmir" (TMNE). Under the mission, an amount of Rs.359.00 crore have been allocated during the year 2009-10 for implementation of various horticulture development programmes.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State of Jammu and Kashmir, particularly Kashmir offers great opportunity for development of horticulture because of its ideal agro-climatic conditions favourable for growing variety of horticulture crops.

(c) In order to promote horticulture development in Jammu & Kashmir, Technology mission is being implemented in a mission mode approach to address various issues related development of horticulture through development and introduction of high yielding varieties and technologies, expansion of area, creation of infrastructure for improving production and productivity, post harvest management, marketing, value addition and processing.

Wheat and horticulture missions in Jharkhand

1692. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not including Jharkhand in the Wheat Mission when as per the agriculture scientists it has the ideal climate for growing wheat;

(b) whether his Ministry proposes to pay special attention to Jharkhand to produce a lot of horticulture since the climate conditions are ideal for fruit growing, and

(c) the details of the Horticulture Mission so far in Jharkhand by way of funding and output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The districts under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) have been selected on the basis of certain criteria. The districts in which irrigation coverage under wheat is more than 50% and productivity is less than State's average were identified under NFSM-Wheat. Since none of the districts of Jharkhand fulfilled the above criteria, Jharkhand was not covered under NFSM-Wheat.

(b) and (c) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been under implementation since 2005-06 in all the States and Union Territories including Jharkhand except eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which have been covered under the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in the North Eastern States (TMNE).

The funds released to Jharkhand since 2005-06 to 2008-09 is amounting to Rs.128.11 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 95.04 crore has been incurred and during 2009-10 Rs. 20.84 crore has been released against which an expenditure of Rs. 35.07 crore has been incurred.

Under the Mission, during 2005-06 to 2008-09, an additional area of 52,500 ha of identified crops has been covered besides establishment of 144 nurseries for production of quality planting materials, 590 ha under vegetable seed production, 1487 ha under mulching, adoption of organic farming in an area of 172 ha for promotion of organic cultivation of horticultural crops besides establishment of 243 numbers of vermi - compost units, adoption of IPM practices in an area of 517 ha, creation of 5 IPM/INM infrastructure facilities such as leaf tissue analysis labs, disease forecasting units and plant health clinics. 175 community water harvesting structures have been constructed and 1437 bee colonies with hives have been distributed.

Marketing Control under APMC Act

1693. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States have dismantled Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) by respective State Acts after they were dismantled by Central Act, 2003;
- (b) if so, the names of such States;
- (c) whether price rise of commodities, pulses, vegetables, fruits is because of license or control by marketing committees; and
- (d) the reasons why Government does not fully decontrol and allow free movement of fruits, vegetable, pulses, etc. in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture has framed Model State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003, which was circulated to all the States for adopting the provisions of the model Act. The Government of Bihar, however, have repealed the Bihar Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1960, with effect from 1.9.2006.

(c) No, Sir. Most of the State Governments and Union Territories have enacted legislation to provide for regulation of agricultural produce markets to achieve an efficient system of buying and selling of agricultural commodities. The prices of agricultural commodities are influenced by normal forces of demand and supply. Seasonal factors may have contributed to increase in prices of vegetables and fruits.

(d) The Agricultural Marketing is a State subject and it is upto the States to decontrol and allow free movement of fruits, vegetables, pulses, etc.

Relief to drought-hit UP and Bihar

1694. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals for compensation to drought hit districts in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of districts declared drought hit in these States;

(c) whether Government has collected data of loss of life and property in such districts by central teams, sent to these districts; and

(d) if so, the details of funds provided to above States by Government for drought affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) During 2009-10, the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar declared 58 districts and 26 districts, respectively, as drought affected. Entire Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for 2009-10 amounting to Rs.249.55 crore to Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 125.59 crore to Bihar have been released for taking immediate necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) were deputed to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for assessment of the drought situation and requirement of Central assistance. Taking into account the recommendations of IMCTs, the Government approved Rs.515.05 crore from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to Uttar Pradesh and Rs.1163.64 crore from NCCF to Bihar. The approved amounts indicated above are subject to adjustment of balances available in the CRF of these States, as determined by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Decline in area under apple farming

1695. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under apple farming during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the area under apple farming is continuously declining;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the apple production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The data on area under apple farming for last three years does not show declining trend. Year-wise details of area of land under apple farming is as follows:

Year	Area (000' ha)
2006-07	252
2007-08	264
2008-09	274
2009-10	280

(d) The Government of India has been implementing Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (TMNE) to harness the potential of horticulture of the region by increasing production and productivity of horticultural crops including apples. Under the above scheme, assistance is provided for enhancing production and productivity of apple through area expansion, establishment of nurseries for raising quality planting material, rejuvenation of senile orchards, integrated nutrient and water management, integrated pest management, etc.

Decline in yield of Kharif crops

1696. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that yield of kharif crops has been dipped during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the amount spent by Government for the period on each crop, State-wise especially in rural and tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) State-wise details of yield of major kharif crops during the last three years, i.e., 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) In order to increase production and productivity of various crops, the Government is implementing through State Governments, a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes in the country. State-wise details of allocation and release of funds to States including Andhra Pradesh by the Government of India under major schemes/programmes during the last three years are given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise yield of major Kharif crops during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Kg/Hectare)

States	Rice			Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	2631	3177	2990	1851	3063	2466	361	579	464	2073	2630	2466
Arunachal Pradesh	1195	1275	1293	1235	1167	1169	973	973	1026	1204	1234	1249
Assam	1218	1293	1525	720	680	675	714	667	704	1210	1283	1514
Bihar	1486	1226	1596	1470	941	1458	849	877	951	1469	1197	1574
Chattisgarh	1354	1446	1176	533	707	654	335	361	367	1236	1335	1100
Goa	2458	2330	2466	2000	2333	2667	800	600	750	2440	2254	2320
Gujarat	1799	1895	1698	926	1385	1371	512	800	710	1037	1380	1311
Haryana	3238	3361	2726	1490	1695	1630	768	768	855	2466	2629	2283
Himachal Pradesh	1559	1546	1523	2271	2811	2233	510	553	542	2044	2448	2008
Jammu & Kashmir	2194	2133	2186	1424	1477	1867	467	487	436	1691	1710	1935
Jharkhand	1832	2024	2036	1109	1349	1220	596	683	580	1595	1772	1785
Karnataka	2402	2545	2412	1758	2027	1970	347	511	429	1470	1670	1682
Kerala	2352	2286	2395	1100	636	531	1000	1000	842	2329	2227	2348
Madhya Pradesh	824	938	927	910	1080	1135	469	465	529	792	903	931
Maharashtra	1669	1898	1489	1085	1413	1310	553	716	454	1033	1272	1084

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Manipur	2322	2446	2357	2724	2800	2674	523	489	500	2241	2348	2285
Meghalaya	1695	1602	1651	1388	1391	1426	692	692	722	1632	1556	1599
Mizoram	510	285	882	1942	69	967	1034	317	692	767	263	887
Nagaland	1600	1685	1994	1394	, 1499	1666	1200	1180	1113	1503	1589	1846
Orissa	1476	1633	1455	1008	1202	1159	453	460	482	1352	1486	1342
Punjab	3868	4019	4022	2994	, 3286	3269	825	726	849	3792	3952	3961
Rajasthan	1577	2031	1807	746	972	946	255	365	343	637	820	804
Sikkim	1433	1636	1476	1397	1458	1430	1000	967	967	1403	1451	1397
Tamil Nadu	3339	2748	2617	1670	1680	1976	646	435	391	2805	2347	2344
Tripura	2500	2609	2747	960	1000	952	633	658	636	2433	2549	2684
Uttar Pradesh	1878	2062	2171	1343	1399	1488	637	653	697	1628	1784	1904
UttaraKhand	1952	1993	1907	1333	1343	1337	706	854	750	1606	1633	1580
West Bengal	2386	2327	2439	1816	1731	2167	645	759	696	2356	2302	2415
A & N Islands	2896	3000	2797	2000	4500	3000	NG	NG	NG	2870	3013	2802
D & N Haveli	1743	1743	1721	1227	1227	1227	903	903	903	1545	1545	1529
Delhi	4203	4243	4243	1324	1086	1106	1500	Neg.	2000	2492	2372	2403
Daman & Diu	2056	1750	2111	Neg.	Neg.	2000	NG	NG	NG	2056	1739	2054
Pondicherry	2387	2595	2310	2000	1500	2000	1000	Neg.	Neg.	2372	2488	2308
ALL INDIA	2024	2095	2081	1144	1410	1371	449	557	478	1522	1644	1654

State-wise yield of major Kharif crops during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Kg/Hectare)

States	Oilseeds			Sugarcane			Cotton		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	397	1204	705	82167	82170	78469	381	523	434
Arunachal Pradesh	878	1042	1160	16800	18167	16714	NG	NG	NG
Assam	571	522	537	39074	37692	38451	102	102	78
Bihar	932	943	939	45953	35496	44324	NG	NG	NG
Chhattisgarh	623	615	572	2597	2477	2396	340	170	170
Goa	2000	2000	1500	52727	56000	49300	NG	NG	NG
Gujarat	779	1610	1351	73037	71991	70181	625	581	507
Haryana	844	1079	762	68429	63286	57000	582	663	694
Himachal Pradesh	489	581	610	19667	21630	23087	170	340	378
Jammu & Kashmir	429	419	426	4000	2000	Neg.	NG	NG	NG
Jharkhand	220	597	707	35500	25000	61193	NG	NG	NG
Karnataka	439	682	548	87944	85752	83018	276	328	360
Kerala	889	706	696	88000	109000	125227	170	222	213
Madhya Pradesh	962	1037	1096	43639	42287	42199	220	233	233
Maharashtra	1031	1368	878	74898	80912	78969	253	373	257

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur	6000	444	1000	32857	33600	35500	NG	NG	NG
Meghalaya	692	704	670	2000	3000	3000	182	153	134
Mizoram	972	206	815	3286	889	10538	4420	1020	85
Nagaland	1099	1041	1337	48729	49460	43209	170	255	170
Orissa	423	443	461	63403	55364	59833	363	423	430
Punjab	504	478	482	60808	60818	57654	750	663	737
Rajasthan	1050	1224	925	57771	57096	59723	363	397	408
Sikkim	825	889	846	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Tamil Nadu	1251	1263	1454	105123	107484	106197	374	344	279
Tripura	600	591	647	47111	46700	51700	227	232	238
Uttar Pradesh	349	284	321	59626	57212	52326	238	269	38
Uttarakhand	1000	1250	1333	50413	61984	52243	NG	NG	NG
West Bengal	922	908	661	76307	75266	93085	438	274	364
A&N Islands	NG	NG	NG	26000	17500	15000	NG	NG	NG
D&N Haveli	1000	1000	Neg	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Delhi	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Daman & Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Pondicherry	1778	1778	2000	74905	99304	85421	128	340	Neg.
ALL INDIA	836	1154	961	69022	68877	64553	421	467	403

Statement-II

Allocation and Release of Funds under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes

S.No.		State				Macro Management of Agriculture						Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			
National Food Security Mission (NFSM)															
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	4210.00	2541.54	5200.00	4643.82	6535.00	3428.72	9313.00	6108.00	31657.00	29717.00	44.82	44.62	106.03	84.15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2200.00	2200.00	2650.00	2650.00	2050.00	2050.00	285.00	190.00	688.00	0.00				
3	Assam	2000.00	1000.00	2050.00	1594.64	1625.00	812.50	2377.00	0.00	14262.00	14412.00	11.67	11.40	32.63	27.06
4	Bihar	2170.00	1564.37	2400.00	3042.14	3900.00	4593.03	6402.00	5777.00	14854.00	14854.00	36.30	36.30	109.61	81.05
5	Chhattisgarh	2300.00	1129.76	2350.00	2455.48	2170.00	2170.00	6054.00	5296.00	11648.00	11745.00	14.55	14.55	87.52	71.65
6	Goa	260.00	385.77	300.00	432.63	100.00	140.00	229.00	170.00	691.00	0.00				
7	Gujarat	2810.00	2330.84	4350.00	5771.65	3645.00	5045.00	5371.00	4981.00	24339.00	24339.00	7.37	7.37	21.55	8.33
8	Haryana	2040.00	2040.00	2250.00	2250.00	1690.00	2300.00	2312.00	2152.00	7400.00	3950.00	21.51	21.15	27.21	11.04
9	Himachal Pradesh	2040.00	2040.00	2300.00	2214.88	2000.00	2585.09	1739.00	1617.00	1511.00	1511.00				
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4000.00	3351.50	4240.00	2554.04	3660.00	3026.35	685.00	0.00	1617.00	120.00				
11	Karnataka	5990.00	5214.24	7010.00	7346.88	5025.00	4885.43	17197.00	15430.00	5862.00	2931.00	7.87	7.87	35.81	30.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	Kerala	3060.00	1350.00	3450.00	1725.00	1275.00	907.50	6141.00	5540.00	31657.00	31414.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89
13	Madhya Pradesh	4980.00	3963.00	6500.00	4789.92	6285.00	5834.64	11001.30	10162.00	6011.00	3006.00	46.47	46.12	114.58	64.38
14	Jharkhand	1660.00	830.00	1700.00	850.00	1065.00	535.50	6166.00	5568.00	14605.00	14605.00	0.00	0.00	13.07	9.80
15	Maharashtra	8730.00	11751.30	12450.00	12034.63	9275.00	10313.09	14220.00	12820.00	26963.00	26177.00	14.14	14.14	78.88	72.17
16	Manipur	2200.00	2200.00	2650.00	3309.25	2050.00	2050.00	135.00	0.00	414.00	90.00				
17	Mizoram	2500.00	2300.00	3000.00	3000.00	2325.00	2716.28	700.00	637.00	1353.00	677.00				
18	Meghalaya	1800.00	900.00	1850.00	925.00	1425.00	1425.00	105.00	0.00	429.00	80.00				
19	Nagaland	2500.00	2221.04	3000.00	2384.00	2325.00	2325.00	945.00	319.00	1389.00	695.00				
20	Orissa	2550.00	3550.00	3300.00	3736.11	3280.00	4360.00	4659.00	3930.00	11544.00	11544.00	11.34	11.34	69.26	62.24
21	Punjab	0.00	426.00	1300.00	650.00	1750.00	1750.00	3985.00	3605.00	8752.00	8752.00	32.88	32.88	45.19	35.69
22	Rajasthan	7390.00	8212.55	8600.00	7835.42	5750.00	3775.00	7168.00	5576.00	23375.00	23376.00	24.62	24.59	41.70	18.83
23	Sikkim	1900.00	2000.00	2400.00	2335.46	1850.00	1850.00	277.00	277.00	1137.00	568.00				
24	Tamil Nadu	4590.00	6337.70	5450.00	6662.51	3460.00	4270.00	18821.00	15360.0	14038.00	14038.00	13.87	12.81	47.82	33.50
25	Tripura	2000.00	2000.00	2400.00	1444.80	1850.00	1850.0	469.00	416.00	3402.00	1608.00				
26	Uttar Pradesh	7400.00	5668.14	8100.00	7153.27	11375.00	18093.2	11615.00	10390.0	31657.00	31657.00	83.79	83.79	192.25	155.20
27	Uttarakhand	2170.00	3144.37	2650.00	2353.87	2300.00	2300.00	3054.00	2825.00	2060.00	1030.00				
28	West Bengal	3190.00	3190.00	3500.0	3364.21	4425.00	3811.30	6087.00	5493.00	14738.00	14738.00	16.00	13.00	70.39	63.36
TOTAL		88640.00	83842.12	107400.00	99509.61	94465.00	99202.67	147512.30	124639.00	308053.00	287634.00	387.20	381.93	1095.39	830.49

Note : RKVY & NFSM schemes started from 2007-08. National Project on Management Soil Health & Fertility Started from 2008-09.

Allocation and Release of Funds under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	State	Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)						Technology Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture in NE States, Sikkim & J&K, HP & Uttrakhand (Mini-Mission II)						National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2008-09
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	4542.00	4542.00	5325.00	5325.00	3000.00	3000.00							175.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh							1612.90	1612.90	2830.00	2830.00	2600.00	1765.00	75.00
3	Assam	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1400.00	1400.00	2680.00	2680.00	3952.00	3675.00	
4	Bihar	385.00	385.00	1100.00	1100.00	800.00	800.00							0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	675.00	675.00	500.00	500.00	884.06	884.06							
6	Goa	3.00	975.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1600.00							5.00
7	Gujarat	975.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1600.00	0.00							
8	Haryana	411.00	411.00	800.00	800.00	700.00	700.00							
9	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	4000.00	4000.00	2400.00	2400.00	3220.00	2100.00	35.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	3500.00	2933.00	2000.00	2000.00	2800.00	1815.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	Karnataka	2700.00	2700.00	2500.00	2500.00	2700.00	2700.00							125.40
12	Kerala	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00							150.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	3750.00	3750.00	2500.00	2500.00	3500.00	3500.00							86.00
14	Jharkhand													0.00
15	Maharashtra	925.00	925.00	2000.00	2000.00	2900.00	2900.00							65.00
16	Manipur							1700.00	1700.00	2228.00	2228.00	2500.00	2500.00	
17	Mizoram	180.00	102.87	300.00	300.00	390.00	390.00	3200.00	3200.00	3095.00	3095.00	3325.00	3050.00	60.00
18	Meghalaya							2000.00	2000.00	2700.00	2700.00	3248.00	2862.50	0.00
19	Nagaland							2356.00	2356.00	2500.00	2500.00	3300.00	2450.00	15.00
20	Orissa	525.00	525.00	900.00	900.00	575.00	575.00							217.50
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.94	30.94							35.00
22	Rajasthan	2934.50	2934.50	3600.00	3600.00	3140.00	3140.00							415.00
23	Sikkim							2331.00	2331.00	3110.00	3110.00	3315.00	2675.00	
24	Tamil Nadu	1345.00	1345.00	1200.00	1200.00	1900.00	1900.00							0.00
25	Tripura	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1400.00	1400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2200.00	1700.00	
26	Uttar Pradesh	1115.00	1115.0	1600.00	1600.00	1450.00	1450.00							15.00
27	Uttarakhand							4000.00	4000.00	2839.94	2839.94	2800.00	2000.00	25.00
28	West Bengal	674.50	674.50	800.00	800.00	400.00	400.00							163.75
TOTAL		21300.0	21149.87	24300.00	24300.00	24040.00	24040.00	27499.90	26932.90	28782.94	28782.94	33260.00	26592.50	1662.65

Allocation and Release of Funds under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extensions Reforms						Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)					
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	396.00	467.00	2079.00	2470.64	1436.30	1025.87	1320.00	1227.91	1640.00	1369.97	1700.00	882.12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	84.00	126.00	261.00	142.25	450.50	39.00						
3	Assam	288.00	0.00	894.00	0.00	508.80	200.00						
4	Bihar	798.00	239.10	2359.00	1463.00	2771.90	2255.76						
5	Chhattisgarh	168.00	110.00	522.00	422.24	773.80	400.00						
6	Goa	33.00	0.00	102.00	18.76	58.30	0.00						
7	Gujarat	225.00	194.00	699.00	311.21	1192.50	189.39	1200.00	1095.11	1500.00	1372.18	1650.00	1290.23
8	Haryana	117.00	116.00	363.00	285.84	630.70	477.00	300.00	223.17	425.00	317.26	450.00	385.69
9	Himachal Pradesh	156.00	183.00	484.00	372.75	397.50	336.88						
10	Jammu & Kashmir	180.00	0.00	634.00	0.00	641.30	0.00						
11	Karnataka	183.00	155.00	811.00	339.00	932.80	452.00	560.00	438.62	610.00	389.03	500.00	412.74
12	Kerala	141.00	117.00	522.00	125.00	810.90	470.00						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	Madhya Pradesh	360.00	294.00	1119.00	612.23	1658.90	2198.36	450.00	377.30	660.00	442.37	450.00	142.60
14	Jharkhand	264.00	157.00	756.00	557.73	1081.20	0.00						
15	Maharashtra	477.00	383.00	1818.00	1283.14	1870.90	1425.07	1000.00	989.93	2000.00	1434.82	1750.00	958.89
16	Manipur	39.00	0.00	112.00	93.58	196.10	286.40						
17	Mizoram	42.00	118.60	140.00	46.55	132.50	192.56						
18	Meghalaya	42.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	174.90	0.00						
19	Nagaland	51.00	50.00	130.00	0.00	275.60	270.36						
20	Orissa	510.00	419.00	1584.00	1233.16	2082.90	1424.24	125.00	120.41	170.00	123.77	150.00	141.46
21	Punjab	249.00	133.00	671.00	427.60	699.60	637.86	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	29.100	263.00	1659.00	1152.97	1256.10	575.00	580.00	548.11	500.00	0.00	330.00	103.60
23	Sikkim	57.00	65.00	102.00	83.09	111.30	168.00						
24	Tamil Nadu	399.00	263.00	1249.00	679.14	2019.30	1266.28	245.00	291.54	360.00	360.00	400.00	400.00
25	Tripura	33.00	0.00	177.00	94.66	212.00	286.00	200.00	32.00	40.00	16.00	100.00	5.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	1125.00	601.00	3496.00	2135.03	4340.70	2586.00	80.00	40.00	50.00	8.00	60.00	59.12
27	Uttarakhand	198.00	182.00	616.00	262.25	503.50	180.30						
28	West Bengal	324.00	193.00	1007.00	63510	2459.20	1815.27	80.00	40.00	350.00	138.19	250.00	218.61
TOTAL		7230.00	4828.70	24496.00	15246.92	29680.00	19157.60	6150.0	5424.10	8315.00	5971.59	7800.00	5000.06

Allocation and Release of Funds under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)						Micro Irrigation					
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	112.80	112.80	170.62	117.65	27529.00	19519.68	14865.67	5747.76	14931.68	9727.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1510.35	1510.35	1115.05	873.60	838.17	196.00						
3	Assam	1080.31	1080.31	601.36	601.36	906.17	755.16						
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	608.95	543.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	2482.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	715.28	275.34	1411.98	786.98	729.49	548.96	6065.80	3032.88	3686.44	783.39	2201.89	954.45
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	40.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.13	15.44	0.00	15.76	2.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	204.98	194.83	608.92	450.23	8825.74	3355.90	16510.69	7349.60	15077.31	4898..61
8	Haryana							587.78	443.89	959.41	604.19	1719.82	1207.28
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	282.58	127.25	272.34	188.08						
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	357.78	0.00	200.78	110.20						
11	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	900.00	212.17	697.01	324.25	4085.93	2456.75	8309.60	6864.51	11431.42	7318.66
12	Kerala	0.00	0.00	151.00	151.00	194.38	48.59	636.30	636.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	601.59	601.59	0.00	0.00	981.62	401.16	1296.65	700.46	9056.92	4649.84
14	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	387.97	100.00	310.23	276.56	459.85	229.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	219.56	109.78	702.36	483.59	13974.73	8795.55	14781.64	13897.34	18969.87	14748.06
16	Manipur	647.17	647.17	472.71	371.21	497.77	497.77						
17	Mizoram	865.45	865.45	1001.97	1001.97	901.11	825.27						
18	Meghalaya	508.31	508.31	361.63	332.54	619.11	355.28						
19	Nagaland	1616.72	1315.96	1565.86	1484.17	1508.44	1370.44						
20	Orissa	1202.10	329.97	870.73	736.72	263.77	140.94	708.52	454.26	835.85	108.40	358.67	337.94
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	395.71	395.71	317.92	79.48	751.86	0.00	509.47	427.05	1037.10	504.88
22	Rajasthan	139.25	92.85	220.45	0.00	310.85	270.00	7553.09	2833.34	3087.30	2341.14	7628.10	2382.31
23	Sikkim	429.32	429.32	600.89	450.44	375.36	213.84						
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	262.89	258.32	198.39	149.59	7948.07	1200.64	13372.09	2200.00	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	122.16	122.16	664.90	100.20	550.67	137.67						
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	410.19	391.16	355.50	188.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2567.03	150.00
27	Uttarakhand	554.68	261.87	502.26	387.00	389.90	285.47						
28	West Bengal	82.32	31.85	108.62	0.00	216.60	129.15	1490.31	195.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	9473.42	7470.91	14434.41	10355.67	12135.86	8143.05	81598.60	46050.17	78230.25	41023.84	84995.57	41982.73

Allocation and Release of Funds under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	National Horticulture Mission					
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	10029.90	7500.00	14372.44	7836.94	19694.49	12968.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh						
3	Assam						
4	Bihar	11531.20	3500.00	10771.57	269.72	14235.47	3122.48
5	Chhattisgarh	11192.08	5500.00	13100.81	6252.41	10748.72	3000.00
6	Goa	335.00	200.00	127.37	3.19	274.60	100.45
7	Gujarat	8796.00	2577.03	6917.86	1954.24	8500.00	3531.83
8	Haryana	4018.43	3480.00	9137.50	6476.49	17929.15	3300.31
9	Himachal Pradesh						
10	Jammu & Kashmir						
11	Karnataka	13358.80	8448.25	12980.27	8571.05	20944.85	12536.88
12	Kerala	20230.05	7959.53	17368.14	6147.73	14807.12	7517.29
13	Madhya Pradesh	7427.10	4291.75	11790.11	5537.49	10400.43	6000.00
14	Jharkhand	8324.93	4000.00	9018.21	781.00	9872.70	5000.00
15	Maharashtra	24444.93	14492.65	22267.35	13224.97	24177.82	13021.70
16	Manipur						
17	Mizoram						
18	Meghalaya						
19	Nagaland						
20	Orissa	9620.02	4450.00	8967.50	3812.16	8111.55	2341.00
21	Punjab	5974.00	1150.00	6853.69	2409.99	7802.28	1412.48
22	Rajasthan	7626.67	3837.93	7575.49	5673.19	12180.62	4097.71
23	Sikkim						
24	Tamil Nadu	9304.72	6450.00	22227.17	8536.82	15376.45	9688.00
25	Tripura						
26	Uttar Pradesh	12398.10	1500.00	18062.41	9425.90	14420.94	6372.78
27	Uttarakhand						
28	West Bengal	9377.00	4600.00	3114.51	681.82	4765.10	607.20
TOTAL		173988.93	83937.14	194652.40	87595.11	214242.29	94618.50

Factors necessitating foodgrain imports

†1697. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage contribution of increase in population, decrease in the fertility of soil due to use of chemical fertilizers, decrease in cultivable land, storage losses and other factors in creating the need of foodgrain imports in the country; and

(b) the measures being taken to deal with these factors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Import of foodgrains in the country depends on the demand and supply situation. Demand of foodgrains is dependent on several factors such as increase in population, rise in incomes etc. Production and supply of foodgrains depends on several factors such as cultivable land, rainfall, inputs like seeds, fertilizers, post harvest losses, buffer stocks. Mismatch between demand and supply leads to need for imports. No specific study on percentage contribution of each factor in need of import of foodgrains is available. Recently imports have taken place mainly in case of pulses.

(b) Government of India has taken a number of steps such as launching two major schemes (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (ii) National Food Security Mission for wheat, rice and pulses to increase production & productivity in the agriculture sector.

Production of GM crops for food security

†1698. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government assumes that production of GM crops is necessary for the food security in the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no consensus among the scientists from the country and the world regarding the GM crops being safe for human life; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Biotechnology is an important adjunct to conventional plant breeding for sustainable agricultural development. Genetically Modified (GM) crops have the potential to increase farm-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

yields, reduce farm costs and thereby increase farm incomes. The Government has, therefore, been very supportive of the efforts to develop transgenic crops. Many transgenic crops are currently being developed and tested at various public and private institutions. Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) is implementing a mega Network Project on Transgenics in Crops (NPTC) to initiate and strengthen the Research and Development (R&D) efforts on functional genomics and transgenic crops.

(c) and (d) Concerns have been expressed regarding the risk to human health and the environment from the use of GM crops. Government of India has, therefore, adopted a case by case approach to assess safety concerns in respect of each transgenic event. All issues relating to bio-safety, environmental safety, etc., have been entrusted to a strict regulatory regime under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Genetically modified (GM) crops are already being planted in 25 countries, including 15 developed and 10 industrialised countries as per ISAAA, 2008.

Development of GM seeds

†1699. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural and Research Institutes of the country have developed seeds for GM crops;

(b) if so, the names of such crops and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that till now only private sector, particularly foreign companies have succeeded in developing seeds of GM crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and names of the inventors of GM crop seeds brought to the country?

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

(b) Cotton variety, Bt-Bikaneri Narma, has been released for cultivation. Seeds of GM Crops such as brinjal, Castor, groundnut, potato, rice, sorghum, mustard and tomato have also been developed by various institutes and are in various stages of field testing.

(c) Besides private sector, public research organizations, such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State Agricultural Universities, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics - Hyderabad, have also developed Seeds of GM Crops.

(d) GM crops under development and field trials in the public and private sector are detailed in the statement-I and II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

GM Crops from Public Sector Under Development and Field Trials in India

Sl.No.	Crop	Organization	Trait	Transgene
1.	Brinjal	NRCPB, IARI, New Delhi	Insect resistance	CryI Aa and CryI A abc
2.	Castor	Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad	Insect resistance	CryIAa and Cry 1 EC
3.	Groundnut	ICRISAT, Hyderabad	Virus resistance	Chitinase from rice
4	Potato	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla	Fungal disease resistance	RB gene
5.	Rice	IARI, New Delhi	Insect resistance	CryI B - CryI Aa fusion gene
6.	Rice	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	Insect resistance	Rice chitinase (chi 11)
7.	Tomato	IARI, New Delhi	Stress tolerance	Antisense replicase gene of tomato leaf curl virus
8.	Sorghum	Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad	Insect resistance	Cry 1B gene, NRCSCRY 1B event 4 and NRCSCRY 1B event 19
9.	Mustard	Delhi University	Yield increase	barnase/barstar gene

Statement-II

GM Crops from Private Sector Under Development and Field Trials in India

GM crops approved for field trials by the GEAC during 2007-09 are listed below

Sl.No.	Crop	Company	Trait	Transgene
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cauliflower	Sungro Seeds Research Ltd.	Insect Resistance	cry 1Ac event CFE 4
		Nunhems India Pvt. Ltd.	Insect Resistance	RST08-30, 15 events

2.	Cotton	Dow Agro Sciences India Pvt. Ltd.	Insect Resistance	cry1Ac & cry 1F (Wide Strike = Event 3006-2 10-23 and Event 281-24-236)
		JK Agrigenetics Ltd.	Insect Resistance	cry 1Ac (Event-1) and cry 1EC (Event-24)
		MAHYCO	Insect resistance and Herbicide tolerance (Round up Ready Flex)	cry1Ac & cry2Ab (MON 15985) and CP4EPSPS (MON 88913)
3	Rice	Bayer Bioscience Pvt. Ltd.	Insect resistance	cry 1 Ab, cry 1C & bar genes
		Avesthagen Ltd.	Hybrid vigour	Oryza sativa Taipae 309
		Mahyco	Insect resistance	cry 1 Ac gene
4.	Tomato	Metahelix Life Science Ltd.	Insect resistance	cry1Ac event (MLS 2902 BT II and MLS 1603 BT I)
		Avesthagen Ltd.	Increased lycopene content	unedited NAD9
		Mahyco	Insect resistance	Cry 2Ab gene
5.	Cabbage	Nunhems	Insect resistance	cry 1b and cry 1C gene

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Corn	Monsanto India Ltd.	Insect resistance and herbicide tolerance	cry 2Ab2 and cry 1A105 genes, (event MON 89034 and CP4EPSPS genes)
		Pioneer Overseas Corporation	Insect resistance and herbicide tolerance	Cry1F and CP4 EPSPS genes (stacked event of TC 1507 XNK 603)
		Dow Agrosiences	Insect resistance	Cry 1F (event TC 1507)
7.	Okra	Mahyco	Insect resistance.	cry 1Ac gene
8.	Brinjal	Bejo Sheetal Seeds Pvt. Ltd. (technology developed by IARI)	Insect resistance	Cry 1Fa1 (event 142)

The above list excludes the Bt. brinjal Event EE-I developed by M/s Mahyco, TNAU, Coimbatore and UAS, Dharwad for which moratorium has been imposed.

New basis of providing fertilizer subsidy

†1700. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide fertilizer subsidy on new basis, leaving aside the old basis;
- (b) if so, the details of new basis;
- (c) the benefits to the agriculture producers of the country by this new system;
- (d) whether the experts have been consulted for this new system and its implementation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) In the context of the Nation's Food Security, the declining response of agriculture productivity to increased fertilizer usage in the country and to ensure the balanced application of fertilizers, the Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. Under Nutrient Based Subsidy, secondary and micro nutrients will also be subsidized leading to balanced fertilization.

(d) and (e) While finalizing the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, Fertilizer Association of India, various Ministries of the Government and the State Governments have been consulted. It has been introduced after recommendations of Group of Ministers.

Raising of price of urea

†1701. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently declared to raise the price of urea in the country by 10 per cent;
- (b) if so, the basis of this increase;
- (c) whether it will result in the increase in production cost for farmers; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to increase the MRP of Urea by 10% from the current MRP of Rs. 4830/- per MT to Rs. 5310/- per MT *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. The MRP of Urea has been constant since 2002.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The value of fertilizers is one of the items, which is included in the operational cost of cultivation of crops. The impact due to marginal increase in MRP of Urea after a gap of 8 years would be negligible.

Further, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices while recommending Minimum Support Prices for various agricultural commodities within the purview of MSP regime takes account of rising input cost for these crops individually. The minimum support prices is formulated in a manner that at least covers the input cost on account of human labour, machine labour, bullock labour, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation charges so that farmers are assured of getting adequate returns on their investment.

Reasons for hike in urea prices

1702. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced a hike of 10 per cent in prices of urea;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons which compelled Government to announce the hike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to increase the MRP of Urea by 10% from the current MRP of Rs. 4830/- per MT to Rs. 5310/- per MT *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. The MRP of Urea has been constant since 2002 while Minimum Support Price (MSP) of foodgrains has been revised upwardly several times by the Government.

Consumption of fertilizers

1703. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether consumption of fertilizers by farmers is subsidized from public exchequer;
- (b) if so, the guidelines therefor;
- (c) whether steep increase witnessed during 2008-09 in the amount of fertilizer subsidy compared to that of 2007-08;
- (d) whether the increase attributed to rise in volume of fertilizers consumption by farmers;
- (e) if so, comparative details thereof for 2007-08 and 2008-09 both for nutrient based and other quality fertilizers;

(f) whether agricultural production during 2008-09 also increased over 2007-08 commensurating with the volume of fertilizer consumption;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) whether fertilizer-subsidy policy revision is contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Fertilizers is administering Concession Scheme for decontrolled P & K fertilizers, which is currently effective upto 31.3.2010. As per the scheme, the fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, NPK Complexes, MAP, TSP, Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and Single Super Phosphate (SSP) are provided to the farmers at the subsidized rates. The Government has now introduced a Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010, which will replace the outgoing Concession Scheme for P&K fertilizers. Urea is also a subsidized fertilizer administered under the New Pricing Scheme (NPS).

(c) The amount of subsidy released by Department of Fertilizers during 2008-09 was Rs. 99494.71 crore, whereas it was Rs. 43319.16 crore during 2007-08.

(d) and (e) The subsidy outgo on fertilizers has increased substantially during the past few years with about 94% of the increase due to rise in international prices of fertilizers and inputs and only 6% is attributable to increase in consumption.

(f) and (g) The consumption of fertilizers during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were as follows:

(in lakh tonnes)

Product/year	In terms of nutrients (N+P+K)	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complexes
2007-08	225.70	261.67	75.55	28.28	65.53
2008-09	249.09	266.47	99.04	40.89	71.22

The food production during 2007-08 was 230.78 million tonnes and during 2008-09, it was 234.47 million tonnes.

(h) As stated above, Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

Revival of FCIL units

1704. SHRI PYRIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken for revival of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) units at Talcher and Ramagundam;

- (b) the reasons for delay in operationalising these units; and
- (c) the reasons for preferential treatment to the Ramagundam unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has decided to explore the feasibility of revival of the closed public sector fertilizer units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) including the Talcher and Ramagundam units of FCIL subject to assured availability of natural gas. The Government has constituted an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed units of FCIL/HFCL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. ECOS has already considered various possible investment options for revival of each of the closed units including Talcher and Ramagundam and have finalized its recommendations regarding the suitable financing option. The recommendations of ECOS are under consideration of the Government. No preferential treatment is being given to any specific unit.

Nutrient based subsidy

1705. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adopted Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that NBS scheme has not been tested before its implementation; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for implementing such an untested scheme?

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

(b) The details are given in the statement. [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to starred question no. 221 (part) (a) and (b)]

(c) and (d) Before the Nutrient Based Subsidy was finalised and approved by the Government, wide consultations were held with the State Governments, fertilizer industries, concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India. Further, Nutrient Based Subsidy has been finalized after consideration and recommendation by the Group of Ministers.

Fixing price of subsidized fertilizers

1706. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether any mechanism exists to fix the price of subsidized fertilizers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether keeping in view the problems faced by small and marginal farmers in the country, Government proposes to review its policy for distribution of subsidized fertilizers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) MRP of Urea is statutorily fixed by the Government, which is Rs. 4830 PMT upto 31.3.2010. With effect from 1.4.2010, it is increased by 10% to Rs. 5310 PMT. The MRP of Urea has been constant since 2002. For P&K fertilizers, the MRP is indicated upto 31.3.2010. The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy policy w.e.f 1.4.2010 wherein the retail price of the subsidized fertilizers has been left open.

(c) and (d) The subsidized fertilizers are made available to all farmers at subsidized retail prices in requisite quantities, including the small and marginal farmers. The small and marginal farmers do not have any perceptible difficulty in procuring subsidized fertilizers under current distribution policy. The same is proposed to be broadly continued.

Hike in input cost of agriculture due to hike in price of urea

1707. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal/decision to raise the prices of urea;
- (b) if so, the percentage of hike proposed;
- (c) whether the hike will further enhance the input costs of agriculture;
- (d) whether it would also cause further shrinkage in the profit levels in agriculture; and
- (e) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to increase the MRP of Urea by 10% from the current MRP of Rs. 4830/- per MT to Rs. 5310/- per MT w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

(c) to (e) The value of fertilizers is one of the items, which is included in the operational cost of cultivation of crops. With increase in either input quantity or rate or both, the operational input cost of cultivation increases. The impact due to marginal increase in MRP of Urea after a gap of 8 years would be negligible.

Further, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices while recommending Minimum Support Prices for various agricultural commodities within the purview of MSP regime takes account of rising input cost for these crops individually. The minimum support prices is formulated in a manner that at least covers the input cost on account of human labour, machine labour, bullock labour, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation charges so that farmers are assured of getting adequate returns on their investment.

Land and machinery of HFCL and FCIL

1708. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated scrap value of machineries and equipments of each of the closed units of HFCL and FCIL;
- (b) the quantity of land along with character of usage of land possessed by each of the closed units for factory and township purpose separately and valuation of the same based on the present market rate; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for gainful utilisation of the said land and machinery now remaining idle since last many years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of estimated scrap value of machinery and equipments of the closed units of the HFCL and FCIL, done by M/s. Project & Development India Limited (PDIL) are as under:

Units of HFCL/FCIL	Scrap value of un-useable items (Rs. in crore)
Durgapur (HFCL)	39.84
Ramagundam (FCIL)	83.32
Gorakhpur (FCIL)	50.53
Talcher (FCIL)	84.74

The valuation of other plants like Barauni and Haldia units of HFCL have not been carried out. Valuation of Sindri unit of FCIL is under reconsideration of M/s. PDIL.

- (b) The detail of quantity of land along with character of usage of land possessed by closed units of HFCL and FCIL is as under:

HFCL:

Figures: land in acres			
Land Area	Durgapur	Barauni	Haldia
Factory	539.42	405.89	167.67
Township & others	245.21	279.54	86.17
TOTAL	784.63	685.43	253.84

FCIL:

Figures: land in acres

Land Area	Sindri	Gorakhpur	Ramagundam	Talcher
Factory	922	300	919	569
Township	2533	693	365	283
Miscellaneous : Like link road, ash ponds etc.	2720	-	-	52

The preliminary valuation of land has been done by M/s. PDIL. According to PDIL, the estimated valuation of land is Rs. 192.99 crore for Durgapur unit of HFCL and Rs.367.70 crore for Gorakhpur unit, Rs.120.45 crore for Ramagundam unit and Rs.143.21 crore for Talcher unit of FCIL. Since both the companies are sick and before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court/BIFR, the matter of revival is being considered by the Hon'ble Court/BIFR. Therefore, the valuation, the subject matter of the question is subject to the outcome of the proceedings.

(c) The Government has decided to explore the feasibility of revival of the closed public sector units of HFCL and FCIL subject to assured availability of natural gas. An Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) has been constituted with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed units of FCIL/HFCL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. ECOS has considered various possible investment options for revival of each of the closed units and have finalized its recommendations regarding the suitable options. The recommendations of ECOS are under consideration of the Government.

Raising of prices of fertilizers

†1709. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cabinet has decided to raise the price of urea, nitrogen, sulphur, potash and phosphorus chemical fertilizers for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, to what extent and whether Government seeks suggestions from farmer related organizations/representatives and consider the same before raising the prices of fertilizers; and

(c) whether Government has focused on the production of foodgrains due to shortage of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to increase the MRP of Urea by 10% from the current MRP of Rs. 4830/- per MT to Rs. 5310/- per MT w.e.f. 1.4.2010. The Government

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010, which will replace the outgoing Concession Scheme for P&K fertilizers. With the introduction of Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, the MRP of the subsidized fertilizers i.e. DAP, MOP, Complex Fertilizers, MAP, TSP, Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and Single Super Phosphate (SSP) has been left open. However, the Government has decided that under the Nutrient Based Subsidy for 2010-11, subsidy for nutrients 'N', 'P', 'K' & 'S' will be fixed in such a manner that the farm gate prices of non-urea fertilizers are as far as possible, near the current prices, so that the farmers are not adversely affected.

(b) While finalizing, the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, the Fertilizer Association of India, various Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments have been consulted. It has been introduced after the recommendations of the Group of Ministers.

(c) The production of food grains depends upon a number of inputs including fertilizer. The gap of the consumption and indigenous production of fertilizers is met through imports.

New scheme for giving subsidy on fertilizers

†1710. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had taken a decision earlier to formulate a new scheme to give subsidy, given on fertilizers, directly to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is now considering to put this new arrangement on hold; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced a Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010, which will replace the outgoing Concession Scheme for P&K fertilizers. In the first phase of the implementation of the NBS, the payment of subsidy shall be released to the fertilizer industry and not directly to the farmers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Restarting of Talcher fertilizer plant

†1711. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry is aware that the fertilizer plant run by Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) at Talcher in Orissa has remained closed for almost 10 years;
- (b) if so, whether it is proposed to revamp and restart it;
- (c) whether any step has been taken in this direction; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Government has decided to explore the feasibility of revival of the closed public sector fertilizer units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) including the Talcher Unit of FCIL subject to assured availability of natural gas, to meet the emerging demand production gap of urea in the country. The Government has constituted an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed units of FCIL/HFCL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. ECOS has already considered various possible investment options for revival of each of the closed units including Talcher and have finalized its recommendations regarding the suitable financing option. Proposal has also been received from consortium of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)/Coal India Limited (CIL)/Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) for considering of transferring assets of Talcher unit free from any liabilities on nomination basis. The recommendations of ECOS and above proposal are under consideration of the Government.

Study on fertilizer subsidy

1712. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a study called 'Fertilizer Subsidy in India: who are the beneficiaries' has been conducted by Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, about giving fertilizer subsidy directly to farmers and related issues;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the study;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the study was not in favour of giving subsidy, as proposed by Government, directly to the farmers; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Department of Fertilizers has not entrusted study to the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad titled 'Fertilizer Subsidy in India: who are the beneficiaries'.

Decontrolling of prices of fertilizers

1713. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided to decontrol the prices of all fertilizers and also to hike 10 per cent a tonne on urea;

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

(c) whether such a step of Government is going to increase prices of food/farm products and the farmers would be adversely affected;

(d) if so, whether views of all the political parties were taken before decontrolling prices of fertilizers; and

(e) if not, the manner in which subsidy on fertilizers would be extended to farmers now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to increase the MRP of urea by 10% from the current MRP of Rs. 4830/- per MT to Rs. 53107/- per MT w.e.f. 1.4.2010. The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy in respect of Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers with effect from 1.4.2010. With the introduction of Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, the MRP of subsidized fertilizers i.e. DAP, MOP: Complex fertilizers, MAP, TSP, Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and Single Super Phosphate (SSP) has been left open. However, the Government has decided that under the Nutrient Based Subsidy for 2010-11, the subsidy for nutrients 'N', 'P', 'K' & 'S' will be fixed in such a manner that the farm gate prices of non-urea fertilizers are as far as possible, near the current prices, so that the farmers are not adversely affected.

(c) The value of fertilizers is one of the items, which are included in the operational cost of cultivation of crops. With increase in either input quantity or rate or both, the operational input cost of cultivation increases. The impact due to marginal increase in MRP of Urea after a gap of 8 years would be negligible. Further, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices while recommending Minimum Support Prices for various agricultural commodities within the purview of MSP regime takes account of rising input cost for these crops individually. The minimum support prices is formulated in

a manner that at least covers the input cost on account of human labour, machine labour, bullock labour, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation charges so that farmers are assured of getting adequate returns on their investment.

(d) and (e) While finalizing, the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, the Fertilizer Association of India, various Ministries of the Government and the State Governments have been consulted. It has been introduced after the recommendations of the Group of Ministers. In the first phase of the implementation of the Nutrient Based Subsidy, the payment of subsidy shall be released to the fertilizer industry and not directly to the farmers.

Setting up of plastic clusters/parks

1714. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up plastic clusters/parks across the country on the lines of existing textiles, food processing parks;

(b) if so, the details in this regard with the amount of investment;

(c) whether his Ministry is also considering to give fiscal incentives for development of such parks; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals through Plastics Export Promotion Council, conducted a feasibility study for setting up of dedicated plastics parks to promote cluster approach in the area of development of plastic applications & plastics recycling. Stake holder consultation with State Governments and industry associations have been completed as part of the process for formation of a suitable scheme, which has been submitted to Planning Commission.

Production and demand of fertilizers

1715. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of fertilizers in our country is very less compared to its demand;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to less availability of fertilizers there is considerable loss of agriculture production;

(c) if so, the total production of fertilizer in the country;

(d) the total requirement of fertilizers every year in the country;

(e) whether Government has any plan to increase production of fertilizers in our country and reduce the import; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (f) Requirement of major fertilizers under subsidy regime in the country viz. Urea, DAP, Complex fertilizers & MOP has shown substantial increase during the past few years and the gap between the requirement and indigenous production is met through imports. The details of annual requirement, production, import availability and sales of major fertilizers in the country for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April 09 to February 2010) are given below:-

Year	Particulars	Urea	DAP/ MAP/TSP	Complex Fertilizers	MOP
2008-09	Requirement	281.34	94.83	92.32	37.86
	Production	199.22	29.93	68.48	-
	Import	56.67	66.29		56.33 *
	Total (Prod.+ Import.)	255.89	96.22	-	-
	Availability	270.88	99.78	72.26	43.34
	Sales	266.51	99.03	71.22	40.95
2009-10 (April, 2009-Feb. 2010)	Requirement	267.27	103.67	81.24	41.50
	Production	194.84	39.74	75.14	-
	Import	50.18	57.80	-	48.32
	Total (Prod.+ Import.)	245.02	97.54	-	-
	Availability	246.61	97.99	76.35	46.86
	Sales	244.53	97.29	73.31	43.43

* This is inclusive of the quantities imported for industrial purpose for which no subsidy is paid.

There is no indigenous production of MOP as there are no exploitable reserves of MOP in the country.

Government has been encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on Import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor &

ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion and revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The policy aims to substantially bridge the gap between consumption and domestic production of urea in next five years subject to adequate availability of gas at reasonable prices. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to procure this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizer inputs to P&K sector.

Supplies of fertilizers are regularly monitored and regulated in accordance with the assessed requirement.

Wheat allocation to States under open market sale scheme

1716. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while States are seeking Centre's help in controlling spiralling food prices but have lifted just around 12 per cent of the total wheat allocated to them under the Open Market Sale Scheme till February first week 2010;

(b) if so, which States have not lifted all the wheat allocated to them from the open market;

(c) the main reasons put forward by the States;

(d) the action Government proposes to take against these States; and

(e) whether Government has urged all the States to lift the wheat allocated to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Statewise details of allocations and lifting under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) upto 7.2.2010 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The total lifting by State Governments against the allocation of 20 lakh tones of wheat as on 7.02.2010 is 14.3% approximately.

No State has lifted the entire allocated quantity upto 7.2.2010 as lifting of wheat allocated for January-March, 2010 has been permitted upto 15.3.2010 in wheat procuring States and upto 31.3.2010 in other States.

(c) Sikkim, NCT Delhi, Uttarakhand and Kerala States have indicated that market prices are either same or lower than the prices at which wheat is offered under Open Market Sale Scheme.

(d) and (e) Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territories have been requested on 3.11.2009 & 11.1.2010 to ensure lifting of entire quantity of wheat and rice allocated to their States.

Statement

*Allocation/lifting of wheat under OMSS to various States/UTs during
October 2009-March 2010. (As on 7.02.2010)*

(in MT)		
State/UT	Total Allocation (October 2009 - March 2010)	Lifting
A & N Islands	1596	0
Andhra Pradesh	16478	0
Arunachal Pradesh	3070	0
Assam	132494	30594
Bihar	10664	255
Chattisgarh	9878	1090
D & N Haveli	90	45
Delhi	160962	42819
Goa	3208	1604
Gujarat	31982	15991
H.P.	99046	11284
Haryana	39044	0
J&K	80528	14473
Jharkhand	6298	0
Karnataka	36064	3007
Kerala	81320	23634
M.P.	107770	13660
Maharashtra	136534	1813
Manipur	6324	0
Meghalaya	7354	3677
Mizoram	3770	950
Nagaland	15144	1000
Orissa	63614	0
Puducherry	760	0
Punjab	177964	0
Rajasthan	173864	91939
Sikkim	1476	638
Tamil Nadu	61786	28510
Tripura	8944	0
Uttar Pradesh	103036	0»
Uttarakhand	52954	0
W. Bengal	365980	0
TOTAL :	20,00,000	286983

Conversion of non-levy sugar into levy sugar

1717. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether acting tough on 283 sugar mills and 22 groups of sugar mills which did not sell their prescribed quota of sugar in market during month of December, Government has decided to convert a total of 3.6 lakh tonnes of sugar from these mills into levy quota that will be on sale through its ration shops;

(b) if so, whether the said 3.6 lakh tonnes of unsold, undispached and unreported non-levy sugar has been converted into levy sugar;

(c) if so, whether Supreme Court has issued notice to the Centre and Uttar Pradesh Government on levy sugar conversion; and

(d) if so, the action taken against these sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government vide order dated 28th January, 2010 has converted 3.60 lac tons of undelivered/undispached quantity of non-levy sugar/full quantity in case of non-reporting sugar mills into levy sugar for the month of December, 2009.

(c) and (d) Some of the sugar mills had challenged earlier orders of conversion in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The High Court in its judgment dated 15th October 2009 dismissed all these Writ Petitions and upheld the powers of the Central Government to convert lapsed non-levy sugar quota released to mills into levy sugar. Subsequently, some of the sugar mills approached Supreme Court of India against the said judgment dated 15th October, 2009 of the Allahabad High Court and got ex-parte interim stay order. The Central Government has received notices from the Supreme Court in this regard. As the matter is sub-judice, there is no question of taking action against these sugar mills.

Flour mills registered with FCI in Delhi

†1718. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) the number of flour mills registered with Delhi office of F.C.I. and the number of mills out of these provided wheat by it along with weekly quota thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the rate at which wheat was made available to these mills and the prevalent market rate;
- (c) whether FCI had invited tenders on 17th December, 2009 to provide wheat to flour mills at cheaper rates and the condition of requirement of pollution under control certificate was added later;
- (d) if so, the number of flour mills became ineligible due to this condition; and
- (e) the expected impact on consumers as a result of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Details of wheat sold through tender in 2009-10 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The wheat stocks are sold by Food Corporation of India (FCI) through tenders at the reserve price notified by Government or at higher prices, if offered by tenderers. The reserve prices as fixed by the Government along with price range, at which wheat has been sold by FCI are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, as per the approved guidelines, a Committee headed by General Manager, FCI (Region) has been delegated powers to undertake sale of wheat under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS (D)] to bulk consumers. While empanelling the eligible bulk consumers in Delhi Region the competent committee did not consider bulk consumers having their mills located in residential areas or non-conforming areas of Delhi as Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has ordered shifting of industries from the non-conforming areas, in the case of M.C. Mehta v/z Union of India and Others Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4677/1985. Delhi Pollution Control Committee has confirmed that 56 mills are located in approved industrial areas/non residential areas and these have either their consent or are under their consideration for granting consent/renewal of consent. The Committee headed by General Manager (Delhi Region), FCI considered these 56 cases for empanelment under OMSS (D). The remaining 44 mills which are located in residential/non-conforming cluster of industries for redevelopment in Master Plan for Delhi - 2021, were not considered eligible by the Committee headed by General Manager, FCI, (Delhi Region).

(e) As against the allocation of 2.47 lakh tonnes wheat for Bulk consumers of Delhi State, FCI has so far sold 1.85 lakh tonnes of wheat out of which 1.68 lakh tonnes has been lifted by bulk consumers. As a result of increase in availability of wheat in the open market through OMSS (D), the wheat prices have shown a decreasing trend after reaching a peak of Rs. 1400 per quintal on 25.11.2009.

Statement-I

Details of quantity of wheat offered/released to empanelled Bulk Consumers of Delhi against the tender enquiry opened on 31.12.2009, 4.1.2010, 18.1.2010, 25.1.2010, and on 17.02.2010 for sale of wheat under OMSS(D) Bulks.

(Fig. in MTs.)

Sl. No	Details of the party	Qty allotted against T.E opened on 31.12.09	Qty allotted against T.E opened on 4.1.2010	Qty allotted against T.E opened on 18.1.2010	Qty allotted against T.E opened on 25.1.2010	Qty allotted against T.E opened on 02.02.2010	Qty allotted against T.E opened on 09.02.2010	Qty allotted against T.E opened on 17.02.2010	Qty allotted against T.E opened on 23.02.2010	Progressive Qty. released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Name									
1	Jiwan Dass Flour Mills	600		400	Nil	270	Nil			1270
2	Naresh Kumar Sunil Kumar	1000		500	200	350	Nil	500		2550
3	Sadashiv Agro Foods Pvt Ltd.	500		300	Nil		Nil			800
4	Jugal Kishore Harbans Lal	1000		1000	Nil	500	500	500		3500
5	Vikas Pulses Pvt Ltd.	1000		1000	Nil	500	400	300	200	3400
6	Modern Flour Mill Pvt Ltd.	1000		1000	Nil	500	Nil		700	3200
7	Gogia Hour Mills	1000		1000	1000	500	600	1000	1000	6100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Ashoka Roller Flour Mills	1000		1000	1000	500	500	1000	1000	6000
9	Bajrang Flour Mills	1000		600	600		600	500		3300
10	Ashoka Flour Mills	1000		500	500	500	500	500	700	4200
11	Rama Flour Mills	400		350	100		Nil			850
12	Jindal Industries	500		500	Nil	350	Nil			1350
13	Vikram Roller Flour Mills Pvt Ltd.	500		1000	Nil		Nil		200	1700
14	Raidhani Roller Flour Mills	1000		1000	1000	1000	1000	500	1000	6500
15	Golden Food Products	1000		1000	1000		700	750		4450
16	J.J. Foods Pvt Ltd.	1000		1000	Nil		Nil			2000
17	Chhabra Flour Mills Pvt Ltd.	500		300	Nil		200		200	1200
18	Anjana Food Products	1000		700	700		Nil	1000		3400
19	Bawana Dal & Flour Mills	1000		1000	500		Nil	500		3000
20	Yadav flour Mill	500			Nil		Nil		1000	1500
21	M/S Sodhi Flour Mill	1000		1000	Nil	500	500			3000
22	Sahrawat Flour Mill	800		700	Nil		350			1850
23	S.K. Food Industries	1000		1000	1000	1000	Nil			4000
24	Mahender Flour Mills	1000		1000	500	500	500	600		4100

25	M/s Mahavir Dal Mill	1000	900	Nil	500	300	350	350	3400
26	M.B. Flour Mills	900	800	Nil	200	Nil		200	2100
27	Hari Floor Mill	1000	500	Nil	500	600	500		3100
28	M/s Ganga Roller Flour Mill Pvt. Ltd.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	1000	6500
29	Best Health Food Processors	1000	1000	Nil		1000	1000		4000
30	Cerpros Cereals Pvt. Ltd.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	700	6700
31	Shree Bankey Behari Roller Flour Mills	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7000
32	Mahalaxmi Rollar Flour Mills.	1000	300	Nil	350	Nil		300	1950
33	Shiv Roller Flour Mills.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	700	6700
34	Yadav Flour Mills Ltd.	1000	1000	Nil	1000	1000			4000
35	Victoria Foods Pvt. Ltd.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7000
36	Rai Kumar Ahuja.	1000	1000	Nil		Nil		800	2800
37	Modi Flour Mills	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		6000
38	Ahaar Consumer Products Pvt. Ltd.	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	400		4500
39	Avent Agro Pvt.Ltd	1000	1000	500	200	500	300		3500
40	New Nirankari Oil General Mills.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		6000
41	Shree Mangat Ram Industries.	200	300			350			850
42	Shri Hanuman Flour Mills.	1000	1000	300		300	400		3000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
43	Shiv Shakti Roller Flour Mills		1000	0			Nil			1000
44	Om Prakash Gupta Associates		1000	1000	500	250	Nil	550		3300
45	Shakti Bhog Foods Ltd.		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	900	6900
46	Janki Dass Mukesh Chand Jain		650	850	300		150	100	100	2150
47	Goyal Food Products	500		500		180	Nil			1180
43	Ramkaran Flour mills Pvt. Ltd.	1000		850	250	500	150	350	250	3350
49	Neelkanth Food Products	900			400	200	Nil	200		1700
50	Shri Durga Flour Mills	1000		1000			500			2500
51	Goval Floor Milis.	800		200			Nil			1000
52	Durga Flour Mills		400	1000	400	300	Nil	300		2400
53	Rajesh Foods		1000	1000			Nil		700	2700
54	Gaurav Enterprises	1000			1000		Nil			2000
55	Gaurav Food.	500			300		Nil			800
56	Jyoti Flour Mills	500	Nil				200			700
		31400	17250	41050	21050	20150	19500	19600	14000	184000

Statement-II

Rate of wheat under OMSS (D) received during 2009-10

Tender Enquiry opened on	Quantity for which Bids received	Quantity approved for sale	Reserve price against approved fixed by GOI	Range of rates approved	Remarks
21/25.11.2009	1900	1900	1420.94 for Nov.09 + Rs. 16.96 per qtls differential amount in carrying cost for Dec.09	1420.95 to Rs. 1421.25+ per qtls differential amount in carrying cost for Dec.09	
31.12.2009	43700	31400	1254.08	1260-1254.10	
04.01.2010	23700	17250	1254.08	1261.99-1255	
18.01.2010	41050	41050	1254.08	1261.99-1254.10	
25.1.2010	21050	21050	1254.08	1261.99-1254.10	
2.2.2010	20150	20150	1254.08	1254.10-1260	
9.2.2010	19500	19500	1254.08	1257-1254.08	
17.02.2010	21350	19600	1254.08	1256-1254.09	
23.02.2010	14000	14000	1254.08	1280-1259.10	
GRAND TOTAL	204500	184000			

Sale of Sona Kalyan and 273 varieties of wheat to poor

†1719. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Sona Kalyan and 273 varieties of wheat which are used for making feed stuff in Punjab and Haryana, were sent to some States for selling it to the poor;

(b) if so, the quantity of such wheat sent to each State;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India had proposed to provide the wheat of Madhya Pradesh variety only;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the reasons for sending Sona Kalyan and 273 varieties of wheat for the poor; and
- (e) the quantity of wheat out of the consignment that has been sold so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India does not purchase, store and transport wheat to the states on variety basis.

(c) No. Food Corporation of India issues wheat conforming to PFA limits to the States/UTs as per allocations made by the Government.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Continuous price rise

1720. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has submitted its report to Central Government stating that food prices are likely to increase continuously during 2010-11;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether as per the report, stock of rice and sugar is not sufficient and satisfactory;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has completely failed and lost the faith of public in view of continuous skyrocketing of food prices; and
- (f) the details of fresh steps Government proposes to take to bring down food prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Economic Advisory Council to PM in its "Review of the Economy 2009/10" have anticipated a rise in food prices in 2010/11 and have made the following observations:

"The Reserve Bank of India in its January 29, 2010 statement has revised the expectation for overall WPI at the end of March 2010 to 8.5%. Almost all of this will be on account of higher prices for food items (primary and manufactured). The danger of this spreading to other commodities certainly exists, especially in the backdrop of the strong recovery that the Indian Economy has been making since the summer of 2009. Policy must remain alive to the danger that a significant transfer of

food price inflation to the general price level might occur in 2010/11, which in output terms is expected to have growth of more than 8 per cent."

(c) and (d) In the case of rice and sugar, Economic Advisory Council to PM in the "Review of the Economy 2010" had made the following observations:

(i) The output of rice is expected to be lower by about 11 million tonnes in 2009/10 due to the nearly 12 million tonnes lower Kharif production, though this may be partially offset by the rabi crop. It is expected that overall procurement of rice will be lower at around 27 million tonnes which will be 6 million tonnes less than the quantity procured in marketing year 2008/09. Lower output and procurement makes for lower availability and even with the large official stocks can result in conditions with a potential for fuelling inflationary expectations.

(ii) The expected output of sugar, including processed raw sugar, on the basis of output data available till the end of December 2009, and data for select states available till January 2010, is unlikely to be much more than 14 million tonnes. That means that the total availability of domestic white sugar, including the opening stock, would be less than 16 million tonnes. This is much lower than the estimated domestic consumption of around 22 million tonnes, and also less than the total releases made of white sugar in the previous three years at 18, 19 and 21 million tonnes respectively.

(e) No Sir. The retail prices of essential commodities in 4 metro cities are either declining or are steady over the past three months.

(f) The details of the steps taken by the Government to bring down the food prices are given in the statement.

Statement

Government Measures

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reducing import duties to zero - for rice, wheat
- (ii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 01.08.2009 by sugar mills (notified on 17.04.2009) extended up to 31.12.2010. Furthermore, import of raw sugar has been opened to private trade up to 31.12.2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis.
- (iii) Allowed import of white/refined sugar by STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED up to 1 million tons by 01.08.2009 under O.G.L. at zero duty (notified on 17.04.2009) extended upto 31.3.2010. Furthermore, the duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has been opened to other Central/State Government agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice.
- (iii) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, sugar, upto 30.9.2010; In order to discourage non-household sector consumers from stockpiling sugar and to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the open market for actual consumers, the Central Government has issued a notification dated 22.08.2009 imposing stockholding limit on bulk consumers.
- (iv) Using Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of basmati rice (\$900 PMT);
- (v) Maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (vi) Futures trading in Rice, suspended by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 and continues during 2009-10. Futures trading in sugar was suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009 upto the end of June, 2010.
- (vii) Permitted sugar factories to sell processed raw sugar in the domestic market and fulfill export obligation on ton to ton basis.
- (viii) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar has been increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season to ensure adequate levy sugar supplies under PDS.
- (ix) For the month of March, 2010, 16.08 lakh tons of non levy sugar have-been made available which includes 11.70 lakh tons of normal non-levy sugar and 3.38 lakh tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar during December, 2009, estimated availability out of imported white/refined sugar is about 1.00 lakh ton. Besides, levy sugar quota of 1.92 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of March, 2010: 18.00 lac tons has been made available.
- (x) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @ 10 kg/family/months of January & February 2010 has been made to the accepted numbers of AAY, BPL & APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while the wheat will be allocated at MSP price, rice will be allotted at MSP derived price.
- (xi) OMSS interventions:
 - (a) Allocation to State Governments under OMSS (Domestic) for release of 20.00 lakh tonnes of wheat has been made to check inflationary trends in food economy from October, 09 to March, 2010. The State/UT Governments have been asked to distribute wheat released under OMSS (D) to household consumers and small processors of wheat.

- (b) In addition to above a quantity of 10.00 lakh MT wheat was also allocated by Government for sale to bulk consumers through open tenders by FCI from October, 09 - March, 10. On 18.1.2010, another 5.18 lakh tonnes of wheat from the expected savings from retail allocations, has been allocated for bulk consumers through tender sale.
 - (c) In order to check inflationary trend in prices of Rice, a quantity of 10.0 lakh tonnes of rice was allocated during Oct'09 to March, 2010 to State Governments for distribution to retail consumers.
 - (d) On 18.1.2010, NAFED has been allotted 37400 tonnes of wheat and 17000 tonnes of rice from the un-lifted quantity of OMSS allocations to State Governments. Similarly, NCCF has been allocated 32684.21 tonnes wheat and 11000 tonnes rice for sale to retail consumers.
- (xii) The Government also contemplating bringing legislation on Food Security.

Implementation of Essential Commodities Act

1721. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after meeting of the Chief Ministers on price rise issue, Core Panel Committee was set up comprising of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers whose prime responsibility will be to reduce gap between farm gate and retail prices;
- (b) if so, whether the panel will also look into and suggest various measures to tame prices including effective implementation of the Essential Commodities Act to check hoarding, and toning up of Public Distribution System; and
- (c) if so, to what extent this core group has so far recommended measures and to what extent it has helped in checking the food prices up till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Chief Ministers Conference recommended the constitution of a Standing Core Group comprising Chief Ministers and Central Ministers to deliberate on and recommend measures to, inter-alia, reduce the gap between farmgate prices and retail prices and better implementation of and amendment to Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Action is being taken to constitute this Core Group.

- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b).

Subsidy for coconut oil

1722. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total subsidy given for palm oil in this financial year;
- (b) the reasons why such a subsidy has not so far been given to coconut oil despite the request of the Government of Kerala; and
- (c) whether the Central Government intends to give subsidy for edible oils especially produced in the country including Coconut oil to boost the economy as well as to help the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) In order to give relief to consumers from rising prices and to augment domestic availability of edible oils in the country, the Government has implemented a Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported oil through States/UTs. The subsidy approved by the Government is as follows:

Period	Subsidy
	(Rs.per Kg.)
July 2008 to January 2009	15
January 2009 to March 2009	25
April, 2009 to March 2010	15
April, 2010 to October 2010	15

An amount of Rs. 48,8011,245/- has been paid to the PSUs towards subsidy on refined palm oil imported under the Scheme during the current financial year (2009-10).

(b) The purpose of the Scheme is to provide relief to consumers and to augment domestic availability of edible oils. Subsidy under the 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs' is therefore restricted to edible oils imported by PSUs and supplied to the States/UTs for distribution.

(c) There is no proposal at present to give subsidy to edible oils produced in the country as the primary objective of the Scheme is to augment availability of edible oils in the country.

Unethical trade practice of hoarding and black-marketing

1723. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact of unethical trade practices like hoarding and black-marketing by dealers in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stringently implement the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodity Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent mal-practices in essential commodities.

States/UTs have been advised from time to time to take necessary action under both the Acts to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing. Secretary (Consumer Affairs) had written to all the Chief Secretaries vide letter dated 03.08.2009 requesting them to send action taken reports on Essential Commodities Act regularly and also reiterated the need to fix stock limits where Central Government had issued orders and also to enforce them strictly. A Chief Secretaries conference had been held on 08.08.2009 wherein inter-alia the need to implement the stock control orders had been emphasized by Secretary (Consumer Affairs). In continuation of this letter from Secretary (Consumer Affairs) the Hon'ble Minister had also written to all the Chief Ministers vide his letter dated 23.09.2009. Hon'ble Minister had also convened a meeting of all Food Ministers on 16.08.2009 in which these issues were discussed.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also to monitor such enforcements. Video Conferences were held with the State Governments under the chairmanship of Secretary (Consumer Affairs) in November, 2009 and January, 2010 wherein the State Governments were again requested to implement and enforce the two Acts effectively. A conference of Chief Ministers was also convened on 06.02.2010 by this Department wherein this aspect was reiterated to the State Governments.

The action taken by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against persons involved in hoarding, black marketing etc. in respect of essential commodities during the year 2009 as reported by them is as under:

Year	No. of raids	No. of Persons	No. of Persons prosecuted arrested	No. of Persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs.in lakhs)
2009	188119	8707	4848	118	18878.28

The State Governments/UT Administrations have also taken action and reported detentions under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. The total number of detentions in 2009 are 147, as reported by the States/Union Territories.

Non-release of levy sugar

1724. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that due to non-release of entire quantity of levy sugar by some sugar factories, shortage of 13,998.30 metric tonnes persisted in Andhra Pradesh from March to September, 2009;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in meeting this allocation gap; and

(c) by when, the demanded release is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The monthly levy sugar quota of Andhra Pradesh is 9690.0 MTs. The allocation of monthly levy sugar quota has been made to Andhra Pradesh in full during the period from March, 2009 to September, 2009. However, the State Government has informed that some sugar mills have not delivered allotted levy sugar quantity to the tune of 13998.30 MTs. during the said period.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has taken appropriate action on case to case basis by re-allotting the shortfall of levy sugar in some cases and directing the defaulting sugar mills to deliver levy sugar against allocation orders.

Role of cooperatives

1725. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to encourage cooperatives to improve the food distribution chain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the services of cooperatives can effectively check rise in prices of food products particularly pulses; and

(d) if so, further strategy formulated by Government to strengthen the role of cooperatives in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government does not have any specific scheme for promotion of cooperatives for food distribution chain. However, some State owned cooperative societies and other organizations like Kendriya Bhandar and National Cooperative Consumer Federation of India Ltd.(NCCF) are engaged in food distribution in the urban and rural areas.

(c) and (d) The State Governments and the Central Government utilize the services of consumer cooperative societies in urban and rural areas for undertaking distribution of essential commodities and also to check rise in prices of food products. The services of NAFED and NCCF are being used for distribution of wheat and rice under Open Market Sale Schemes(OMSS); distribution of subsidized imported edible oils and pulses to increase the availability of these commodities in the market to soften price rise.

Export of foodgrains

1726. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite shortage of rice and foodgrains in the country, rice in considerable quantity was exported this year;
- (b) if so, the details of quantity, country and price at which the rice was exported; and
- (c) the reasons for allowing export of rice and other foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No Sir, There is a ban on export of non-basmati rice since 01.04.2008. This ban is not applicable for exports under Food Aid Programme, Diplomatic and Strategic reasons and Bilateral Agreement/treaty. The countries and the quantity of non-basmati rice approved for export on diplomatic basis by Government through Central Public Sector Undertakings during 2009-10 is given in the statement (see below). The PSUs are expected to supply rice to the designated country at commercially negotiated price.

There is also ban on export of wheat and Pulses (except Kabuli Chana).

Statement

I. **Details of exports of non basmati rice on diplomatic basis permitted by Government this year (2009-2010) are as under:**

S.No.	Name of Country	Quantity permitted(in tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Burkina Faso	24,200
2.	Cameron	21,700
3.	Cote D'Ivoire	1,44,900
4.	Egypt	48,300
5.	Gambia	36,250

1	2	3
6.	Mali	24,200
7.	Somalia	24,200
8.	Tunisia	5,550
9.	Zanzibar	12,100
10.	Benin	24,200
11.	Ghana	68,800
12.	Guinea Bissau	24,200
13.	Liberia	96,600
14.	Mozambique	24,200
15.	Togo	72,400
16.	Zambia	24,200
17.	Nigeria*	1,17,100
18.	Senegal	1,41,300
19.	Mauritius	15,000
20.	Sierra Leone	38,500
21.	Djibouti	12,100
22.	South Africa	25,000
23.	Nepal	25,000
24.	Sri Lanka	20,000
TOTAL		9,52,900

*As Nigeria refused to lift the quantity of 1,17,100 tonnes, export of 25,000 tonnes of rice was allowed to South Africa in place of Nigeria on 18.6.2009. The quantity shown against Nigeria has not been included in the total.

II Details of exports of wheat permitted by Government this year (2009-2010) are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Quantity permitted (in tonnes)	Remarks
1	Nepal	50,000	Out of Central Pool stock. Export will be at economic cost.

Price of pulses in metro cities

1727. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the retail price of different types of pulses in four metro cities as on 31 December, 2008 and 31 December, 2009; and

(b) the reasons for such abnormal increase in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of the retail price of different types of pulses such as Gram dal, Tur dal, Urad dal, Moong dal, Masoor dal in four metro cities as on 31 December, 2008 and 31 December, 2009 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Domestic prices of pulses rose mainly on account of the supply-demand mismatch of some of the pulses and hardening of international prices. The domestic production of Urad, Tur and Moong had declined to 1.11 million tonnes, 2.31 million tonnes, and 1.01 million tonnes during 2008-09 as compared to 1.46 million tonnes, 3.08 million tonnes and 1.52 million tonnes during 2007-08 (Final Estimates).

Statement

Comparative retail prices of pulses at four metropolitan cities

(Rs. per kg)		
Commodity/Centre	Current Date	1 Year Back
Centre	12/31/2009	12/31/2008
1	2	3
Gram Dal		
Delhi	39	35
Mumbai	35	33
Kolkata	38	35
Chennai	36	34
Tur Dal		
Delhi	90	50
Mumbai	83	50
Kolkata	85	42
Chennai	88	48
Urad Dal		
Delhi	73.5	46
Mumbai	76	48
Kolkata	62	36
Chennai	78	46

1	2	3
Moong Dal		
Delhi	83	45
Mumbai	83	49
Kolkata	90	44
Chennai	85	45
Masoor Dal		
Delhi	66	62
Mumbai	60	59
Kolkata	65	54
Chennai	NR	NR

Source: State Civil Supplies Department

NR - Not Reported

Request for subsidy to indigenous coconut oil

1728. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing subsidy to palm oil (palmolein) distributed through the PDS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government of Kerala has requested to give similar subsidy for the coconut oil distributed through the ration shops/PDS in Kerala;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether giving subsidy to imported palm oil, while denying the same to indigenous coconut oil, is not discriminatory in nature and against the interests of both the coconut farmers and coconut oil consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government do not provide subsidy to Palm Oil distributed through the PDS. However, in order to give relief to consumers from rising prices and to augment domestic availability of edible oils in the country, the Government of India has implemented a 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs'. The subsidy approved by the Government is as follows:

Period	Subsidy (Rs. per Kg.)
July 2008 to January 2009	15
January 2009 to March 2009	25
April, 2009 to March 2010	15
April, 2010 to October 2010	15

Under the Scheme the edible oils are imported by PSUs and they are distributed by State Governments at the rate of 1 litre per ration card per month.

(c) and (d) The Government of Kerala, vide its letters dated 29.3.2008, 23.6.2009 and 25.6.2009 had requested that the subsidy given under this Scheme may be allowed for coconut oil.

The Government of Kerala has been informed that in order to enhance availability of edible oils in the country, the subsidy under the 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs' is restricted to edible oils imported by PSUs and supplied to the States/UTs for distribution.

(e) The purpose of the Scheme is to provide relief to consumers by augmenting domestic availability of edible oils through imports. Therefore, subsidy under the above mentioned 'Scheme for distribution of subsidised imported edible oils through States/UTs' is restricted to edible oils imported by PSUs and supplied to the States/UTs for distribution.

FCI Godowns in Nagaland

1729. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated quantum of wheat and rice likely to be available in the Government/FCI godowns in Nagaland by the end of this financial year;
- (b) whether it is a fact that condition of FCI godowns in North Eastern States is not good;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposal this year from the Government of Nagaland to establish new FCI godowns in the State;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government of Nagaland has demanded for additional supply of wheat and rice this year;
- (f) whether the demand was fulfilled; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The estimated quantum of Wheat and Rice likely to be available in the FCI godowns in Nagaland by the end of this financial year are 5,000 tonnes and 18,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) All FCI godowns in North Eastern States are in good condition and are storage-worthy. Periodical maintenance of the godowns is carried out by the FCI.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Allocation of foodgrains is made under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) @ 35 Kgs per family per month to AAY, BPL and APL families in the State of Nagaland as per the following details:

(Figures in tonnes)

Commodity	AAY	BPL	APL	Total
Rice	1,338	2,159	4,360	7,857
Wheat	326	517	1,873	2,716
TOTAL	1,664	2,676	6,233	10,573

Requests have been received from Nagaland Government for additional allocation of foodgrains for APL category under TPDS. Since full allocation of foodgrains is made to the Nagaland Government @ 35 Kgs per family per month for all categories, their requests for additional allocations could not be accepted. However, apart from the allocation already made following additional allocations of foodgrains have been made to Nagaland during current year:

(i) Special adhoc additional allocation of foodgrains @ 10 kg. per family for accepted number of families (AAY, BPL & APL) under TPDS has been made on 20.01.2010 for distribution to the cardholders in the Nagaland State. Accordingly, a quantity of 4,224 tonnes of rice and 1,816 tonnes of wheat at MSP derived/based prices for January and February, 2010 has been allocated to Nagaland. The State Government lifted 1,816 tonnes of wheat but there is no lifting of rice.

(ii) An adhoc additional allocation of 593 tonnes of wheat and 297 tonnes of rice per month was made to Nagaland at economic cost for the months of October to December, 2009 for drought relief.

Storage capacity of foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana

1730. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the permanent and temporary storage capacity of foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana;
- (b) the future policy about increasing the storage capacity in view of huge production in both States;
- (c) whether Government has started constructing more godowns in these States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The storage capacity available with FCI for the States of Punjab & Haryana as on 31.1.2010 is as under :

(Fig. in lakh tonnes)

	Covered	Covered & Plinth (CAP)	Total Capacity
Punjab	62.97	9.74	72.71
Haryana	20.1	3.34	23.44

(b) to (d) To expedite creation of additional storage capacity, Government has formulated a scheme for construction of godowns for FCI by hiring them on guarantee basis.

The proposals for creation of storage capacity in the various States are considered by the State Level Committee (SLC), and are finally approved by the High Level Committee (HLC) of FCI. The HLC has given its approval for construction of storage godowns for a capacity of 71.25 lakh tonnes and 38.80 lakh tonnes in the States of Punjab and Haryana respectively. FCI will offer a guarantee of 7 years for construction of new godowns under the Scheme. The godowns are to be taken on hire from Private parties through CWC/SWCs (which will be the implementing agency).

It has also been decided that wherever CWC and SWCs have land and if this is at the identified locations and within storage capacity finalized, CWC/SWCs may construct godowns for which FCI will provide 4 years Guarantee.

Stock of wheat and rice in Punjab and Haryana

1731. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) the stock of wheat and rice lying in Punjab and Haryana;
- (b) whether this is the stock of last year's production;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) by when the stocks will be shifted;
- (e) whether any programme has been finalized in this regard; and
- (f) the loss occurred due to piling of these stocks in both the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Stock of wheat and rice stored in Food Corporation of India godowns in Punjab and Haryana as on 01.02.2010 is as under:

(Fig.in tonne)

State	Wheat		Rice		Paddy	
	FCI	State	FCI	State	FCI	State
		Agencies		Agencies		Agencies
Punjab	7,35,256	71,51,917	39,24,740	0	2,92,921	108,94,747
Haryana	9,23,566	42,89,747	8,18,500	0	1,015	7,23,797

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The quantity also includes the stocks of last year's production as under:

(Fig. in tonne)

State	Marketing Season	FCI		State Agencies		
		Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Paddy
Punjab	2008-09	1,65,987	20,20,631	0	15,20,807	2,60,760
Haryana	2008-09	2,88,655	81,972	0	4,20,053	797

(d) and (e) Monthly Movement Plan is prepared by FCI for evacuation of food grains from Punjab and Haryana on the basis of Stock Position, likely Procurement in these States, monthly allocation a offtake etc. On an average FCI moves about 15 to 18 lakh tonne of Wheat and Rice per month from Punjab and Haryana. During the year 2009-10 (upto Feb. 2010), 121.75 lakh tonne of Wheat and 63.66 lakh tonne of Rice was evacuated from these States as against 85.9 lakh tonne of wheat and 58.96 lakh tonne of Rice evacuated during 2008-09 (upto Feb. 2009).

- (f) No loss is reported to have occurred due to piling of stocks.

Need to review PDS

1732. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of households belonging to the middle income group in the country at present are unable to avail of the facilities of public distribution system;

(b) whether Government is aware that large number of bogus card holders of various categories are misusing the system;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to review the system to make all citizens in the country eligible to draw foodgrains, sugar, etc. at reasonable prices so as to bring down the prices of essential commodities; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) category families under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool. During 2009-10, a total quantity of 199.94 lakh tons of foodgrains have been allocated to States/UTs under APL category. Presently, allocations of foodgrains range between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in respect of all accepted number of families including APL families in the country.

Instructions have been issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign to eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards and to take action as per law against the persons found in possession of bogus/fake ration cards and the Government staff found responsible for issuing ration cards to ineligible families/persons. As a result of the instructions issued, State/UT Governments have reported from July, 2006 to January, 2010, deletion of 171.91 lakhs bogus/ineligible ration cards.

There is no proposal to make PDS items available to all citizens in the country. However, instructions have been issued to State/UT Governments to take proactive steps to contain rise in prices of food grains and other essential commodities and keep the cost of intermediation under check for reducing the gap between the wholesale and retail prices by using agencies such as the Civil Supplies Corporations for procurement of Non-PDS food articles in bulk for distribution to the retail consumers.

Subsidy for MIO Scheme in Kerala

1733. SHRJ A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that competent authority of Kerala had submitted a letter during August, 2009 regarding Kerala State Civil Supplies Cooperation that functions as the second line of Public Distribution System in Kerala;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken in details to provide central subsidy for Market Intervention Operation (MIO) scheme as submitted in the above letter;
- (d) whether steps will be taken in affirmative to the above proposal; and
- (e) 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 State Govt has requested the Central Government to formulate a scheme for ensuring availability of essential items, to the Govt. of Kerala/Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation for distribution to the public at affordable prices. The State Govt has stated that during 2008-09, the State Govt have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 105 crore towards subsidy for the distribution of the subsidized items under the Market Intervention Operation (MIO) Scheme, besides Rs.40 crore in the current year. The State Govt. has requested to provide Rs.150 crore as subsidy to the Govt. of Kerala for subsidizing the non PDS essential commodities such as pulses, spices & edible oils.

(c) to (e) At present, there is no existing scheme under which financial assistance can be given as Central Subsidy for Market Intervention Operation Scheme to the State Government of Kerala. A scheme for giving financial assistance to State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for non-formal Public Distribution System through State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumers Marketing Federations has been formulated for approval. The scheme aims at strengthening the capacity of the State Agencies i.e. State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumers Marketing Federations through augmentation of their financial resources with one time financial assistance from the Government of India and thereby enabling them to intervene effectively in the market by augmenting availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices in time of scarcity and/or spurt in prices.

Sugar import by Uttar Pradesh sugar mill owners

1734. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 9 lakh tonnes of raw sugar imported by Uttar Pradesh sugar mills owners is stuck up at the ports as the State Government disallowed the entry of imported raw sugar for processing and sale despite repeated requests from the Central Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government's move to guard the interests of the cane growers is unconvincing as the sugarcane availability is insufficient to operate the plants for the full session; and

(d) 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 (d) The Government of Uttar Pradesh placed restrictions in November, 2009 on transportation of imported raw sugar in the State in the wake of farmers' agitation in the State. As soon as the farmers' agitation died down, the Central Government, at various levels, requested Government of Uttar Pradesh to remove such restrictions. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has since removed the restrictions on movement of imported raw sugar in the State vide their letter dated 19.2.2010 addressed to the Railway Board. Ministry of Shipping has reported that as on 05.03.2010, about 4.87 lac ton of raw sugar imported by different sugar mills/merchant importers including those of U.P. sugar mills is lying in godowns outside Kandla port and as on 8.3.2010 about 3.15 lac tons of raw sugar imported by U.P. Sugar mills is lying at Mundra port.

1735. The Question was cancelled.

Legislation on right to food

1736. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will deliver its promise of legislating on the Right to Food;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to draft the Bill;
- (c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to insure participation of larger civil societies and other stakeholder in the process of drafting the Bill; and
- (d) by when the Bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As announced by the Hon'ble President of India in her address to the joint session of Parliament on 04.06.2009, Government is committed to enact a National Food Security Act.

The Government has consulted State/Union Territory Governments, Planning Commission, concerned Central Ministries, experts and other stakeholders. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), constituted for the purpose, has examined various aspects of the proposed law and given certain directions, based on which a draft National Food Security Bill is under preparation for consideration of the EGoM. Thereafter, the draft Bill would be put on the website of the Department of Food & Public Distribution for public scrutiny and comments.

Wastage of imported wheat and pulses

1737. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of imported wheat and pulses could not be distributed and got wasted during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action being taken against the erring officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No Sir. In order to meet shortfall in Central Pool stock, Government imported 72.23 lakh tonnes of wheat during 2006-07 & 2007-08. There was no import of wheat during 2008-09 on Government Account. Out of this only 6.2 MT of wheat was reported by FCI to be damaged during transit through Railways.

There was no import of pulses on Government Account.

(c) Assessment delivery for the damaged wheat has been granted by the Railways and necessary railway claim has been lodged.

Fall in price of sugar

†1738. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the price of sugar has come down slightly due to the steps taken by Government recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken; and
- (c) the hurdles felt in taking these steps earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government has recently taken the following measures:

- (i) Sale and dispatch of non-levy sugar quota on weekly basis from February, 2010.
- (ii) Reduction in the stockholding limit of bulk consumers from 15 days to 10 days with effect from 20.02.2010.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As a result of these measures and other relevant factors influencing the domestic prices of sugar, the sugar prices have declined as shown below:-

Date	Ex-mill prices of S-30 grade of sugar.Retail price in Delhi		
	(in Rs. Per quintal)		(in Rs. per kg.)
	Maharashtra	U.P.	Delhi
15.01.2010	3650-3670	3890-3940	47.00
01.02.2010	3825-3845	4090-4240	43.00
15.02.2010	3390-3440	3650-3690	43.00
02.03.2010	3050-3150	3440-3470	41.00
08.03.2010	2950-3100	3290-3340	38.00

(c) The Central Government takes appropriate decisions at appropriate time keeping in view the interest of various stake holders viz., sugarcane farmers, industry and consumers.

Quality control of mineral water

†1739. SHRI BALAVANT AL/AS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

- the details of companies involved in the manufacture and sale of bottled/mineral water;
- whether Government has set up any regulatory body to ensure the quality control of bottled water;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether Government has received any complaints regarding manufacture and sale of sub-standard mineral water;
- if so, the details thereof in respect of each year of the last three years and the current year along with action taken in this regard, year-wise and State-wise; and
- the number of persons held accountable in such cases and the action taken against them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of companies (licensees of Bureau of Indian Standards) engaged in manufacture of Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water are 2395 and 16 respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water were brought under mandatory certification vide Gazette Notification GSR 760(E) and GSR 759(E) dated 29 September, 2000 respectively issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is the regulatory authority in this regard.

(d) No complaint has been received by BIS regarding the manufacture and sale of sub-standard Natural Mineral Water by misusing ISI Mark. The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act and Rules framed thereunder is carried out by the State/Union Territory Governments who take action in case of any violation of the PFA Rules, 1955. No data is maintained centrally.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Import of a adulterated food products

1740. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of adulterated food products is continuously increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government has set up any monitoring system to stop this; and

(e) 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 (e) Information is being collected.

Prevention of ragging

†1741. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of ragging in educational institutions in different States of the country that have come to light during last year;

(b) whether the number of cases of ragging in educational institutions has come down;

(c) if so, the percentage of decrease; and

(d) whether present law to prevent ragging is adequate or there is need to formulate more stringent laws in this regard so that prevention of inhuman crimes in the name of ragging can be ensure alongwith the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Based on information obtained from the National Anti Ragging Helpline established by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 350 complaints of ragging have been registered through Helpline during the current academic year. As no information on incidents of ragging was being maintained centrally prior to the launch of the National Anti-Ragging Helpline on 20th June, 2009 under the "UGC regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009", no comparative assessment is possible. A total number of 18 complaints communicated to the institutions have been responded by the concerned institutions and accordingly closed by the helpline. Statutory regulatory bodies, namely, University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education and Dental Council of India have notified Regulations under respective Act to ban ragging and to take appropriate action in respect of such incidents, which are considered effective. Other Statutory Councils are also in the process of notifying similar regulations. UGC's regulations are binding on universities as well as institutions affiliated thereto.

Setting up of tribal university in Gujarat

1742. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARIWAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken by his Ministry to set up tribal university in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): As the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University having an all-India jurisdiction has already been established by the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007, establishment of a separate tribal university for any particular State is not under consideration of the Government. The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University may, however, establish such number of Regional Centres and Campuses in various tribal areas of the country as are, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects. The Government of Gujarat has, therefore, been advised to approach the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University for establishment of its Regional Centres or Campus in the tribal areas of the State.

Accreditation of Deemed Universities proposed to be de-recognized

1743. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), a wing of UGC, accredited the 44 deemed universities that were stripped of their status recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of these institutions got A++ and four star in assessment report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In view of public perception regarding dilution in academic standards in certain institutions which were declared as 'deemed-to-be-universities', the Government ordered a review of the functioning of such institutions. The Review Committee constituted by the Government found 44 institutions unfit to continue as 'deemed-to-be-universities'. The matter is currently *sub judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Viplav Sharma vs. Union of India [WP (C) No.142 of 2006].

Government and private institutions in higher education

1744. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's share in higher education, in terms of the number of institutions and student enrolment, has dwindled over the years;

(b) whether in 2001, private unaided institutions made up 42.6 per cent of all higher education institutions and 32.89 per cent of students studied in them, by 2006, private institutions went upto 63.21 per cent and their student share went upto 51.53 per cent and every second student in the country had by then signed up with a private institution; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the present scenario thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, owing to decline in public expenditure on higher education over a period of time, the number of private institutions, as well as enrolment therein, has increased relative to publicly funded institutions especially in regard to professional courses of study.

(c) The Central Government has increased public outlays on higher education including technical education during Eleventh Plan by approximately nine times over the outlays for 10th Plan Period. Schemes under 11th Plan aim at enhancing access by establishing new institutions, expanding existing institutions and providing incentives to States to increase investments for setting up new colleges, universities as well as strengthen existing institutions under their control.

Regulation of foreign educational institutions in the country

†1745. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of foreign universities and technical educational institutions which have set up their campuses in the country in last three years;
- (b) the places where these institutions have been set up and the details thereof, State-wise and institution-wise;
- (c) the regulatory or controlling role of Government in the matter of fee structure, educational programme and faculty of these educational institutions; and
- (d) the status of availability of employment for those students passing out from these educational institutions and where do they stand in comparison to universities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Due to the absence of regulatory mechanism, other than in technical education, there is no authentic information about the foreign education providers operating in the country.

2. At present, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has framed regulations, for entry and operation of foreign universities/institutions, imparting technical education in India and seven collaborations between Indian and foreign institutions have been registered by AICTE under the said regulations.

3. These are (i) Institute of Hotel Management, Aurangabad, Maharashtra in collaboration with University of Huddersfield, U.K (ii) Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology, Panipat, Haryana in collaboration with Staffordshire University, U.K, (iii) Sreenidhi Institute of Science & Technology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh with Vaughn College of Aeronautics & Technology, USA, and (vi) IIMT, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with TAPE, South Australia, (v) Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Technology, Rohini in collaboration with Auburn University, Albania, USA and (vi) Daly College Business School, Indore, M.P in collaboration with Demontfort University, Leicester, U.K, and (vii) Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's S.P. Jain Institute of Management & Research, Andheri, Mumbai in collaboration with Schulich School of Business, York University, Canada

4. Proposal from the Foreign Universities/Institutions are considered under the above Regulations of the AICTE provided that they themselves establish operation in India or through collaborative arrangements with either an Indian Institution created through Society/Trust Act or the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

relevant Act in India. Only such institutions are eligible to enter into collaboration/partnership/twinning arrangements etc. with Foreign Universities/ Institutions as are already in existence and are duly approved by AICTE. De-novo institutions shall not be eligible. No franchisee system is allowed under these Regulations.

5. A legislative proposal for regulating the entry and operation of foreign educational, institutions in India is under consideration of the Government.

Infrastructural facilities for secondary education

†1746. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions made in the Five Year Plan for structural and infrastructural facilities for secondary education mission for extension of secondary education. State-wise;

(b) whether Rajasthan alone has sought an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 crore; and

(c) whether against the scenario of nonavailability of services of voluntary agencies and backwardness of infrastructure facilities, this amount can be about qualitative arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The centrally sponsored scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA) launched in March, 2009, *inter-alia*, envisages setting up of new secondary schools in deficit areas and strengthening of infrastructure in existing Government secondary schools. Rs.20,120 crore has been allocated for the scheme during 11th Plan. The budget provision (revised estimate) for 2009-10 is Rs.550 crore. No predetermined state wise allocation is made, and central assistance to State Governments is based on appraisal of their annual plan proposals.

(b) The State Government of Rajasthan has submitted an annual plan proposal of Rs 1006.02 crore for 2009-10.

(c) The scheme is implemented by the State Governments. The school level interventions are monitored by School Management & Development Committees (SMDC) having representations from parents, local bodies and officials of the Education Departments of the State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Entrance examination for admission in colleges

†1747. SHRJ RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to introduce entrance examination system for students desirous of seeking admission in colleges from the year 2013;
- (b) if so, whether it will help in raising the level of education along with inculcating competitive spirit in the students;
- (c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (d) whether Government has decided to implement uniform and similar curriculum in the pre-college education system; and
- (e) if so, by when it will be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir, there is no such decision at present.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Grant-in-aid for NGOs

1748. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to reduce the grants-in-aid in the next financial year for the NGOs working in the field of education;
- (b) if so, the reasons for reducing grants-in-aid to the NGOs;
- (c) the budgetary support under grants-in-aid to NGOs in last three financial years; and
- (d) how much grants have already been sanctioned during last three financial years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The budgetary support under grants-in-aid to NGOs and grants sanctioned/released in last three financial years is given in the statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Grants-in-aid for NGOs

S.No.	Scheme/ Programme	Budgetary support under Grants-in-aid (Rs. in lakhs)			Grants sanctioned/ released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Scheme for Innovative & Experimental Programme for Education at Elementary level		There is no separate budget for grants-in-aid to NGOs under this scheme.			NIL (upto 9-3-10)	156.41
2.	Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)	12000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7610.85	6512.57	4469.04
3.	Assistance to NGOs and Non-NGOs under Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)/ State Resource Centre (SRC)	7300.00	8074.00	9158.00	6375.52	7286.54	6846.00 (upto 8-3 -10)
4.	Assistance to Centre for Studies in Civilization for Project of History of India Science, Philosophy & Culture (PHISPC)	175.00	180.00	150.00	174.96	106.00	113.50
5.	Assistance to Association of Indian Universities	75.00	87.00	87.00	75.00	77.33	87.00

6.	Scheme for assistance to Agencies for strengthening of Education in Human Values	300.00	300.00	300.00	285.55	183.24	184.60
7.	Scheme of strengthening of Voluntary Organisations for promotion of UNESCO's aims and objectives.	230.00	50.00	50.00	NIL@	NIL@	32.00

@ During the year 2007-08 & 2008-09, no regular grants had been released to any NGO from the pre-revised scheme. However, Government of India organized an International Conference on Environmental Education at the Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad for which Rs.150.00 lakhs were sanctioned to CEE, Ahmedabad in the year 2007-08 from the pre-revised scheme.

Exemption of fee for students belonging to BPL

1749. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether students belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families studying in Government and private engineering colleges in the country are exempted from paying fee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken to exempt total fee for these students;
- (c) whether Government has issued directives to States including Maharashtra in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has introduced a Tuition Waiver Scheme for Women, Economically backward and Physically Handicapped Meritorious students in Technical Institutions. This scheme is applicable to the students of all AICTE approved institutions. The Institutions will provide tuition fee waiver upto 10% of its sanctioned intake of students on voluntary basis. The scheme is applicable for the whole country including Maharashtra.

Construction of school buildings under SSA in Maharashtra

1750. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up any target to construct school buildings under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the year 2009-10;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the above target has been achieved in Maharashtra; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, 14579 school buildings (primary and upper primary) have been sanctioned by Government of India in 2009-10, of which 7116 are completed and in-progress as on 31.12.2009. The State-wise details, including that of Maharashtra, on cumulative number of school buildings sanctioned till 2008-09 and cumulative achievements till 31.3.2009 and number of school buildings sanctioned in 2009-10 and achievement there-against till 31.12.2009 are given in the statement.

Statement

Construction of school buildings under SSA in Maharashtra

S.No.	States	No. of school buildings sanctioned from inception to 2008-09	No. of school buildings completed & in- progress till 2008-09	No. of school buildings sanctioned in 2009-10	No. of school buildings completed & in-progress in 2009-10 (as on 31/12.2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9189	9391	37	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1542	1580	190	190
3.	Assam	7132	7132	1521	0
4.	Bihar	18010	11509	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	18162	17654	405	349
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	835	797	0	0
8.	Haryana	2053	1954	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	40	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9323	9130	472	0
11.	Jharkhand	26017	23558	1360	690
12.	Karnataka	3287	3287	317	317
13.	Kerala	523	387	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42096	42020	684	606
15.	Maharashtra	14856	14376	1755	1057
16.	Manipur	457	457	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2756	2854	208	0
18.	Mizoram	1129	1184	17	17
19.	Nagaland	171	175	0	0
20.	Orissa	13402	14095	2486	810
21.	Punjab	679	558	659	306
22.	Rajasthan	8340	8340	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	51	58	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6979	6033	836	731
25.	Tripura	1473	1459	240	95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	48055	47881	2025	1897
27.	Uttarakhand	4380	3524	182	1
28.	West Bengal	7424	4404	1136	36
29.	Andaman Nicobar	4	1	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	14	10	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	58	34	3	0
32.	Daman Diu	12	12	0	0
33.	Delhi	10	10	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	7	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	38	10	2	0
TOTAL SSA		248464	233874	14579	7116

Performance of Kendriya Vidyalaya, INA

1751. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the performance of Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.N.A., New Delhi has been going down;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the percentage of students who scored 90 per cent and above, 80-90 per cent, 70-80 per cent, 60-70 per cent, 50-60 per cent and 40-50 per cent during last year in Xth and XIIth Board Examinations of the said school; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve performance of the said school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Pass percentages in respect of the Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV), INA Colony, New Delhi in Class Xth and XII Board examinations of the last 5 years are as under:

Year	Class Xth Board Result pass percentage	Class XIIth Board Result pass percentage
2005	88.75	100
2006	90.43	98.29
2007	92.86	98.17
2008	95.2	88.52
2009	88.72	93.55

The performance in each year depends on a multiplicity of factors.

(c) The performance of students of KV, INA Colony, New Delhi in Xth and XIIth examinations of 2009 conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education is as under :

(Percentage of students with scores)							
Class	90% and above	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%	50-60%	40-50%	40%
X	2.54	11.02	18.64	20.34	30.51	16.0	0.84
XII	1.72	3.45	14.66	31.03	35.34	12.93	0.86

(d) The following steps have been taken to further improve the performance:-

- (i) Slow learners have been identified on the basis of performance in the unit test/selection test and remedial classes are taken by the teachers.
- (ii) Questions testing, Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) have been uploaded on the website of the Kendriya Vidyalaya for practice by the students.
- (iii) Performance of the students is monitored by the Subject Convener, the Vice-Principal and the Principal.
- (iv) Parent-Teachers meetings are held regularly to discuss about the performance of their wards.
- (v) Counseling of all students is done.

Literacy schemes

†1752. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that literacy schemes are being run throughout the country in order to make people fully literate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that these literacy schemes have not given expected results in many States;
- (d) if so, the details of such States; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to make the literacy schemes successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in 1988 to impart functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15-35 in a time bound manner. By the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

end of 10th Plan period, NLM had made 127.45 million persons literate of which, 60% learners were females. 23% belonged to SCs and 12% to STs. Despite significant accomplishments, 2001 census revealed that there were still 304 million illiterates in the country and gender, social and regional disparities in literacy continued to persist. To raise literacy level and bridge disparities, the Government, on 8th September, 2009, have launched a new variant of National Literacy Mission, namely Saakshar Bharat, with special focus on female literacy. The new Mission aims to impart literacy to 70 million non-literate adults including 60 million women and 10 million men. Such districts that have female literacy rate of 50% or below will be covered under the Scheme. In the year 2009-10, the Mission has been rolled out in 167 districts in 19 States.

Saakshar Bharat Scheme has not only been relieved of the shortcomings noted in its preceding edition, but also, several new features added to it. Basic Literacy, Post literacy and Continuing Education, under the scheme, will form a continuum rather than sequential segments. Besides the volunteer based mass campaign approach, provision has been made for alternative approaches to adult education. Lok Shiksha Kendras (Adult Education Centres) will be set up in Gram Panchayats to coordinate the entire range of Adult Education, including Literacy, Post Literacy, Basic Education, Vocational Education and Life Long Learning within their territorial jurisdiction. State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions, along with civil society and community, will be valued stakeholders in the programme.

Core curriculum for subjects at senior secondary level

1753. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Boards of School Education in India (COBSE) has decided to adopt a core curriculum for physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics at the senior secondary level; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Council of Boards of School Education in India (COBSE), with the help of experts and Member-Boards has developed a core curriculum in Science and Mathematics subjects at senior secondary level. In a meeting organised by COBSE on 16th February, 2010, at Delhi and attended by various School Education Boards, it was decided to adopt this common core curriculum, that would help students from different Boards to appear for common all India Entrance Tests for professional courses.

Performance of SSA

1754. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about nine years after the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) or the Education for All Programme was launched, school infrastructure have not improved much according to an independent survey commissioned by Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the survey and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A National Evaluation of Civil Works was undertaken in 11 States by MHRD to assess the quality of construction in 2006-07 and 2007-08. The evaluation has found quality of civil works acceptable, and has made suggestion in regard to completion of projects within stipulated time to avoid cost over-runs. These have been shared with the States.

In 2010-11 another National Evaluation of Civil Works has started in 12 States. This evaluation covers review of processes and products related to the infrastructure component, suggest areas for reform and strengthening in respect of school infrastructure.

Government is committed to universalisation of elementary education and has taken significant steps to enhance access, retention and quality through its flagship Programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Under SSA since inception and till 31.12.2009, (i) 300895 new schools have been opened across the country, (ii) 242608 school building have been constructed, (iii) 1033719 additional classrooms have been constructed, (iv) 10.22 lakh teachers have been recruited, (v) children are provided free textbooks, (vi) teacher are provided periodic in-service training, (vii) Mid-day meal is provided to all children in classes 1-8 in Government and Government aided schools.

Reform in working of Apex Educational Institutions

1755. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is bringing reform in the working of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) and such other bodies which are sanctioning various courses and their habit of bureaucratic delay, latches, and lethargy leading to suffering of students in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the system working to see the performance appraisal of such heads of institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) follows the

syllabi and courses prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). CBSE and Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) approve various courses from time to time based on the requirement. Bringing about reforms in organizations like KVS or CBSE is an ongoing process. There are also clearly laid down procedures for performance appraisal of heads of institutions of KVS and CBSE.

Teacher-student ratio

1756. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is only one teacher for every 40 students under SSA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps being taken to match the ratio in future; and
- (d) the views of each State in this regard for improving the teacher-student ratio in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provide for Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of 40:1. Till 2009-10, 12.82 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned to States/UTs, against which 10.21 lakh posts have been filled up till 31.12.2009.

Details of posts sanctioned and filled up in each State/UT on cumulative basis is given in the statement.

Statement

Teacher-Student ratio

S.No.	Name of State	Teachers sanctioned from beginning of SSA upto 2009-10	Total Teachers recruited from beginning of SSA upto December, 2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38238	39766
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5517	5271
3.	Assam	3042	0
4.	Bihar	260841	160145
5.	Chhattisgarh	56579	59938
6.	Goa	169	169
7.	Gujarat	0	0

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	8948	8936
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4178	3453
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	38104	27222
11.	Jharkhand	94605	81711
12.	Karnataka	24278	21798
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97368	78672
15.	Maharashtra	13423	12158
16.	Manipur	365	0
17.	Meghalaya	10656	8965
18.	Mizoram	1889	1609
19.	Nagaland	590	0
20.	Orissa	83349	68752
21.	Punjab	4840	4813
22.	Rajasthan	114132	93119
23.	Sikkim	410	185
24.	Tamil Nadu	22628	25473
25.	Tripura	5770	3902
26.	Uttar Pradesh	276217	249481
27.	Uttarakhand	7559	5998
28.	West Bengal	107219	59032
29.	Andaman Nicobar	67	67
30.	Chandigarh	785	757
31.	D & Nagar Haveli	448	377
32.	Daman Diu	95	63
33.	Delhi	36	36
34.	Lakshadweep	26	28
35.	Puducherry	48	41
Total SSA		1282419	1021937

Model schools for scheduled areas

†1757. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to open 6000 new Model Schools in the rural areas of the country;
- (b) the time-frame for opening of these Model Schools; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to open one Model School of Navodaya Vidyalaya standard in each backward block of the Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) It has been decided to set up 6000 model schools at the rate of one school per block. So far setting up of 2500 model schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) has been approved and these schools are targeted to be sanctioned during the 11th Plan Period. However, these schools are envisaged as day schools of Kendriya Vidyalaya standard whereas Navodaya Vidyalayas are residential schools.

Grants for National Bal Bhawan

1758. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total annual grant given to National Bal Bhawan (NBB) by his Ministry for the year 2009-10 and how much is generated internally by NBB;
- (b) the percentage of budget spent on salaries, tours, etc. of staff;
- (c) whether every proposal for enhancement of pay scale of NBB staff to bring it to the level of pay scales in other Government organizations require the approval of his Ministry; and
- (d) if so, how many such cases have been referred by NBB to his Ministry for approval and how many cases have been approved by his Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Information regarding grant sanctioned to National Bal Bhawan (NBB), during the year 2009-10 (01.04.2009 to 05.03.2010), internal receipts generated by NBB and the expenditure on salaries and tours of staff during this period is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. in Crore)

Nature of Grant	Amount	Internal Receipts generated by NBB	Expenditure Salaries	Tours	Percentage of Expenditure on salaries/tours as against Grant sanctioned to NBB
Plan	6.30 *	0.094	-	0.12	1.90
Non-Plan	5.23 *	0.58	5.16	-	98.66

* including unspent balance of previous financial year

(c) and (d) Proposals for revision of pay scale of the staff of NBB require prior approval of the Government. During the last three years, five proposals relating to the revision/enhancement of pay scales of the staff as referred by NBB were approved by the Government in accordance with the extant rules. Apart from it, ten Group 'D' employees of NBB possessing minimum qualification of tenth pass were placed in pay band PB-I (Rs.5,200-20,200/-) with the grade pay of Rs.1,800/- w.e.f. 01.01.2006. Similarly, 56 Group 'D' employees who did not possess requisite minimum qualification were placed in PB-I (Rs.5,200-20,200/-) with the grade pay of Rs.1,800/- w.e.f. 01.01.2006 consequent upon successful completion of the training programme undergone by them as prescribed in the rules.

Setting up of NCHER

†1759. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale behind setting up of the proposed National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER);

(b) whether the system of working of University Grants Commission (UGC), AICTE and NCTE is not satisfactory; and

(c) the scope of UGC, AICTE and NCTE after setting up of NCHER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The proposal for the establishment of an overarching body in higher education flows from the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission and the Committee to advise on the Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education (Yash Pal Committee). The recommendations have arisen from concerns on the fragmentation of knowledge over time by the creation of specialised councils to regulate various fields of knowledge.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fragmentation of knowledge is detrimental to the emergence of new knowledge at the frontiers of disciplines and has created boundaries impeding the development of knowledge. The other foundational principle on which institutions of higher learning needs to be restructured is that autonomy of such institutions is essential for the free pursuit of knowledge, which is required to be met by evolving new governance structures that promote autonomy in its various dimensions with accountability of such institutions. The establishment of a body with power, *inter alia*, to prescribe academic standards, norms of accreditation and mechanism for financing and governance of institutions, will enhance the endeavour to promote credible standards of higher education and research in the country. As recommended by the Yash Pal Committee, it has been projected that the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) are to be subsumed within the National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) on its establishment.

Shortage of faculty

1760. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of faculty members in the wake of mushrooming growth of educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the effect and implications of this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER) in higher education to 15% of the population in the age cohort group of 18-24 years by 2011-12. This requires a substantial increase in the number of institutions and consequently would require an adequate number of teachers for imparting education. Failure to put in redress the faculty shortage would hamper the achievement of the targets for increase in GER set out by Government. The Government has taken measures to attract talent into the academic profession by liberalizing pay and other incentives at levels higher than that provided to the All India Civil Services (Group 'A') at the entry stage. The age of superannuation has been increased to 65 years for persons engaged in teaching in higher education institutions. The Government has constituted a Task Force under Prof. Sanjay Dhande, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, to assess the existing faculty shortage and the requirement of quality faculty in technical, professional and University education considering the need to achieve the targeted GER in the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan and the Twelfth Plan and to suggest remedial policies and other measures to meet the estimated shortfall in quality faculty.

Funding of unworthy universities

1761. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) has been funding some universities found unworthy by his Ministry's expert panel;
- (b) if so, the facts and the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government/UGC proposes to review the norms for funding various universities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has been funding eligible institutions, including institutions deemed to be universities in the present Plan. Two of these institutions, funded by the UGC, have been found unfit to continue as such by the Review Committee, constituted by the Government to review the existing institutions deemed to be universities. However, the matter is currently sub judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Viplav Sharma vs. Union of India* [WP(C) No.142 of 2006].

- (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.
- (d) Does not arise.

Promotion of higher education for poor

1762. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that students belonging to poor, marginal and weaker sections of society are deprived of opportunity, accessibility and affordability of higher education; and
- (b) if so, whether Government is exploring ways and means such as scholarships, free hostel accommodation, loans at low interest, etc. for such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Central Sector Scheme has been approved by Government to provide interest subsidy for the period of moratorium on the educational loans taken by students from economically weaker sections with parental income upper limit of Rs.4.5 lakh per annum, from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association, for pursuing recognised professional/technical courses in India. The scheme is available on the Ministry's website www.education.nic.in.

Quality of education in rural areas

†1763. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the status of educational facilities being provided in rural areas of the country;
- (b) the details thereof; State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is aware that the quality of education in rural areas has been declining continuously;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government is considering any corrective measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) provides for a National System of Education, which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It also accords priority for improvement of the standard of education at all levels for children living in rural and urban areas.

The NPE recognizes that the rural areas, with poor infrastructure services, will not get the benefit of trained and educated youth, unless rural-urban disparities are reduced and determined measures are taken to promote diversification of employment opportunities. Pursuant to this, a large number of schemes/programmes are under various stages of implementation, which predominantly address the educational needs of rural areas including technical education. The schemes/programmes include Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-day Meal scheme (MDM), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, Mahila Samakhya and the scheme of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in rural areas specifically in order to provide quality education to rural children. There are other institutions such as Gandhigram Rural Institute and the National Council of Rural Institutes which address issues of reducing disparities in education.

As per an independent study commissioned by Government of India the number of out of school children has decreased from 1.35 crore in 2005 to 81 lakh in 2009.

The Saakshar Bharat scheme also focuses on women's literacy, especially in rural areas. 80% overall literacy is targeted by the end of the 11th Plan period. The States/UT Governments have been informed that under Saakshar Bharat 70 million non-literates are to be made literate, of which 60 million will be women.

Promotion of higher education

†1764. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is contemplating any action plan to promote higher education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that only 2.5 per cent students in the country are able to get higher education; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Eleventh Five Year Plan provides for several schemes for the promotion and strengthening of higher education. Schemes of increasing access include establishment of new Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States, new Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, National Institutes of Technology and Schools of Planning and Architecture, incentivizing States for establishment of new institutions by establishment of model degree colleges in districts where the GER is below the national level, and expansion of existing institutions. Similarly schemes for improving quality and standards of higher education have also been included in the Plan.

(c) and (d) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of persons enrolled in higher education as a percentage of the population in the age cohort group of 18-24 years is estimated to be 12.4%. The reasons for the low GER are manifold and include the lack of adequate number and spread of institutions for access and the correspondingly low percentage of children emerging after completing secondary education.

Requirement of teachers for Right to Education Act

†1765. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that large scale inadequacy in the number of teachers in the country can prove Right to Education Act to be meaningless;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reason therefor; and
- (d) the provision made for student teacher ratio under Right to Education Act and the present ratio thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per estimates prepared by the National University of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), approximately, 5.1 lakh additional teachers will be required to ensure the pupil teacher ratio prescribed under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, Act, 2009. State Governments have also been asked to undertake redeployment of existing teachers to address the issue of urban-rural imbalance in teacher availability. The provision made for student teacher ratio under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, Act, 2009 is as follows:-

Pupil Teacher Ratio

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| (a) For first class to fifth class | Admitted children up to sixty: | Two teachers |
| | Between sixty-one to ninety: | Three teachers |
| | Between Ninety-one to one hundred and twenty: | Four teachers |
| | Between one hundred and twenty-one to two hundred: | Five teachers |
| | Above one hundred and fifty children: | Five teachers plus one Head-teacher |
| | Above two hundred children: | Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty |
-
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| (b) For sixth class to eight class | (1) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for- | |
| | (i) Science and Mathematics | |
| | (ii) Social Studies | |
| | (iii) Languages | |
| | (2) At least one teacher for every thirty-five children. | |
| | (3) Where admission of children is above one hundred:- | |
| | (i) a full time head-teacher | |
| | (ii) part time instructors for- | |
| | (a) Art Education | |
| | (b) Health and Physical Education | |
| | (c) Work Education. | |

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provide for minimum of 2 teachers at primary level and a teacher for every section/class at upper primary level. In addition, it provides for additional teachers to maintain the pupil teacher ratio of 40:1.

Endangered Indian Languages

1766. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Institute of Indian Languages was constituted in 1969 with the sold objective of developing and protecting Indian languages;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a recently released UNESCO's Atlas of World Languages in Danger has identified nearly 200 Indian languages under various categories of extinction;
- (c) if so, the details of the languages identified particularly from Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the efforts the Central Institute of Indian Languages, NGOs and Government are making to protect the endangered Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore was set up in 1969 to coordinate the development of Indian languages, to bring about essential unity of Indian languages through scientific study and inter-linguistic research and to promote the mutual enrichment of the languages and thus contribute towards emotional integration of the people of India.

(b) UNESCO's Atlas of World Languages in Danger (2009) has listed 196 Indian languages under various categories of endangerment. However, all these languages listed in the UNESCO's Atlas are not recognized as languages in the Census of India Report, 2001.

(c) and (d) In the UNESCO's Atlas of World Languages in Danger, the languages which pertain to the State of Andhra Pradesh are Gutob, Gondi, Irula, Kolami, Konda, Korwa, Kui, Kurru, Kuruba, Kuvi and Naiki. CIIL, Mysore under MHRD, Government of India has documented/digitally recorded many of these languages. Moreover, it has implemented various programmes on data collection, description, documentation and material production in a number of these languages in which NGOs are also involved. It has also produced dictionaries, grammars, primers etc. in some of these languages.

IGNOU and UNESCO agreement for education

1767. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) have signed an agreement for quality education and training;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the time by when the said agreement will be implemented and the extent to which students in the country will be benefited by the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), an Agreement of Co-operation (AOC) has been signed between IGNOU and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on 11.1.2010 with the objective to promote an integrated system of research, training, demonstration, knowledge, management and documentation activities in the field of Journalism & Media Studies, Science Education, Teacher Training and ICT-enhanced distance learning including providing scientific - technological and social- cultural support to pilot projects. The agreement has come into effect from the date of its signing i.e. 11.1.2010. The activities under this agreement are expected to benefit students & the academic community.

Unrecognized courses and institutions

1768. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign universities and private institutions are imparting professional, management, technical and academic education and awarding degrees to successful students;

(b) if so, whether Government has provided any 'at a glance information' anywhere so that students do not fall prey to those courses which are not recognized by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what the aspirants of higher education are expected to do?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has framed a regulation to regulate the entry of foreign institutions into the country. There are, however, some foreign institutions which are running professional courses and may even be imparting degrees without the approval of AICTE. Such institutions which do not have the approval of AICTE to conduct technical education programmes in the country are unapproved institutions. AICTE has placed a list of unapproved institutions running technical education programmes with foreign collaboration on its website www.aicte-india.org for the information of students & the general public.

Distance correspondence programme

†1769. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has laid down any norms for various universities to offer their franchisee in distance correspondence programme, particularly in technical courses in different cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof in respect of lecturers, resources such as laboratories, workshops, number of rooms, library, etc.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDEWARI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Inspection of Deemed Universities

†1770. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the universities that were declared as Deemed Universities were given this status after ten years of their establishment;

(b) whether this recognition was temporary; and

(c) if so, the time after which such universities were reinspected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (b) Under the extant University Grants Commission (UGC) guidelines, de novo higher education institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of UGC, are declared as institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' under the de novo category provisionally subject to confirmation after five years on the basis of performance report of the UGC Review Committee, done annually, for a five year period. However, in the case of institutions having been in existence for more than 10 years and declared as deemed to be universities, the expert committee constituted by the UGC reviews such institutions after the period specified in their respective Notifications.

Of the 130 institutions declared as deemed to be universities, 15 institutions have been declared under the de novo category, even though these institutions had not completed 10 years of existence at the time of application.

(c) It is gathered from the UGC that they are reviewing the functioning of institutions deemed to be universities and have completed the task in case of 121 such institutions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fee charged by private schools

1771. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the private schools are free to fix their fees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is no ceiling on fixation of fees; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Affiliation Bye-Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) inter-alia, prescribe the following:

i) "Fees charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution. Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/U.T. for schools of different categories. No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged/collected in the name of the school. In case of malpractices found, the Board may take drastic action leading to disaffiliation of the school."

ii) The unaided schools should consult parents through parents' representatives before revising the fees. The fee should not be revised during the mid session."

The "Guidelines for Affiliation" of Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) lay down the following:

"(a) The fees charged by the School should be commensurate with the facilities provided. The tuition fees and other charges may be charged on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis. Other fees may be levied in accordance with the requirements of the students.

(b) No school is allowed to charge capitation fees in any form or to accept donations for the purpose of admission of pupils".

Within the jurisdiction of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the Managing Committee of recognized schools can fix their fee. Under Section 17(3) of Delhi School Education Act, 1973, the following provisions have been made:

"(1) No aided school shall levy fee or collect any other charge or receive any other payment except those specified by the Director.

(2) Every aided school having different rates of fees or other charges or different funds shall obtain prior approval of the prescribed authority before levying such fees or collecting such charges or creating such funds.

(3) The manager of every recognised school, shall before the commencement of each academic session, file with the Director a full statement of the fees to be levied by such school during the ensuing academic session, and except with the prior approval of the Director, no such school shall charge, during that academic session, any fee in excess of the fee specified by its manager in the said statement."

The Directorate of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi monitors and regulates unreasonable hike of fee by schools.

India's rank in Education Development Index

1772. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to global monitoring report 2010 of the UNESCO, India has been ranked 105 among 128 nations on Education Development Index;

(b) whether the findings indicate that the enrolment ratio in primary education, both gross and net enrolment ratios, has improved in India over the years;

(c) whether in respect of three other components of the survey namely adult literacy, gender specific education for all and survival rate to grade V, India is found to be wanting; and

(d) whether only 66 per cent of the children enrolled in grade I survive to grade V with an effective drop out rate of 34 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) In the report under reference, the challenges referred to India include low levels of school retention, high adult illiteracy and marked gender disparities. However, the report uses three years old data, therefore, it does not reflect the present ground scenario of education in the country.

Opening of new universities in Madhya Pradesh

†1773. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities Government is planning to open in Madhya Pradesh under new scheme;

(b) the time by when they would be opened; and

(c) the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A new scheme has been proposed in the XIth Five Year Plan to incentivize State Governments for setting up of new institutions in higher education or for expansion of their existing institutions. Subject to approval of the competent authority, it has been proposed that the Scheme may have the following components:

- (i) Creation of new Universities by State Governments.
- (ii) Creation of new degree colleges.
- (iii) Expansion through increase in intake of new degree colleges.
- (iv) Creation of new engineering colleges in underserved areas.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to provide Central assistance to the State Governments to the extent of 1/3rd of capital cost for setting up of new universities and colleges or expansion of the existing institutions. The State Government would have to bear 2/3rd of the capital cost and the recurring expenditure for these institutions. For Special Category States, funding of capital cost will be shared equally between the Centre and States. The Scheme is yet to be finalized and no specific time-frame can be given at this stage.

Setting up of IIIT

1774. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal of Government to set up 20 new Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) during the Eleventh Plan period in PPP mode has been finalized;
- (b) if so, the modalities of the Central, State and private partners' contribution as well as locations of proposed 20 new IIITs; and
- (c) the time by when these IIITs would become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDEWARI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Establishment of Model Degree Colleges in Gujarat

1775. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2527 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11th December, 2009 and state:

- (a) whether the proposed scheme to establish Model Degree Colleges with Central-State funding in each of the identified higher educationally backward districts in the country including Gujarat has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the introduction of a new scheme to provide central assistance for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. During the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan, provision exists for establishing 200 model colleges in identified districts, with priority being given to special category states and districts having concentration of weaker sections and minorities as well as other districts in Schedule V and Schedule VI areas.

A list of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts is given in the statement (see below). An outlay of Rs.782 crores was made for the scheme in the XI Plan.

Statement

List of 374 identified Higher Educationally Backward Districts

1.	A&N Islands	East Kameng
	Andamans	Lohit
	Nicobars	Lower Subansiri
2.	Andhra Pr.	Tawang
	Adilabad	Tirap
	Anantapur	Upper Siang
	East Godavari	Upper Subansiri
	Kurnool	West Kameng
	Mahbubnagar	West Siang
	Medak	4. Assam
	Nizamabad	Bongaigaon
	Prakasam	Cachar
	Srikakulam	Darrang
	Vizianagarm	Dhubri
	West Godavari	Goalpara
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hailakandi
	Changlang	Karbi Anglong
	Dibang Valley	Karimganj

	Marigaon	Bilaspur
	Nagaon	Dantewada
	Sonitpur	Dhamtari
	Tinsukia	Durg
5.	Bihar	Janjgir - champa
	Araria	Jashpur
	Aurangabad	Kanker
	Banka	Kawardha
	Begusarai	Koriya
	Darbhanga	Mahasamund
	Gopalganj	Raigarh
	Jamui	Raipur
	Kaimur	Rajnandgaon
	Katihar	Surguja
	Khagaria	7. D & N Haveli
	Kishanganj	D & N Haveli
	Lakhisarai	8. Daman & Diu
	Madhepura	Daman
	Madhubani	Diu
	Nawada	9. Gujarat
	W. Champaran	Amreli
	E. Champaran	Banas Kantha
	Purnia	Bharuch
	Saharsa	Bhavnagar
	Samastipur	Dohad
	Sheohar	Jamnagar
	Sitamarhi	Junagad
	Siwan	Kachchh
	Supaul	Kheda
	Vaishali	Mahesana
6.	Chhattisgarh	Narmada
	Bastar	Panch Mahals

	Patan	Rajauri
	Porbandar	Udhampur
	Rajkot	13. Jharkhand
	Sabar Kantha	Chatra
	Surat	Deoghar
	Surendranagar	Dumka
	The Dangs	Garhwa
	Valsad	Giridih
10. Haryana		Godda
	Fatehabad	Gumla
	Gurgaon	Kodarma
	Jind	Pakaur
	Kaithal	Palamu
	Karnal	P. Singhbhum
	Panipat	Sahibganj
	Sirsa	14. Karnataka
11. Himachal Pradesh		Bagalkot
	Chamba	Bangalore Rural
	Kinnaur	Belgaum
	Lahul & Spiti	Bellary
	Sirmaur	Bijapur
12. J&K		Chamarajanagar
	Anantnag	Chikmangalur
	Badgam	Chitradurga
	Baramula	Dakshina Kannada
	Doda	Gadag
	Kargil	Hassan
	Kathua	Haveri
	Kupwara	Kodagu
	Leh	Kolar
	Punch	

	Koppal	Mandsaur
	Mandya	Morena
	Raichur	Narsimhapur
	Tumkur	Neemuch
	Udupi	Panna
	Uttara Kannada	Raisen
15. Kerala		Rajgarh
	Kasaragod	Ratlam
	Malappuram	Sagar
	Palakkad	Satna
	Wayanad	Sehore
16. Lakshdweep		Seoni
	Lakshadweep	Shahdol
17. Madhya Pradesh		Shajapur
	Balaghat	Sheopur
	Barwani	Shivpuri
	Betul	Sidhi
	Bhind	Tikamgarh
	Chhatarpur	Ujjain
	Chhindwara	Umaria
	Damoh	Vidisha
	Datia	West Nimar
	Dewas	18. Maharashtra
	Dhar	Buldana
	Dindori	Gadchiroli
	East Nimar	Hingoli
	Guna	Jalna
	Harda	Raigarh
	Jhabua	Ratnagiri
	Katni	Sindhudurg
	Mandla	

19. **Meghalaya**

East Garo Hills
Jaintia Hills
Ri Bhoi
South Garo Hills
West Khasi Hills

20. **Mizoram**

Chiamphai
Kolasib
Lawngtlai
Lunglei
Mamit
Saiha
Serchhip

21. **Nagaland**

Mon

22. **Orissa**

Anugul
Balangir
Bargarh
Baudh
Debagarh
Dhenkanal
Gajapati
Ganjam
Kalahandi
Kandhamal
Kendujhar
Koraput
Malkangiri
Nabarangapur

Nayagarh

Nuapada

Rayagada

Sonapur

23. **Pondicherry**

Yanam

24. **Punjab**

Amritsar

Bathinda

Faridkot

Fatehgarh Sahib

Firozpur

Gurdaspur

Kapurthala

Mansa

Moga

Muktsar

Nawanshahr

Patiala

Sangrur

25. **Rajasthan**

Ajmer

Alwar

Banswara

Baran

Barmer

Bharatpur

Bhilwara

Bikaner

Bundi

Chittaurgarh

	Churu	Erode
	Dausa	Kancheepuram
	Dhaulpur	Kanniyakumari
	Dungarpur	Karur
	Ganganagar	Madurai
	Hanumangarh	Nagapattinam
	Jaisalmer	Perambalur
	Jalor	Pudukkottai
	Jhalawar	Ramanathapuram
	Jhunjhunun	Salem
	Jodhpur	Sivaganga
	Karauli	Thanjavur
	Nagaur	The Nilgiris
	Pali	Theni
	Rajsamand	Thiruvallur
	Sawai Madhopur	Thiruvavur
	Sikar	Thoothukkudi
	Sirohi	Tirunelveli
	Tonk	Tiruvannamalai
	Udaipur	Vellore
26.	Sikkim	Viluppuram
	East	Virudhunagar
	North	28. Tripura
	South	North Tripura
	West	South Tripura
27.	Tamil Nadu	West Tripura
	Ariyalur	Dhalai
	Coimbatore	29. Uttar Pradesh
	Cuddalore	Bahraich
	Dharmapuri	Balrampur
	Dindigul	Banda

Barabanki
 Bareilly
 Basti
 Bijnor
 Budaun
 Bulandshahr
 Chitrakoot
 Etah
 Farrukhabad
 Fatehpur
 Gonda
 Hamirpur
 Hardoi
 Hathras
 Jyotiba P. Nagar
 Kannauj
 Kanpur Dehat
 Kaushambi
 Kheri
 Kushinagar
 Lalitpur
 Maharajganj
 Mahoba
 Mathura
 Moradabad
 Muzaffanagar
 Pilibhit
 Rae Bareli
 Rampur
 Saharanpur
 Sant Kabir Nagar

Shahjahanpur
 Shrawasti
 Siddharthnagar
 Sitapur
 Sonbhadra
 Sultanpur
 Unnao

30. **Uttaranchal**

Bageshwar
 Champawat

31. **West Bengal**

Bankura
 Bardhaman
 Birbhum
 Dakshin Dinajpur
 Darjiling
 Haora
 Hugli
 Jalpaiguri
 Koch Bihar
 Maldah
 Medinipur
 Murshidabad
 Nadia
 North
 24 Parganas
 Puruliya
 South 24 Parganas
 Uttar Dinajpur

Total Districts 374

Opening of primary schools

1776. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of primary schools that have been made operational since the passing of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill last year;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken or being taken by Government for effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act) enacted by the Parliament to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years was published in the Gazette of India on 27th August, 2009 for general information. However, the Central Government has appointed 1st day of April, 2010 as the date on which the RTE Act shall come into force. Therefore, the question regarding number of primary schools made operational as per the provisions of the RTE Act does not arise.

(c) The Government has taken several steps for effective implementation of the Act including the following:-

- (i) At the instance of the Government, the NUEPA has prepared estimates of capital and recurring expenditure required for implementation of the Act.
- (ii) The "Model" Rules under the Act have been circulated to the State Governments so that the same could be adopted/adapted by them while formulating the Rules under the RTE Act.
- (iii) Several consultations have been held with various stakeholders, including the State Governments regarding implementation of the Act.

Construction of school buildings under SSA in Himachal Pradesh

1777. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of schools are running in tents and in open ground in the country, particularly in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether Government has set up any target for construction of school buildings under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the year 2009-10;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the current status of the above target;

(e) whether the target for construction of school buildings under SSA is likely to be achieved within the stipulated time; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDEWARI): (a) to (f) In Himachal Pradesh there are no schools running in tents. At the national level less than 0.19% Government Schools do not have a building.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is an ongoing centrally sponsored programme for universalizing elementary education. It provides, inter-alia, for construction of school buildings and classrooms. Till 31st December 2009, construction of 1.64 lakh primary schools, 98,820 upper primary schools and 11.05 lakh additional classrooms have been sanctioned. The percentage of completed and in progress works against these targets is 91.5%, 93.4% and 93.5% for primary schools, upper primary schools and additional classrooms respectively.

The State-wise details are given in the statement.

Statement

Progress of primary schools, upper primary schools and additional classrooms completed and in progress against cumulative targets

S.No.	State	Primary School		Upper Primary School		Additional Classrooms	
		Target	% achievement	Target	% achievement	Target	% achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	7283	100.00	1943	99.74	47224	89.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1115	100.00	617	100.00	3129	99.14
3	Assam	7483	79.67	1170	100.00	44038	100.00
4	Bihar	17466	67.97	544	97.79	139326	94.99
5	Chhattisgarh	10051	96.60	8516	96.81	37087	90.26
6	Goa	0	NA	0	NA	227	77.97
7	Gujarat	835	95.45	0	0.00	20510	98.22
8	Haryana	902	93.24	1151	95.74	18011	93.45
9	Himachal Pradesh	40	0.00	0	NA	9895	98.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8676	92.34	1119	100.00	10238	53.94
11	Jharkhand	18284	95.09	9093	92.63	43066	89.72
12	Karnataka	3604	91.20	0	NA	41929	94.64
13	Kerala	511	77.69	12	0.00	6944	100.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	25773	99.11	17007	98.69	84693	91.04
15	Maharashtra	12252	92.26	4359	98.42	46986	96.42
16	Manipur	396	100.00	61	100.00	1568	10.40
17	Meghalaya	1703	100.00	1261	52.74	5142	50.64
18	Mizoram	600	100.00	546	100.00	1206	71.97
19	Nagaland	91	100.00	80	100.00	4267	107.97
20	Orissa	9126	71.03	6762	115.19	42040	86.51
21	Punjab	614	82.90	724	51.80	18577	95.48
22	Rajasthan	5216	100.00	3124	100.00	72779	99.11
23	Sikkim	52	111.54	3	0.00	501	68.06
24	Tamil Nadu	2340	100.00	5475	76.69	27992	99.87
25	Tripura	1264	91.93	449	90.42	1964	87.93
26	Uttar Pradesh	21463	99.38	28617	99.42	233527	99.94
27	Uttarakhand	2459	83.61	2103	73.61	7341	78.46
28	West Bengal	4484	89.52	4076	19.33	132927	84.68
29	Andaman Nicobar	4	25.00	0	NA	153	77.12
30	Chandigarh	14	100.00	0	NA	220	100.00
31	Dadra Nagar Haveli	61	95.08	0	NA	373	80.70
32	Daman Diu	8	100.00	4	100.00	75	100.00
33	Delhi	10	100.00	0	NA	1399	100.00
34	Lakshadweep	5	60.00	2	100.00	19	94.74
35	Pondicherry	10	100.00	2	0.00	448	53.13
TOTAL SSA		164195	91.53	98820	93.42	1105821	93.48

Learning level of children attending primary schools

1778. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of children studying in standard V of Government schools cannot read a standard II text book, as stated in the Annual Status of Education Report 2009;

(b) whether there is any specific programme targeted to assess the learning levels of children attending primary schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that children attending primary schools learn basic literacy and numeracy skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) is brought out annually by Pratham — a Non Governmental Organisation. This organisation has conducted five annual sample survey of children in 6-14 years, studying in Government as well as private schools in rural areas. The key highlights of ASER 2009, interalia, are as follows:

- 96% of children in the 6-14 age group in rural India are enrolled in schools and the overall percentage of out of school children has dropped from 4.3% in 2008 to 4% in 2009.
- Learning levels are improving in standard I. 68.8% children can recognize letters and 69.3% children can recognize numbers.
- The percentage of children in Standard V who can read at Standard II level is 52.8%, In States such as Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka there has been an improvement of more than 10 percentage points between 2006 and 2009 in the percentage of children who can read at this level.

The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted two rounds of National Learner Achievement Surveys for classes III, V and VII/VIII. As per NCERT survey class V students have shown improvement between the 1st and 2nd rounds as follows:

Rounds	Class V	
	I (2001-02)	II (2005-06)
No. of States covered	30	33
Mean Achievement - Language	58.87	60.3
Mean Achievement - Maths	46.51	48.46
Mean Achievement - Environmental Science	50.3	52.19

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan several activities have been undertaken to improve the quality of elementary education. This includes recruitment of 10.22 lakh additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, periodic in-service training of teachers, free distribution of text books to eligible students, regular academic support to primary and upper primary schools through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres and support for learning enhancement programme.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

1779. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for secondary school education and details thereof;
- (b) the allocation and expenditure on the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for last year; and
- (c) the initiatives and schemes undertaken as part of RMSA to increase enrolment and completion of secondary school education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per "Statistics of School Education 2006-07", published by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2009, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at all India level as on 30.9.2006 for secondary classes (IX-X) was 53.27% and that for senior secondary classes (XI-XII) was 28.96%. State wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The budget provision for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in 2008-09 was Rs. 2185.00 crore. However the scheme was launched in March, 2009 and hence no expenditure was incurred during 2008-09.

(c) RMSA, inter-alia, envisages setting up of new secondary schools and strengthening of existing Government secondary schools to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The target for the 11th Plan period is to set up about 11000 new schools and strengthening of about 44000 existing secondary schools. So far proposals for setting up of more than 2400 new schools and strengthening of more than 6000 existing schools have been appraised.

Statement

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of all categories of students (2006-07)

S.No.	State/UTs	GER for classes IX-X		GER for Classes XI-XII			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.33	56.97	58.70	45.96	35.30	40.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65.83	57.87	62.02	35.45	25.47	30.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	52.84	44.13	48.61	17.37	11.16	14.38
4	Bihar	30.60	17.44	24.42	13.13	8.94	11.19
5	Chhattishgarh	49.38	39.00	44.29	27.55	18.28	23.04
6	Goa	75.56	73.99	74.77	39.67	40.55	40.10
7	Gujarat	60.94	47.60	54.69	30.69	24.42	27.75
8	Haryana	55.41	57.46	56.35	37.78	33.06	35.62
9	Himachal Pradesh	97.16	94.86	96.06	68.01	55.69	62.06
10	Jammu & Kashmir	47.45	38.57	43.15	29.56	25.25	27.47
11	Jharkhand	30.35	21.45	26.07	4.07	2.84	3.48
12	Karnataka	67.30	64.07	65.73	39.45	36.66	38.10
13	Kerala	92.76	93.11	92.93	47.22	56.54	51.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	63.17	41.57	52.95	36.59	24.69	31.02
15	Maharashtra	70.37	68.65	69.56	45.46	37.60	41.75
16	Manipur	76.40	76.50	76.45	27.27	21.69	24.50
17	Meghalaya	48.65	52.65	50.62	27.95	25.80	26.89
18	Mizoram	66.90	69.54	68.19	26.51	24.63	25.57
19	Nagaland	29.68	32.78	31.14	17.22	15.94	16.61
20	Orissa	56.40	48.94	52.74	34.34	26.63	30.56
21	Punjab	49.86	47.86	48.95	32.34	29.53	31.06
22	Rajasthan	60.93	34.74	48.61	28.56	15.10	22.26
23	Sikkim	41.46	43.90	42.67	24.73	24.58	24.65
24	Tamil Nadu	86.97	86.46	86.72	45.31	52.05	48.59
25	Tripura	60.60	56.51	58.61	27.10	19.63	23.51
26	Uttar Pradesh	59.37	36.28	48.60	24.25	19.38	22.00
27	Uttarakhand	86.21	73.92	80.33	42.91	42.09	42.52
28	West Bengal	48.96	39.86	44.55	27.99	20.23	24.25
29	A&N Islands	89.95	89.45	89.71	26.84	30.65	28.65
30	Chandigarh	64.32	69.93	66.80	48.34	50.55	49.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	D & N Haveli	61.10	43.67	52.81	28.19	16.34	22.58
32	Daman & Diu	85.11	87.51	86.25	57.35	51.22	54.45
33	Delhi	65.20	67.24	66.14	46.03	47.09	46.52
34	Lakshadweep	51.52	50.94	51.24	33.02	45.11	38.20
35	Puducherry	102.75	107.86	105.18	54.62	45.62	45.62
	INDIA	58.57	47.44	53.27	31.53	26.09	28.96

Sanskrit Vidyapeeth/Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya

1780. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in Sanskrit Vidyapeeth/Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya who have completed 15 years of service have been given higher grade/ promotion as per the recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has formulated any transfer policy for the employees working in the aforesaid institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government providing that Chairman of the Managing Committee of the aforesaid institutions cannot held their post for more than two terms; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The revised pay grades/scales recommended by the Sixth Pay Commission have been made applicable to the non-teaching staff of two Sanskrit Vidyapeeths (Deemed Sanskrit Universities) viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi. Teaching staff of these Vidyapeeths and Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas are covered under UGC Pay Scales. Non teaching staff of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas are not covered by the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations and are given pay-scales applicable for equivalent posts in state government of respective state in which the ASM is located.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As per para 8 of the Scheme for Financial Assistance to Institutions Recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodh Sansthans, the term of the nominated Chairman/Member shall be three years but a Member, including Chairman, can be nominated for a second term also. There is no provision in the Scheme of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthan for nomination of Chairman/member for a third term.

Closed MSMEs

1781. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of micro, small and medium enterprises that have been closed down in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government plans to revive these closed enterprises; and

(c) whether Government has made any financial package for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per the Quick Results of Fourth All India Census of registered micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) with the reference year of 2006-07, State-wise details of number of enterprises closed in the country is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans, for the rehabilitation of sick MSE is provided by the primary lending institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. For this purpose, the RBI has issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness in MSE at an early stage and taking remedial measures and for rehabilitation of sick MSEs identified as potentially viable. RBI has also issued guidelines on 8th September 2005 on debt restructuring mechanism for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) based on the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises" announced by the Central Government on 10th August 2005. These guidelines relate, inter alia, to viability criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for working out the restructuring package and its implementation. Further, the RBI has advised all scheduled commercial banks on May 4, 2009 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 the MSE sector.

Statement

State-wise distribution of closed MSMEs as on 31.03.2007

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of enterprises closed down as on 31.03.2007
1	2	3
01	Jammu & Kashmir	2313
02	Himachal Pradesh	3883
03	Punjab	22072
04	Chandigarh	513
05	Uttarakhand	7485
06	Haryana	10655
07	Delhi	408
08	Rajasthan	15950
09	Uttar Pradesh	75659
10	Bihar	15136
11	Sikkim	86
12	Arunachal Pradesh	167
13	Nagaland	2256
14	Manipur	929
15	Mizoram	657
16	Tripura	412
17	Meghalaya	665
18	Assam	5919
19	West Bengal	8881
20	Jharkhand	4577
21	Orissa	5310
22	Chhattisgarh	15088
23	Madhya Pradesh	35082
24	Gujarat	33228
25	Daman & Diu	789
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1309
27	Maharashtra	37525

1	2	3
28	Andhra Pradesh	13370
29	Karnataka	42315
30	Goa	3224
31	Lakshadweep	25
J1	Kerala	34418
33	Tamil Nadu	79778
34	Puducherry	621
35	Andman & Nicobar Islands	241
	ALL INDIA	480946

Agreement between NSIC and Malawi

1782. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Small Industries Corporation and Malawi have signed any agreement for development of small scale industries in both the countries;
- (b) if so, the details of the salient features of the said agreement;
- (c) the time by when the said agreement would be implemented; and
- (d) the extent to which both the countries would be benefited by the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), a public sector enterprise under the administrative control of this Ministry, has signed an agreement with One Village One Product (OVOP) Board of Malawi, an organisation of Government of Malawi for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) of the two countries. Based on this agreement, NSIC would assist OVOP in the development of small enterprises in Malawi on mutually agreed commercial terms. The details of the activities to be undertaken are as under:

- i) Carry out industrial potential survey and feasibility study for the development of small enterprises in Malawi;
- ii) Carry out entrepreneurship development programmes and incubators for capacity building of Malawian entrepreneurs;
- iii) Facilitate enterprise-to-enterprise contact, technology transfer to Malawian enterprises and the promotion of Indian technology;

- iv) Exchange of business delegations between the two countries for sustainable bilateral trade and commercial relations; and
- v) Participate in each other's trade fairs, etc.

(c) and (d) The Agreement has come into force from the date of signing of the Agreement i.e. 8th January, 2010 and shall continue to remain in force unless terminated by either signatory by giving a three months advance notice to other. The implementation of this Agreement would benefit the MSMEs of both the countries in exploring new areas of technology infusion/upgradation, facilitating joint ventures, improving market of MSMEs products, foreign collaborations, etc.

Schemes under Rural Employment Generation Programme

†1783. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes being implemented under the Rural Employment Generation Programme in the country along with brief details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of the allocation made for these schemes during the last three years and the expenditures incurred. State-wise; and

(c) the number of persons benefiting from these schemes in rural areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a new credit-linked subsidy scheme is implemented by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) both in rural as well as urban areas. The scheme was approved in August 2008. Under PMEGP, entrepreneurs can establish new 'micro enterprises' with margin money subsidy provided as under:

Categories of beneficiaries	Beneficiary's Contribution (of project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)	
Area (location of project/unit)		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special Category (including SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.)	05%	25%	35%

PMEGP is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as the nodal agency at the national level. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is being implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of banks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prior to the introduction of PMEGP in 2008-09, the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), through KVIC, had been implementing a Central Sector credit-linked subsidy programme, called the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008, in the rural areas and small towns with population up to 20000. Under REGP, eligible entrepreneurs were assisted in establishing village industries, by availing of loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, cooperative banks, etc., and also margin money assistance (subsidy) from the KVIC, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. PMEGP has replaced REGP w.e.f. 2008-09 and has an outlay of Rs. 4735 crore (Rs. 4485 crore towards margin money and Rs. 250 crore towards backward forward linkages), with a target of creating 36.14 lakh jobs in 4 years.

(b) REGP was a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme were used to be released to the KVIC which, in turn, released the funds (towards margin money assistance) to the banks against the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT). The State/UT-wise details of margin money utilised under REGP / PMEGP during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, are given in the statement-I (see below).

(c) The State/UT - wise number of persons, estimated to have benefited from REGP during 2006-06 & 2007-08, and PMEGP during 2008-09 are given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money utilized under the REGP during 2006-07 & 2007-08 and under PMEGP during 2008-09

(Rs. Lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	Amount Utilized under REGPAmount Utilized		
		2006-07	2007-08	under PMEGP 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chandigarh	3.47	12.30	9.74
2	Delhi	18.37	13.23	0.70
3	Haryana	1749.31	2949.39	1190.28
4	Himachal Pradesh	1165.42	1799.85	392.77
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1565.20	1753.83	898.00
6	Punjab	1826.00	3273.35	951.00

1	2	3	4	5
7	Rajasthan	2106.77	3871.78	1503.58
8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.15	34.84	29.53
9	Bihar	715.67	1163.37	4201.22
10	Jharkhand	357.92	461.04	958.00
11	Orissa	1055.54	1456.41	2419.53
12	West Bengal	2396.03	6367.70	5135.37
13	Arunachal Pradesh	144.45	325.67	88.45
14	Assam	1717.35	2887.94	890.20
15	Manipur	128.99	82.39	0.00
16	Meghalaya	255.06	512.55	0.00
17	Mizoram	1043.60	1125.97	0.00
18	Nagaland	192.13	471.18	9.62
19	Sikkim	151.47	681.83	22.45
20	Tripura	278.41	273.58	32.02
21	Andhra Pradesh	3674.06	5456.10	2582.54
22	Karnataka	2424.27	3315.64	2510.48
23	Kerala	1567.36	2358.49	671.33
24	Lakshadweep	0.00	7.78	0.00
25	Puducherry	42.76	132.25	19.40
26	Tamil Nadu	1438.04	3163.38	2328.54
27	Goa	95.25	112.73	2.10
28	Gujarat	756.10	1075.28	659.33
29	Maharashtra	1837.03	2770.70	2455.61
30	Chhattisgarh	1215.03	1788.20	1318.62
31	Madhya Pradesh	1531.38	2291.58	1143.48
32	Uttarakhand	601.44	1074.43	456.52
33	Uttar Pradesh	2903.32	4994.83	7984.31
GRAND TOTAL		34979.35	58059.59	40864.72

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of persons estimated to have benefited through employment generated under REGP during 2006-07 & 2007-08, and PMEGP during 2008-09

Sl. No.	States /UTs.	Estimated Employment generated (number of persons)		
		Under REGP	Under PMEGP	
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	50	199	160
2.	Delhi	267	215	10
3.	Haryana	28339	45185	4840
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17102	26848	3090
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	23274	43865	6800
6.	Punjab	35604	37412	2660
7.	Rajasthan	44168	94468	5400
8.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	323	273	400
9.	Bihar	12334	20057	58730
10.	Jharkhand	7289	9064	4980
11.	Orissa	16311	21857	16540
12.	West Bengal	42834	120126	40020
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	2106	1783	1140
14.	Assam	30912	48303	12280
15.	Manipur	1881	1105	0
16.	Meghalaya	2174	3509	. 0
17.	Mizoram	16455	17299	0
18.	Nagaland	3358	6910	50
19.	Sikkim	2208	2260	100
20.	Tripura	5851	14178	250
21.	Andhra Pradesh	59750	98449	8650
22.	Karnataka	42420	58855	12200
23.	Kerala	30144	48668	3650

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Lakshadweep	0	36	0
25.	Puducherry	854	2099	480
26.	Tamilnadu	25216	54634	11970
27.	Goa	1389	809	10
28.	Gujarat	13520	19271	2660
29.	Maharashtra	27182	33266	16920
30.	Chhattisgarh	17719	25933	5840
31.	Madhya Pradesh	22332	42793	4160
32.	Uttarakhand	10962	19270	3840
33.	Uttar Pradesh	51123	56652	27240
TOTAL		595451	975651	255070

Development of multi model logistic parks

1784. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether her Ministry would consider to sanction funds for development of multi model logistic parks and container freight stations at Rourkela, Kalinga Nagar, Choudwar, Angul and Jharsuguda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): No, Sir. No fund has been allocated for development of multi modal logistic parks and container freight stations at Rourkela, Kalinga Nagar, Choudwar, Angul and Jharsuguda.

However, Container Corporation of India (CONCOR), a public sector undertaking under Ministry of Railways has plans to establish multi modal logistic park at Jharsuguda and a Domestic Container Terminal is under construction by CONCOR at Rourkela.

Incident of suicide in Jalgaon

†1785. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 2nd January, 2010 a person in Jalgaon, climbed over a petrol wagon of a goods train and caught a high tension line which caused his death;

(b) whether such incident could have led to a fire in the petrol wagon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government has got an investigation done in this incident and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (c) On 2.1.2010 at about 12.05 hrs., a goods train No. AXN/BPTN Kerosene oil rake was placed on PF No. 4 of Jalgaon Station. A boy climbed on the top of the oil tanks of the said load, came in contact with Over Head High Tension Wire and got electrocuted. Generally, such incidents would not lead to fire.

Government Railway Police/Jalgaon has registered a case vide AD No. 01/2010 under section 174 Cr.PC.

(d) Following steps are being taken to check the recurrence of such incidents:-

(i) All the Railway Officers and staff working at stations and in trains are sensitized to check the persons climbing on the roof of wagons/coaches/locos in electrified territories.

(ii) To avert such incidents, watch is being kept at such rakes in the yards in co-ordination with the operating staff.

(iii) Action under section 156 of the Railways Act is being taken against persons travelling on roof of trains.

(iv) Warning Boards cautioning people against climbing and touching Over Head Equipment wire are displayed at sensitive places.

(v) Public is educated through Public Address System at stations not to travel/climb on roof of trains due to threats of Live Over Head Wire.

Kalyan-Malshej-Ahmednagar-Beed railway lines

1786. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malshej Railways Action Committee has been consistently demanding for construction of Kalyan-Malshej-Ahmednagar-Beed railway lines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of Maharashtra has accepted the proposal to bear 50 per cent cost of the construction of these lines;

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) by when these two lines are going to be constructed and operationalised for the benefit of the local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (d)
There have been various demands for construction of Kalyan-Ahmednagar and Ahmednagar-Beed Railway lines.

Kalyan-Ahmednagar new line is not sanctioned. However, an updating survey has been taken up.

Government of Maharashtra has recently agreed to bear 50% cost of construction of Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vajinath rail line which is already sanctioned. Land acquisition has been taken up. The target date of completion is not fixed.

Blasts in trains and railway premises

1787. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of blasts in trains and railway premises and the number of deaths due to such blasts during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is considering to enhance security system at par with airport to prevent such incidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a)
Number of cases of bomb blast reported in trains and Railway premises and the number of persons killed during the year 2007, 2008 and 2009 is as under:-

Years	In Trains		In railway premises	
	No. of cases of blast	No. of persons killed	No. of cases of blast	No. of persons killed
2007	3	73	35	2
2008	2	02	19	8
2009	1	0	37	7

(b) and (c) Policing on Railways is the duty of the State Police which they discharge through Government Railway Police. Railways bear 50% cost of expenditure on the Government Railway Police. However, Railway is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in controlling crime on the Railways by deploying Railway Protection Force (RPF). However, following measures have also been taken by Railways:-

1. Integrated Security scheme consisting of CCTV Surveillance system, access control system, personal and baggage screening system and Bomb detection & disposal system has been finalized and the same is under implementation at 202 sensitive stations over Indian Railways.

2. Under modernization scheme, security gadgets are being procured and the weaponry is being upgraded for enhancing the striking capability of RPF.
3. Dog Squads in Divisions and Zones are being augmented.
4. Commando Training is being imparted to selected RPF staff.
5. Steps have been taken to enhance the quality and content of the training of RPF.

Unmanned railway crossings

1788. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of persons killed due to rail accidents on unmanned railway crossings in the past three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide mechanical or computerized system at all the unmanned railway crossings to prevent such accidents; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) The number of persons who lost their lives and suffered injuries involving Train and Road users at unmanned level crossings during the last three years, is as under:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Deaths	146	148	129
Injuries	156	144	142

(c) and (d) Train Actuated Warning Device (TAWD) to warn the road users at unmanned level crossings are being tried but the trials are being hampered due to theft and vandalism of the equipment.

Incidents of teasing and molestation in moving trains

1789. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of teasing and molestation of women passengers in moving trains are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise; and
- (c) the action Government has taken to prevent such cases in moving trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) There is an increase in the incidents of eve-teasing and molestation of women passengers in running trains. 97 incidents were reported in the year 2009 in comparison to 61 incidents in 2008.

(c) Maintenance of law and order is a State subject and powers to investigate in IPC crimes are vested with Police.

However, Railway is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in controlling crime on the Railways by deploying Railway Protection Force staff to escort important trains in addition to trains escorted by Government Railway Police (GRP). Following steps are proposed/taken by the Railways to improve security of women passengers in Railways:-

1. About 2200 important trains are being escorted by Government Railway Police and about 1275 trains are being escorted by Railway Protection Force on daily basis for providing security of passengers in vulnerable sections.
2. The train escorting parties are being briefed to pay extra attention towards the security of women passengers.
3. Regular drives are conducted by RPF against male passengers traveling in ladies compartments, anti-social elements creating nuisance in Railways and the offenders are prosecuted under the provision of the Railways Act.
4. Ladies compartments of suburban trains in affected sections are escorted by GRP / RPF.
5. Special trains exclusively for lady commuters have been introduced in Metro cities.
6. 10% reservation for women has been made in the recruitment of all ranks of Railway Protection Force to ensure better service to lady passengers.
7. 12 companies of women RPF personnel are proposed for improving security of women passengers.
8. One Manila Battalion is proposed to provide better security to women passengers.
9. Regular coordination meetings are held with GRP and State Police at all levels to prevent such incidents. A coordination meeting with the State Home Secretaries, officials of Ministry of Home Affairs, Intelligence Bureau and Railways was held on 20.01.2010 at Rail Bhavan to improve security in Railways.

Rail projects in Assam

1790. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when her Ministry proposes to complete the construction of rail-cum-road bogee bill bridge over river Brahmaputra which is a national project;

(b) the present position of the construction of the said bridge;

(c) by when the proposed conversion to broad gauge of Rangia Morkok Cheleng railway route under N.F. Railway would be completed; and

(d) whether her Ministry would consider to convert one of the current railway service between Guwahati and Hawrah into a super fast train to facilitate the North Eastern people to reach Kolkata for their day-to-day activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) On Bogibeel bridge, South Bank line from Moranhat to Chalkhowa (44 km) has been completed. Main bridge substructure and guide bunds have been taken up. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2014.

(c) Gauge conversion of Rangia-Murkongselek is targeted for completion by March, 2013.

(d) At present, there are six pairs of superfast trains running between Guwahati and Howrah. There is no proposal to speed up other Express trains, on Guwahati-Howrah sector.

Contracts for flood plazas

†1791. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts for food plazas (Fast Food Units), pantry cars in mail and express trains, Auto-Vending Machines (A.V.M) and running stalls in Indian Railways have been given by I.R.C.T.C. during the past five years;

(b) if so, the names of companies which have got the contracts;

(c) whether it is a fact that some companies which have got the said contracts have not paid licence fees; and

(d) if so, the details of outstanding amount, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of logistic parks

1792. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has any proposal to set up 20 logistics parks across the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the locations identified for the same particularly in Rajkot, Mehsana, Surat, Bharuch and Ahmedabad;

(c) the time by when the logistics parks are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) has been permitted to develop logistic parks at four locations namely Rewari, Kanpur, Navi Mumbai and Ahmedabad subject to viability. However, the locations have not been finalised.

(c) and (d) Development of a logistics parks necessarily require a large area of land, involvement and commitment on the part of State Government and a large number of private participants. Hence no definite time-frame can be indicated at this stage.

Computerized railway reservation centres

1793. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the representations received for opening of computerized railway reservation centres during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the reaction of the Railways thereto; and

(c) the names of such stations which have been provided with computerised reservation centre during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) 1065 representations were received during the last three years for opening computerized reservation centres.

Year	Request Received
2006-07	54
2007-08	259
2008-09	213
2009-10	539

(b) Sanction has been given for opening of computerized reservation office at 843 locations.

(c) Details are given in the statement.

Statement-I

Computerized Railway Reservation Centres

Year	Commissioned
2006-07	93
2007-08	273
2008-09	210
2009-10	267

(State-wise list is not being maintained.)

List of PRS Commissioned during 01/04/2006 and 5/03/2010

S.No.	Location	Rly.	Date of Commission
1	2	3	4
1	Barajamda	SER	6/4/2006
2	Seraikela	SER	13/4/2006
3	Rajpipla	WR	15/4/2006
4	Mandi Govindgarh	NR	19/4/2006
5	Dornakal	SCR	24/4/2006
6	Annavaram	SCR	26/4/2006
7	Vikarabad	SCR	28/4/2006
8	Bandikui	NWR	1/5/2006
9	Latehar	ECR	2/5/2006
10	Gooty	SCR	4/5/2006
11	Dhone	SCR	4/5/2006
12	Howbagh	SECR	7/5/2006
13	Shaktinagar	ECR	8/5/2006
14	Kuvempunagar	SWR	18/5/2006
15	Mallroad Shimla	NR	8/6/2006
16	Banaras Hindu University	NR	13/6/2006
17	Jogbani	NFR	30/7/2006
18	Tawang	NFR	4/8/2006
19	Karailkal	SR	6/8/2006

1	2	3	4
20	Bharwari	NCR	15/8/2006
21	Binnaguri (DEF)	NFR	26/8/2006
22	Lingampalli	SCR	30/8/2006
23	Mahaboobabad	SCR	31/8/2006
24	Rajampet	SCR	15/9/2006
25	Mohali Railway Station	NR	27/9/2006
26	Keonjhar	ECOR	1/10/2006
27	Kulithurai	SR	13/10/2006
28	Tehri Garhwal	NR	2/11/2006
29	Lahaul Spiti Keylong	NR	3/11/2006
30	Hazaribagh Road	ECR	4/11/2006
31	Reasi (DEF)	NR	6/11/2006
32	Mahuva	WR	8/11/2006
33	Bellampalli	SCR	15/11/2006
34	Uttarkashi	NR	24/11/2006
35	Anjer	WR	26/11/2006
36	Ghanapur	SCR	30/11/2006
37	Karnataka Legislators Home	SWR	15/12/2006
38	Garhwa Road	ECR	18/12/2006
39	Anaparthi	SCR	21/12/2006
40	Dwarapudi	SCR	21/12/2006
41	Elamanchili	SCR	21/12/2006
42	Pithapuram	SCR	21/12/2006
43	Singarayakonda	SCR	22/12/2006
44	Tadipatri	SCR	24/12/2006
45	Koduru	SCR	25/12/2006
46	Nadikude	SCR	27/12/2006
47	Piduguralla	SCR	27/12/2006
48	Giddalur	SCR	28/12/2006
49	Markapur Road	SCR	28/12/2006

1	2	3	4
50	Baraut	NR	28/12/2006
51	Markapur Road	SCR	28/12/2006
52	Mudkhed	SCR	30/12/2006
53	Mantralayam Road	SCR	31/12/2006
54	Sattenpalli	SCR	8/1/2007
55	Morappur	SR	10/1/2007
56	Hari Nagar	ECR	12/1/2007
57	Bagha	ECR	12/1/2007
58	Nagarsol	SCR	17/1/2007
59	Chittaranjan	ER	18/1/2007
60	Gohana	NR	18/1/2007
61	Parvathipuram	ECOR	19/1/2007
62	Boudh	ECOR	21/1/2007
63	IIT/Delhi	NR	1/2/2007
64	Mandi Dabwali	NWR	8/2/2007
65	Tamkhui Road	NER	10/2/2007
66	Collectorate Compound Chhapra	NER	10/2/2007
67	Multai	CR	10/2/2007
68	Kanker	SECR	12/2/2007
69	Basni	NWR	13/2/2007
70	Parasia	CR	14/2/2007
71	Getore Jagatpura	NWR	16/2/2007
72	Titwala	CR	17/2/2007
73	Jangipur	ER	18/2/2007
74	Dhuliyan Ganga	ER	18/2/2007
75	Ceeri/Pilani	NWR	20/2/2007
76	Narkhed	CR	20/2/2007
77	Kaptainganj	NER	20/2/2007
78	Lalgola	ER	26/2/2007
79	Attari Railwaystation	NR	26/2/2007

1	2	3	4
80	Roing	NFR	28/2/2007
81	Adilabad	SCR	8/3/2007
82	Dholi	ECR	15/3/2007
83	Gyalshing	NFR	15/3/2007
84	Mangan	NFR	15/3/2007
85	Singtam	NFR	15/3/2007
86	Naliya	WR	17/3/2007
87	Thanabihpur	ECR	20/3/2007
88	Nabarangapur	ECOR	23/3/2007
89	Nagrota	NR	26/3/2007
90	Machilipatnam	SCR	26/3/2007
91	Kulti	ER	28/3/2007
92	Guskara	ER	28/3/2007
93	Puthur	SR	31/3/2007
94	Cris Office/Dsj Station	NR	1/4/2007
95	Vijayanagar	WR	19/4/2007
96	Nepanagar	CR	27/4/2007
97	Khamangaon	CR	28/4/2007
98	Jangaon	SCR	28/4/2007
99	Khagraghat	ER	5/5/2007
100	Wankaner	WR	12/5/2007
101	Phaphund	NCR	14/5/2007
102	Indian Railway Institute of Transport Management	NR	19/5/2007
103	Debagarh	ECOR	22/5/2007
104	Nayagarh	ECOR	25/5/2007
105	Phulbani	ECOR	29/5/2007
106	Tiruvanmiyur Railway Stn	SR	7/7/2007
107	Bhilai Power House	SECR	17/7/2007
108	INS Angre	WR	20/7/2007

1	2	3	4
109	Pakala	SCR	23/7/2007
110	Shankarpalli	SCR	23/7/2007
111	Aler	SCR	24/7/2007
112	Bhongir	SCR	24/7/2007
113	Jammikunta	SCR	24/7/2007
114	Chittapur	SCR	24/7/2007
115	Peddapalli	SCR	24/7/2007
116	Kesamudram	SCR	25/7/2007
117	Vejendla	SCR	25/7/2007
118	Madhira	SCR	25/7/2007
119	Udgir	SCR	25/7/2007
120	Latur Road	SCR	25/7/2007
121	Jadcherla	SCR	26/7/2007
122	Cumbum	SCR	26/7/2007
123	Gadwal	SCR	26/7/2007
124	Vinukonda	SCR	26/7/2007
125	Purna	SCR	27/7/2007
126	Partur	SCR	27/7/2007
127	Nidubrolu	SCR	27/7/2007
128	Selu	SCR	27/7/2007
129	Dharmabad	SCR	28/7/2007
130	Kamareddi	SCR	28/7/2007
131	Shadnagar	SCR	28/7/2007
132	Umri	SCR	28/7/2007
133	Basar	SCR	28/7/2007
134	Tilda	SECR	2/8/2007
135	Ramanathapuram	SR	12/8/2007
136	Nandura	CR	14/8/2007
137	Pachora	CR	15/8/2007
138	Tandur	SCR	30/8/2007

1	2	3	4
139	Sirpur Kagaznagar	SCR	30/8/2007
140	Seram	SCR	30/8/2007
141	Akividu	SCR	31/8/2007
142	Kovvur	SCR	31/8/2007
143	Sakri	ECR	31/8/2007
144	Indi Road	SWR	31/8/2007
145	Mansi	ECR	31/8/2007
146	Thanabihpur	ECR	31/8/2007
147	Tura	NFR	31/8/2007
148	Washim	SCR	3/9/2007
149	Srialahasti	SCR	14/9/2007
150	Vyara	WR	19/9/2007
151	Ahwa	WR	20/9/2007
152	Amgaon	SECR	21/9/2007
153	Tirora	SECR	21/9/2007
154	Jayanagar	ECR	24/9/2007
155	Jajpur Town	ECOR	27/9/2007
156	Majhulia	ECR	4/10/2007
157	Malad (Mumbai)	WR	6/10/2007
158	Dahisar, Mumbai(Po)	WR	6/10/2007
159	Jhajjar	NR	7/10/2007
160	Gadarwara	WCR	8/10/2007
161	Bhimavaram Jn	SCR	9/10/2007
162	Along (DEF)	NFR	10/10/2007
163	Jamai Osmania	SCR	15/10/2007
164	Arts College	SCR	15/10/2007
165	Vidyanagar	SCR	15/10/2007
166	Chandanagar	SCR	15/10/2007
167	High Tech City	SCR	15/10/2007
168	James Street	SCR	15/10/2007

1	2	3	4
169	Khairatabad	SCR	15/10/2007
170	Lakdikapool	SCR	15/10/2007
171	Nature Cure Hospital	SCR	15/10/2003
172	Necklace Road	SCR	15/10/2007
173	Sanjeevalah Park	SCR	15/10/2007
174	Sitaphal Mandi	SCR	15/10/2007
175	Dharmund (DEF)	NR	15/10/2007
176	Greater Noida	NR	16/10/2007
177	Suratgarh Cantt	NWR	22/10/2007
178	Ambaji	NWR	24/10/2007
179	Lemakhong (Manipur)	NFR	27/10/2007
180	Beg Centre/ Roorkee	NR	31/10/2007
181	Bijapur City (Ibrahimpur Halt)	SWR	31/10/2007
182	Amalner	WR	2/11/2007
183	Kavi Nagar/ Ghaziabad (Po)	NR	7/11/2007
184	Bibinagar	SCR	15/11/2007
185	Narsaraopet	SCR	15/11/2007
186	Nekkonda	SCR	16/11/2007
187	Mirayalaguda	SCR	16/11/2007
188	Garla	SCR	16/11/2007
189	Venkatagiri	SCR	17/11/2007
190	Ravindrakhani	SCR	17/11/2007
191	Hingou Deccan	SCR	17/11/2007
192	Madhuranagar	SCR	17/11/2007
193	Soro	SER	1/12/2007
194	Contai Road	SER	2/12/2007
195	Chakulia	SER	7/12/2007
196	Dalsinghsarai	ECR	15/12/2007
197	Laksar	NR	27/12/2007
198	Giddarbaha	NR	27/12/2007

1	2	3	4
199	Garhmukteshwar	NR	27/12/2007
200	Gangapur	CR	28/12/2007
201	Dudhani	CR	28/12/2007
202	Achalpur	CR	28/12/2007
203	Saraimir	NER	1/1/2008
204	Junnardeo	CR	4/1/2008
205	Raiwala (Defence)	NR	6/1/2008
206	Shahpur Patoree	ECR	9/1/2008
207	Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon	NR	10/1/2008
208	Gorakhnath (PO)	NER	10/1/2008
209	Rajkharsawan	SER	10/1/2008
210	Simri Bakhtiarapur	ECR	11/1/2008
211	Bareilly Cantt	NR	16/1/2008
212	Tiptur	SWR	16/1/2008
213	Harihar	SWR	17/1/2008
214	Ranibennur	SWR	17/1/2008
215	Barbil	SER	20/1/2008
216	Pushkar (PO)	NWR	21/1/2008
217	Greater Noida Alpha (PO)	NR	24/1/2008
218	Kharsia	SECR	26/1/2008
219	Panchkula	NR	29/1/2008
220	Deoghar	ER	31/1/2008
221	Chandrakona Road	SER	31/1/2008
222	Mangaldoi	NFR	/2/2008
223	Indirapuram/Shipra Sun City (PO)	NR	4/2/2008
224	Lucknow Cantt (DEF)	NR	7/2/2008
225	Carl Nicobar	ER	7/2/2008
226	Chikmagalur	SWR	11/2/2008
227	Jewai	NFR	11/2/2008
228	Nagaon	NFR	11/2/2008

1	2	3	4
229	Morigaon	NFR	11/2/2008
230	Bhandak	CR	11/2/2008
231	Jeur	CR	13/2/2008
232	Kazipet Town	SCR	14/2/2008
233	Raver	CR	18/2/2008
234	Kharga Military Complex	NR	19/2/2008
235	Chandimandir (Defence)	NR	20/2/2008
236	Navanagar (PO)	SWR	20/2/2008
237	Doda	NR	20/2/2008
238	Sanjan	WR	21/2/2008
239	Mankapur	NER	21/2/2008
240	Poonch	NR	21/2/2008
241	Bhilad	WR	22/2/2008
242	Karepalli	SCR	25/2/2008
243	Challekere Rly. Stn.	SWR	27/2/2008
244	Chitradurga	SWR	27/2/2008
245	Kaptainganj	NER	28/2/2008
246	Shridham	WCR	28/2/2008
247	Uslapur	SECR	29/2/2008
248	Bharatnagar	SCR	29/2/2008
249	Fatehnagar Bridge	SCR	29/2/2008
250	Hafeezpet	SCR	29/2/2008
251	Bangalore East	SWR	29/2/2008
252	Borabanda	SCR	29/2/2008
253	Falaknuma	SCR	29/2/2008
254	Bharatpur	WCR	5/3/2008
255	Sakti	SECR	6/3/2008
256	Marwar Jn.	NWR	7/3/2008
257	Sirohi Road	NWR	7/3/2008
258	Sojat Road	NWR	7/3/2008

1	2	3	4
259	Udvada	WR	7/3/2008
260	Rambagh (Srinagar)	NR	7/3/2008
261	Kuppam	SWR	8/3/2008
262	Kengeri	SWR	8/3/2008
263	Hindupur	SWR	10/3/2008
264	Sri Satyasai Prashanthi Nilayam (SPN)	SWR	10/3/2008
265	Kolar	SWR	11/3/2008
266	Phulera	NWR	11/3/2008
267	Taregana	ECR	11/3/2008
268	Dharmapuri	SWR	12/3/2008
269	Whitefield (Bangalore)	SWR	13/3/2008
270	Getore Jagatpura	NWR	13/3/2008
271	Sadulpur	NWR	14/3/2008
272	Churu	NWR	15/3/2008
273	Mandi Dabwali	NWR	17/3/2008
274	Akot	SCR	17/3/2008
275	Kaikaluru	SCR	18/3/2008
276	Kondapuram	SCR	18/3/2008
277	Rayanapadu	SCR	18/3/2008
278	Pedana	SCR	18/3/2008
279	Kondapalli Rlystn	SCR	18/3/2008
280	Reengus	NWR	18/3/2008
281	Charkhi Dadri	NWR	18/3/2008
282	Akaltara	SECR	19/3/2008
283	Ratangarh	NWR	19/3/2008
284	Chilkalapudi	SCR	19/3/2008
285	Bhagat ki kothi	NWR	12/3/2008
286	Kinwat	SCR	19/3/2008
287	Singareni Collieries	SCR	19/3/2008
288	Merta Road	NWR	20/3/2008

1	2	3	4
289	Bikkavolu	SCR	20/3/2008
290	Bhokar	SCR	20/3/2008
291	Nalwar	SCR	20/3/2008
292	Pennada Agraharam	SCR	20/3/2008
293	Zahirabad	SCR	21/3/2008
294	Vemuru	SCR	22/3/2008
295	Pali kona	SCR	22/3/2008
296	Attili	SCR	22/3/2008
297	Rotegaon	SCR	23/3/2008
298	Majuli	NFR	23/3/2008
299	Viravasaram	SCR	23/3/2008
300	Undi	SCR	23/3/2008
301	Gollaprolu	SCR	24/3/2008
302	Chinnaravuru	SCR	24/3/2008
303	Pullampet	SCR	24/3/2008
304	Gudlavalleru	SCR	24/3/2008
305	Mandavalli	SCR	24/3/2008
306	Lasur	SCR	24/3/2008
307	Khairthal	NWR	24/3/2008
308	Lunglei	NFR	24/3/2008
309	DLF Gurgaon	NR	25/3/2008
310	Lalgarh	NWR	25/3/2008
311	Vendodu	SCR	25/3/2008
312	Phirangipuram	SCR	25/3/2008
313	Gangakher	SCR	25/3/2008
314	Chityal	SCR	25/3/2008
315	Obulavaripalli	SCR	25/3/2008
316	Manvath Road	SCR	26/3/2008
317	Rangapuram	SCR	26/3/2008
318	Degana	NWR	26/3/2008

1	2	3	4
319	Peddakurapadu	SCR	26/3/2008
320	Koppal	SWR	27/3/2008
321	Vishnupuram	SCR	27/3/2008
322	Apikatla	SCR	27/3/2008
323	Malleswaram	SWR	27/3/2008
324	Duggirala	SCR	28/3/2008
325	Mangalagiri	SCR	28/3/2008
326	Tsunduru	SCR	28/3/2008
327	Betamcherla	SCR	28/3/2008
328	Peddavadlapudi	SCR	28/3/2008
329	Ramannapet	SCR	28/3/2008
330	Nandalur	SCR	28/3/2008
331	Bitragunta	SCR	28/3/2008
332	Bomdila	NFR	28/3/2008
333	Ved Vigyan Mahavidyapeet (Kanakpura Road)	SWR	28/3/2008
334	Muddanuru	SCR	28/3/2008
335	Stuartpuram	SCR	29/3/2008
336	Ulavapadu	SCR	29/3/2008
337	Kampu Ki Kothi	NCR	29/3/2008
338	Macherla	SCR	29/3/2008
339	Warora	CR	30/3/2008
340	Narayanpet Road	SCR	30/3/2008
341	Kottavalasa	ECOR	30/3/2008
342	Siripuram	SCR	30/3/2008
343	Narsipatnam Road	SCR	30/3/2008
344	Rakhamines	SER	30/3/2008
345	Chagallu	SCR	30/3/2008
346	Krishna	SCR	30/3/2008
347	Chinnaganjam	SCR	30/3/2008

1	2	3	4
348	Bhalki	SCR	30/3/2008
349	Ghatkesar	SCR	30/3/2008
350	Kamalnagar	SCR	31/3/2008
351	Vetapalem	SCR	31/3/2008
352	Gannavaram	SCR	31/3/2008
353	Chebrolu	SCR	31/3/2008
354	Donakonda	SCR	31/3/2008
355	Nawabpalem	SCR	31/3/2008
356	Ammanabrolu	SCR	31/3/2008
357	Telaprolu	SCR	31/3/2008
358	Tanguturu	SCR	31/3/2008
359	Bhimadolu	SCR	31/3/2008
360	Parvatipuram Road	ECOR	31/3/2008
361	Rayalacheruvu	SCR	31/3/2008
362	Kirichedu	SCR	31/3/2008
363	Nuzvid	SCR	31/3/2008
364	Kalluru	SCR	31/3/2008
365	Rajnagar	ECR	31/3/2008
366	Kamalapuram	SCR	31/3/2008
367	Pulla	SCR	1/4/2008
368	Nawandgi	SCR	1/4/2008
369	Malkhaid Road	SCR	1/4/2008
370	Jodhpur Cantt	NWR	3/4/2008
371	Kumardubi	ER	4/4/2008
372	Monoharpur	SER	7/4/2008
373	Ramganj Mandi	WCR	9/4/2008
374	Mandibamora	WCR	9/4/2008
375	Navapur	WR	13/4/2008
376	Jhalda	SER	21/4/2008
377	Nim Ka Thana	NWR	22/4/2008

1	2	3	4
378	Lohardaga	SER	22/4/2008
379	Garbeta	SER	24/4/2008
380	Joychandipahar	SER	24/4/2008
381	Rana Pratapnagar	NWR	2/5/2008
382	Sihora Road	WCR	3/5/2008
383	Vikramgarh A Lot	WCR	5/5/2008
384	Kuchaman City	NWR	12/5/2008
385	Girimaidan	SER	16/5/2008
386	Dungarpur	NWR	21/5/2008
387	Shri Ganapathi Sachidananaswamy Ashram	SWR	26/5/2008
388	Sundergarh	SER	30/5/2008
389	Katol	CR	30/5/2008
390	Una (Gujarat)	WR	30/5/2008
391	Tori	ECR	12/6/2008
392	Balichak	SER	14/6/2008
393	Majriin	CR	27/6/2008
394	Chandur	CR	28/6/2008
395	Raghopur	ECR	2/7/2008
396	Oras	CR	3/7/2008
397	Wani	CR	4/7/2008
398	Munirabad	SWR	4/7/2008
399	Ramgarh Cantt	SER	5/7/2008
400	Barabhum	SER	14/7/2008
401	Kosli	NWR	14/7/2008
402	Kareli	WCR	18/7/2008
403	Supaul	ECR	21/7/2008
404	Uruli	CR	21/7/2008
405	Bhattiprolu	SCR	25/7/2008
406	IIT University (Kalinga Institute Of Industrial Te	ECOR	25/7/2008

1	2	3	4
407	Ghorasahan	ECR	30/7/2008
408	Churachandpur	NFR	31/7/2008
409	Japala	ECR	31/7/2008
410	Sardarshahar	NWR	5/8/2008
411	Hindaun City	WCR	5/8/2008
412	Khajoli	ECR	6/8/2008
413	Botad	WR	6/8/2008
414	Badlapur	CR	11/8/2008
415	Bhaga	SER	27/8/2008
416	Mango	SER	29/8/2008
417	Dhrangadhara	WR	29/8/2008
418	Khurja	NCR	2/9/2008
419	Vaniyambadi	SR	4/9/2008
420	Madras High Court	SR	8/9/2008
421	CMBT, Koyembedu	SR	8/9/2008
422	Hilsa	ECR	11/9/2008
423	Harnaut	ECR	11/9/2008
424	Sri perambadur (PO)	SR	12/9/2008
425	Karanja	CR	15/9/2008
426	Kodaikanal Road	SR	15/9/2008
427	Niphad	CR	18/9/2008
428	Lasalgaon	CR	18/9/2008
429	Mahendergarh	NWR	19/9/2008
430	Kajra	ER	20/9/2008
431	Jamner	CR	23/9/2008
432	Malkangiri	ECOR	24/9/2008
433	Ramnagar	NER	24/9/2008
434	Baheri	NER	25/9/2008
435	Bachravan	NR	26/9/2008
436	Gola Gokaran Nath	NER	27/9/2008

1	2	3	4
437	Palachuri	CR	29/9/2008
438	Iklehra	CR	29/9/2008
439	Barsi Town	CR	30/9/2008
440	Bordha1	CR	30/9/2008
441	Amlai	SECR	1/10/2008
442	Pen	CR	2/10/2008
443	Shohratgarh	NER	3/10/2008
444	Mandrak	NCR	5/10/2008
445	Valivade	CR	8/10/2008
446	Nanjangud Town	SWR	8/10/2008
447	Sirkazhi	SR	10/10/2008
448	Hatikangale	CR	11/10/2008
449	Somnath Temple Complex	WR	16/10/2008
450	Bhatpar Rani	NER	18/10/2008
451	Rasra	NER	18/10/2008
452	Duraundha	NER	20/10/2008
453	Bhatni	NER	20/10/2008
454	Hirdagarh	CR	20/10/2008
455	Dakor	WR	21/10/2008
456	Siswa Bazar	NER	22/10/2008
457	Puranpur	NER	22/10/2008
458	Bhojipura	NER	23/10/2008
459	Hathua	NER	23/10/2008
460	Khardaha	ER	23/10/2008
461	Khadda	NER	24/10/2008
462	Ranchi High Court	SER	24/10/2008
463	Bareilly City	NER	24/10/2008
464	Tulsipur	NER	25/10/2008
465	Mailani	NER	26/10/2008
466	Ujhani	NER	26/10/2008

1	2	3	4
467	Arvi	CR	30/10/2008
468	Barhni	NER	30/10/2008
469	Ramanagaram	SWR	31/10/2008
470	Ganjdundwara	NER	31/10/2008
471	Khatima	NER	1/11/2008
472	Tahsil Fatehpur	NER	2/11/2008
473	Colonelganj	NER	3/11/2008
474	Nasirabad	NWR	7/11/2008
475	Basmat	SCR	10/11/2008
476	Payagpur	NER	14/11/2008
477	Hathras City	NER	15/11/2008
478	Nanpara Jn.	NER	17/11/2008
479	Risia	NER	17/11/2008
480	Babhnan	NER	18/11/2008
481	Bijainagar	WR	18/11/2008
482	Chikjajur	SWR	18/11/2008
483	Mancheswar	ECOR	18/11/2008
484	Shohratgarh	NER	20/11/2008
485	Khusropur	ECR	20/11/2008
486	Biswan	NER	20/11/2008
487	Khadda	NER	21/11/2008
488	Ekma	NER	21/11/2008
489	Mairwa	NER	21/11/2008
490	Rafiganj W.	ECR	27/11/2008
491	Lanka	NFR	28/11/2008
492	Khanapur	SWR	29/11/2008
493	Gokak Road	SWR	29/11/2008
494	Pachchapur	SWR	30/11/2008
495	Seohara	NR	2/12/2008
496	Gajraula Jn.	NR	12/12/2008

1	2	3	4
497	Rayadurg	SWR	2/12/2008
498	Jaunpurcity	NR	3/12/2008
499	Taloja Panchand	CR	5/12/2008
500	Rupsa	SER	11/12/2008
501	Basta	SER	11/12/2008
502	Sanvordem Curchorem	SWR	12/12/2008
503	Rampuraphul	NR	15/12/2008
504	Puntamba	CR	17/12/2008
505	Yeola	CR	17/12/2008
506	Padegaon	CR	18/12/2008
507	Rahuri	CR	19/12/2008
508	Nidamanuru	SCR	24/12/2008
509	Mohamadabad	NER	28/12/2008
510	Bhawani Mandi	WCR	29/12/2008
511	Kanhegaon	CR	30/12/2008
512	Gevra Road	SECR	8/1/2009
513	Saltlake (Calcutta)	ER	8/1/2009
514	Murtijapur	CR	9/1/2009
515	Sakcotitanda	NR	10/1/2009
516	Castle Rock	SWR	10/1/2009
517	Karhagola Road	ECR	13/1/2009
518	Jaora	WR	15/1/2009
519	Shujalpur	WR	16/1/2009
520	Mayakonda	SWR	21/1/2009
521	Kamtaul	ECR	23/1/2009
522	Byadgi	SWR	24/1/2009
523	Kundgol	SWR	24/1/2009
524	Gondal	WR	26/1/2009
525	Chikballapur	SWR	26/1/2009
526	Bhanapur	SWR	27/1/2009

1	2	3	4
527	Nalhati	ER	29/1/2009
528	Murarai	ER	29/1/2009
529	Rajrappa(P.O.)	SER	29/1/2009
530	Dodballapur	SWR	29/1/2009
531	Virpur	WR	29/1/2009
532	Khudirambose Pusa Road	ECR	30/1/2009
533	Karpoorigram	ECR	31/1/2009
534	Aam Aadmi P.O., Sompeta	ECOR	31/1/2009
535	Yalvigi	SWR	31/1/2009
536	Penukonda	SWR	31/1/2009
537	Raybag	SWR	31/1/2009
538	Gudgeri	SWR	6/2/2009
539	Mettur Dam Railway Stn	SR	11/2/2009
540	Malot	NR	12/2/2009
541	Daroji	SWR	13/2/2009
542	Kudachi	SWR	14/2/2009
543	Baikuntpur Road	SECR	15/2/2009
544	Nurpur Road Station	NR	15/2/2009
545	Chanda Fort	SECR	16/2/2009
546	Oorgaum	SWR	17/2/2009
547	Champion	SWR	18/2/2009
548	Katras	ECR	23/2/2009
549	Krishnarajapuram	SWR	28/2/2009
550	Meg Centre Bangalore	SWR	28/2/2009
551	Than	WR	1/3/2009
552	Khambhaliya	WR	3/3/2009
553	Malur	SWR	3/3/2009
554	Mahemadabad	WR	3/3/2009
555	Miyagam Karjan	WR	4/3/2009
556	Kim	WR	4/3/2009

1	2	3	4
557	Simdega (P.O.)	SER	4/3/2009
558	Bitm (P.O.)	SER	4/3/2009
559	Viramgam	WR	14/3/2009
560	Patan	WR	14/3/2009
561	Bardoli	WR	18/3/2009
562	Nirakarpur	ECOR	19/3/2009
563	Chatrapur	ECOR	20/3/2009
564	Sakleshpur	SWR	23/3/2009
565	Subramanya Road	SWR	26/3/2009
566	Srinivasapura	SWR	26/3/2009
567	Palej	WR	27/3/2009
568	Amalsad	WR	28/3/2009
569	Naila	SECR	28/3/2009
570	Samkhiyali	WR	30/3/2009
571	Sanchi	WCR	30/3/2009
572	Nileshwar	SR	30/3/2009
573	Obedullaganj	WCR	30/3/2009
574	Dhrangadhra	WR	30/3/2009
575	Banapura	WCR	31/3/2009
576	Unjha	WR	31/3/2009
577	Gandhi Nagar Capital	WR	1/4/2009
578	Chhanera	WCR	2/4/2009
579	Sidpur	WR	2/4/2009
580	Pokhrayan	NCR	3/4/2009
581	Khunti (P.O.)	SER	4/4/2009
582	Gondal P.O.	WR	4/5/2009
583	Bijuri	SECR	12/5/2009
584	Patchur	SWR	13/5/2009
585	Belpahar	SECR	18/5/2009
586	Gangavathi	SWR	22/5/2009

1	2	3	4
587	Sirsi Town (Head P.O.)	SWR	26/5/2009
588	Yellapur	SWR	26/5/2009
589	Dandeli	SWR	27/5/2009
590	Ranchi (GPO) upper	SER	30/5/2009
591	Gujarat Legislative Assembly	WR	3/6/2009
592	Gauribidanur	SWR	4/6/2009
593	Bankhedi	WCR	5/6/2009
594	Darul Uloom Deoband	NR	6/6/2009
595	Ugarkhurd	SWR	19/6/2009
596	Mhow Mill Station	WR	19/6/2009
597	Alirajpur	WR	21/6/2009
598	Sanand P.O.	WR	26/6/2009
599	Tanda Urmar	NR	28/6/2009
600	Ambawadi Vistar P.O.	WR	30/6/2009
601	Balod	SECR	9/7/2009
602	Nagbhir	SECR	12/7/2009
603	Mulmarora	SECR	12/7/2009
604	Belha	SECR	13/7/2009
605	Ramtek	SECR	13/7/2009
606	Kargiroad	SECR	13/7/2009
607	Timarni	WCR	15/7/2009
608	Khirkiya	WCR	15/7/2009
609	Shivani	SWR	16/7/2009
610	Baraduar	SECR	18/7/2009
611	Kote (Shimoga)	SWR	20/7/2009
612	Kollur(P.O.)	SWR	20/7/2009
613	Gundardehi	SECR	22/7/2009
614	Khodri	SECR	22/7/2009
615	Rajim	SECR	23/7/2009
616	Hathbandh	SECR	29/7/2009

1	2	3	4
617	Sringeri (P.O.)	SWR	29/7/2009
618	Ruthiyai	WCR	31/7/2009
619	Madha	CR	11/8/2009
620	Mahol	CR	19/8/2009
621	Ramdevra	NWR	23/8/2009
622	Luni	NWR	2/9/2009
623	Gauri Bazar	NER	8/9/2009
624	Dipatoli Cantt	SER	11/9/2009
625	Metiabruz Area	SER	20/9/2009
626	Bandakpur	WCR	2009-10
627	Patharia	WCR	2009-10
628	Uchhehra	WCR	2009-10
629	Salaiya	WCR	2009-10
630	Deori	WCR	2009-10
631	Jaitwara	WCR	2009-10
632	Sohagpur	WCR	2009-10
633	Katnimurwara	WCR	2009-10
634	Obaidullaganj	WCR	2009-10
635	Ruthiyai	WCR	2009-10
636	Biyavra	WCR	2009-10
637	Shajapur	WCR	2009-10
638	Suwasra	WCR	2009-10
639	Chaumehla	WCR	2009-10
640	Chavragygir	WCR	2009-10
641	Indergarh	WCR	2009-10
642	Lakheri	WCR	2009-10
643	Bundi	WCR	2009-10
644	Devanahalli	SWR	2009-10
645	Nelamangala	SWR	2009-10
646	Srivasapura	SWR	2009-10

1	2	3	4
647	KR Pet	SWR	2009-10
648	Udaipur	NFR	25.12.09
649	Agartala	NFR	2009-10
650	Dinhata	NFR	04.11.09
651	Regali	ECOR	2009-10
652	Aska	ECOR	11.11.09
653	Chipurupalli	ECOR	7.9.09
654	Bobbili	ECOR	7.9.09
655	Parvatipuram Town	ECOR	7.9.09
656	Sompeta	ECOR	16.12.09
657	Attabira	ECOR	2.4.09
658	Barpali	ECOR	3.11.09
659	Avaneeswaram	SR	2009-10
660	Piravam Road	SR	2009-10
661	Kalamassery	SR	2009-10
662	Payyangadi	SR	2009-10
663	Thiruthangam	SR	2009-10
664	INS Kattabomman	SR	2.10.09
665	Munnar	SR	27.12.09
666	Limbdi P.O.	WR	1.1.10
667	Pratapgarh P.O.	WR	29.1.2010
668	Limbdi	WR	00.12.09
669	Swarupganj	NWR	15.8.09
670	Hanpur	NWR	3.9.09
671	Sendra	NWR	4.9.09
672	Jawali	NWR	11.9.09
673	Lamana	NWR	22.9.09
674	Zawar Mines	NWR	30.10.09
675	Lunkarsar	NWR	30.7.09
676	Raisingnagar	NWR	1.8.09

1	2	3	4
677	Pilibanga	NWR	5.8.09
678	Anupgarh	NWR	13.8.09
679	Hanumangarh Town	NWR	14.8.09
680	Nohar	NWR	26.8.09
681	Kanawali	NWR	26.8.09
682	Sangaria	NWR	4.9.09
683	Tehsil Bhadra	NWR	5.9.09
684	Kalanaur Kalan	NWR	8.9.09
685	Ellanabad	NWR	11.9.09
686	Satrod	NWR	17.9.09
687	Saculsahar	NWR	19.9.09
688	Mandi Adampur	NWR	19.9.09
689	Loharu	NWR	14.10.09
690	Napasar	NWR	29.10.09
691	Sudsar	NWR	27.11.09
692	Shri Durgagarh	NWR	2.12.09
693	Neem Ka Thana	NWR	21.7.09
694	Chauth Ka Barware	NWR	7.8.09
695	Banasthali Nwai	NWR	31.8.09
696	Sanganer	NWR	29.8.09
697	Rajgarh	NWR	11.9.09
698	Naraina	NWR	17.9.09
699	Chaumu Samod	NWR	19.10.09
700	Laxmangarh Sikar	NWR	22.10.09
701	Fatehpur Sekhawati	NWR	27.10.09
702	Dundrod Mukundgarh	NWR	28.10.09
703	Nua	NWR	28.10.09
704	Chirawa	NWR	29.10.09
705	Surajgarh	NWR	29.10.09
706	Navalgarh	NWR	30.10.09

1	2	3	4
707	Bissau	NWR	4.11.09
708	Ramgarh Shekhawati	NWR	6.11.09
709	Raltan Sahar	NWR	9.11.09
710	Rainwal	NWR	20.11.09
711	Srimadhopur	NWR	23.11.09
712	Luni	NWR	2.9.09
713	Nava City	NWR	21.10.09
714	Marwari Mundwa	NWR	22.10.09
715	Pokhran	NWR	28.10.09
716	Sambhar Lake	NWR	29.11.09
717	Merta City	NWR	12.10.09
718	Ladnu	NWR	29.12.09
719	Hissar Cantt.	NWR	28.8.09
720	Alwar Cantt	NWR	14.10.09
721	Jaipur Cantt	NWR	1.1.10
722	Konch	NCR	2009-10
723	Chirgaon	NCR	2009-10
724	Kalpi	NCR	2009-10
725	Agra Cantt.	NCR	2009-10
726	Fatepur Sikri	NCR	2009-10
727	Mandrak	NCR	2009-10
728	Rura	NCR	2009-10
729	Panki	NCR	2009-10
730	Harpalpur	NCR	2009-10
731	Mauranipur	NCR	2009-10
732	Dhaura	NCR	2009-10
733	Baraduar	SECR	2009-10
734	Belghana	SECR	2009-10
735	Belpahar	SECR	2009-10
736	Bijuri	SECR	2009-10

1	2	3	4
737	Birshjngpur	SECR	2009-10
738	Burhar	SECR	2009-10
739	Kargiroad	SECR	2009-10
740	Khodri	SECR	2009-10
741	Khongsara	SECR	2009-10
742	Nowrojabad	SECR	2009-10
743	Venkat Nagar	SECR	2009-10
744	Balod	SECR	2009-10
745	Belhi	SECR	2009-10
746	Hatbandh	SECR	2009-10
747	Gunderdehi	SECR	2009-10
748	Rajim	SECR	2009-10
749	Chanda Fort	SECR	2009-10
750	Mulmarora	SECR	2009-10
751	Nagbir	SECR	2009-10
752	Ramtek	SECR	2009-10
753	Salekasa	SECR	2009-10
754	Brahampuri	SECR	2009-10
755	Sauser	SECR	2009-10
756	Umrer	SECR	2009-10
757	Kampete Defence	SECR	2009-10
758	Doiwala	NR	2009-10
759	Gajraula	NR	2009-10
760	Pehalgaon	NR	2009-10
761	Charan Singh University	NR	2009-10
762	Madiyahon	NR	2009-10
763	Sambhal Hatimsarai	NR	2009-10
764	Haidergarh	NR	2009-10
765	Kunda Harnam Ganj	NR	2009-10
766	Khuthan P.O.	NR	2009-10

1	2	3	4
767	Malipur	NR	14.4.09
768	Jalandhar Cantt	NR	11.5.09
769	Landsdown	NR	27.5.09
770	Baramullah	NR	29.5.09
771	Tanda Urmar	NR	28.6.09
772	Makhu	NR	1.7.09
773	Sultanpur Lodhi	NR	1.7.09
774	Dhariwal	NR	3.7.09
775	Dinanagar	NR	3.7.09
776	Verka	NR	4.7.09
777	Nakodar	NR	7.7.09
778	Chandigarh Sec. 17 P.O.	NR	23.7.09
779	Lambhuva	NR	29.7.09
780	Chandigarh Sec.22 P.O.	NR	24.7.09
781	Chandigarh Sec.44 P.O.	NR	24.7.09
782	Srinagar Rly.Stn.	NR	25.7.09
783	Chandigarh PGI P.O.	NR	27.7.09
784	Patiala P.O.	NR	10.7.09
785	Jalandhar P.O.	NR	11.7.09
786	Hoshiarpur P.O.	NR	13.7.09
787	Railway Board	NR	14.7.09
788	Gurdaspur P.O.	NR	16.7.09
789	Ludhiana P.O.	NR	31.7.09
790	Firozpur P.O.	NR	31.7.09
791	Faridkot P.O.	NR	31.7.09
792	Mohali P.O.	NR	31.7.09
793	Anand Vihar	NR	19.12.09
794	Sahibabad	NR	31.12.09
795	Nandigram	SER	2009-10
796	Tatishlwai	SER	2009-10

1	2	3	4
797	Muri	SER	2009-10
798	Kathi	SER	2009-10
799	Sini	SER	2009-10
800	Barajamda	SER	2009-10
801	Deulti	SER	2009-10
802	Amta	SER	2009-10
803	Birmitrapur	SER	2009-10
804	Suisa	SER	2009-10
805	Tiruldi	SER	2009-10
806	Golker	SER	2009-10
807	Maheshkhunt	ECR	2009-10
808	Mankatha	ECR	2009-10
809	Ghoghardeeha Stn.	ECR	2009-10
810	Dheng	ECR	2009-10
811	Takarj	CR	9.2.10
812	Kalmeshwar	CR	2009-10
813	Ahmednagar Mil Stn	CR	3.4.09
814	Dehu Road	CR	13.7.09
815	Dargah Hazrath Khaja Bandanawaz Gulbarga	CR	8.9.09
816	Nira	CR	1.4.09
817	Lonand	CR	18.4.09
818	Usmanabad	CR	26.11.09
819	Latur	CR	30.11.09
820	Chembur P.O.	CR	1.2.2010
821	Dadar P.O.	CR	1.2.2010
822	Mandvi P.O.	CR	1.2.2010
823	Girgaon P.O.	CR	1.2.2010
824	Peppeganj	NER	2009-10
825	Mathura Defence	NER	2009-10

1	2	3	4
826	Kamalganj	NER	2009-10
827	Jarwal Road	NER	2009-10
828	Bhurhwal	NER	2009-10
829	Chauri Chaura	NER	2009-10
830	Jakhania	NER	2009-10
831	Maskanwa	NER	2009-10
832	Bilhaur	NER	2009-10
833	Bazpur	NER	2009-30
834	Haldiroad	NER	2009-10
835	Nanital High Court	NER	2009-10
836	Gariahat Sro	ER	2009-10
837	New Alipur	ER	2009-10
838	Thakurnagar	ER	2009-10
839	Behala 3a Bus Stand	ER	2009-10
840	Hasnabad	ER	2009-10
841	Dhakuria	ER	2009-10
842	Park Circus	ER	2009-10
843	Champahati	ER	2009-10

Infrastructure projects in railways

1794. SHRI M.V. MVSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of infrastructure projects announced in Railway Budget 2009-10, zone-wise;
- (b) the action taken on the above announced projects, zone-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the landmark proposal to have world-class facilities in 50 stations has not taken off even after one year; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) The details of 13 railway doubling projects included in Railway Budget 2009-10 is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)				
S.No.	Railway Zone	Name of the Project (s)	Length (in KMs)	Cost 09-10
1	East Coast	Brundamal-Jharsuguda-Flyover connection for joining down line	-	38.44
2	Eastern	Dakshin Barasat-Lakshmikantapur	19.68	89.42
3	Eastern	Ghutari Sharif-Canning	14.5	61.54
4	Eastern	Jirat-Ambika Kalan	20.23	63.62
5	Eastern	Magrahat-Diamond Harbour	19.67	97.93
6	Eastern	Nalikul-Tarakeshwar	17.18	83.03
7	Northern	Lohta-Bhadoi	39	94.13
8	Northern	Mansa-Bhatinda (Ph-I)	18	103.8
9	Northern	Phaphamau-Allahabad	12.9	47.85
10	South Western	Yelahanka-Chennasandra - Doubling with overhead equipment	12.89	37.82
11	South Western	Yeswantpur-Yelahanka - Doubling with overhead equipment	12.07	27.23
12	Western	Gandhidham-Adipur	8	24
13	Western	Gandhidham-Kandla Port	12	31
TOTAL			188.12	799.81

The preliminary activities in connection with the above works have been taken up. No new line, gauge conversion and railway electrification project was included in Budget 2009-10.

(c) and (d) Development of world class stations is to be taken through PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode by leveraging the real-estate potential of the land around and the air space above the stations. Bidding process for world class stations in PPP mode can be initiated only after Master Plan and Feasibility Report is prepared and in-principle approval of the local agencies obtained, which takes about one and half year. In this regard, Consultancy works for preparation of Master Plan and Feasibility Report have been taken up for New Delhi, CST Mumbai and Patna. Action has also been initiated for appointment of Consultants for Secunderabad, Howrah, Anand Vihar (Phase-II) and Chennai Central.

Formation of a Peninsular railway zone

1795. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under active consideration of Railways for formation of a Peninsular Railway Zone with headquarters in Kerala;
- (b) if so, whether any steps would be initiated in the coming financial year itself to form this railway zone; and
- (c) whether there is any comprehensive plan with Railways to solve problems faced by passengers in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railways frame policies/plans for provision of various facilities at Railway stations in the overall interest of the traveling public. This is done across the Indian Railways, including in the State of Kerala.

Funds generated through advertisements

1796. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of people travel by Railways daily;
- (b) the funds which have been generated through advertising in Railways during last three years; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking in developing structures through public-private-partnership for advertising to generate additional funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Earnings generated through advertisements during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	101
2007-08	153
2008-09	157

(c) Zonal Railways can provide certain passenger amenity items *e.g.* display boards, water vending machines, on board infotainment system, battery operated vehicles for disabled & old age passengers etc. through commercial publicity route wherein the agency providing these amenities has the rights of advertising on them.

Restoration of passenger trains

1797. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when passenger trains would be restored for Navlakhi, Morbi, Dahisara Mota, Kharaghoda, Kandla, Mundra and Pipavav; and

(b) by when the coaches for Rajkot-Indore would be restored in Veraval-Jabalpur Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) There is no proposal to restore the passenger trains, which were serving Navlakhi, Morbi, Dahinsara, Kharaghoda & Kandla and were cancelled due to gauge conversion or poor patronization.

There is no station named "Mota" in this section or region. Further, Adipur-Mundra and Rajula-Pipavav are only freight lines.

(b) There is no proposal at present to restore Rajkot-Indore slip coaches in 1463/1464-1465/1466 Jabalpur-Veraval Express.

Healthcare infrastructure along railway network

1798. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop healthcare infrastructure along railway network in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Railways have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for developing health care infrastructure along the railway network across the country.

Commercial use of surplus railway land

1799. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways proposes to use surplus land on commercial basis;

(b) the estimated revenue earning of Railways from such commercial use for the financial year 2009-10;

(c) the actual realization of revenue during the year 2009-10;

(d) whether there is a shortfall in revenue earning; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. In order to mobilise additional financial resources, it is proposed to undertake commercial development of vacant land and air space, which is not required by Railways for its immediate future operational needs and where the potential exists, An amount of Rs.35 crore was realized through commercial development of land.

Optic fibre project

1800. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways has laid optic fibre and invested huge sums in this project over the years;
- (b) the total investment in optic fibre project, its length and other details thereof;
- (c) whether the optic fibre network earned any revenues;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Railways has decided to avoid non-core activities and concentrate on running train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The optic fibres have been laid for modernization of Indian Railways' communication network necessary for its operational requirements.

(b) As of 31.01.2010, Indian Railways have laid 37382 Kilometres of optical fibre cable. A total investment of around Rs. 1500 crore has been made on the optic fibre project.

(c) Yes, Sir. Revenues have been realized from the available spare capacity in the optical fibre network.

(d) The revenue earned during the last five years is as under:

Years	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Revenue (Rs. in cr.)	32	56	112	188	261

(e) Railways concentrate on its core business of running trains. However, there are non-core areas allied to core activities, through which the Railways may generate additional revenue. Due emphasis is given to both core and non-core activities keeping in view revenue maximization and social obligations.

1801. **The Question was cancelled.**

Rail accident at Panki station in Kanpur

1802. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhiwani-Gorakhpur Express rammed into the New Delhi-Allahabad Prayagraj express which was standing at Panki Station near Kanpur district, U.P. in January, 2010;

(b) if so, the total number of persons died and injured in this collision;

(c) whether the Commissioner of Railway safety has submitted its report on this mishap and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken on the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In this accident, 12 persons lost their lives and 48 persons suffered injuries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rail projects in Rajasthan

†1803. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rail lines on which proposals for conducting a survey for gauge conversion has been included in the rail budget of 2009-10;

(b) the time limit fixed for completion of the said survey of gauge conversion;

(c) the criteria laid down for approval of gauge conversion work after completion of survey;

(d) whether any proposal is being implemented for gauge conversion in Rajasthan under the National Rail Development Scheme;

(e) if so, the details of these proposals and the time by when they are going to be implemented;

(f) whether Jaipur and Phulera, Ringus Rewari section, which is a very sensitive and important, is being included under the scheme; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) Three surveys for gauge conversion were included in the Rail Budget 2009-10. All these surveys have already been completed.

(c) The policy adopted for taking up gauge conversion has been as under:

(i) Development of alternative Broad Gauge (BG) routes obviating the need for doubling existing BG lines on these routes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Establishment of BG links between stations connected by other BG lines.
- (iii) Establishment of BG connection to ports, industrial centres and locations having potential for growth.
- (iv) Conversion of lines required on strategic considerations.
- (v) Minimizing transshipment and to improve wagon turn around by avoiding delays at transshipment points.
- (vi) The conversion of lines is carried out as per the above policy at least cost yet providing a standard of service not lower than what the rail users were getting on the Metre Gauge (MG).

(d) to (g) There is no such scheme as National Rail Development Scheme. However, gauge conversion of Bhildi-Samdari (223 kms) and Ajmer-Phulera-Ringus-Rewari (295 kms) sections are included in National Rail Vikas Yojana(NRVY). Gauge conversion of Gehlota-Phulera-Ringus-Rewari, Bhildi-Samdari and Jaipur-Phulera has already been completed and commissioned. The gauge conversion of Ajmer-Gehlota is targeted for completion during the current year.

Proposals for new train services in Rajasthan

†1804. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals pending with Government for commencement of new train services;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan has also given some proposals in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details of those proposals;
- (d) the norms for Commencement of new train services; and
- (e) the grounds on which proposals received from Government of Rajasthan have been turned down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Representations for introduction of new trains are received from various quarters including the State Governments, Ministers, MPs, MLAs, general public etc., at various levels of railway administration viz. railway station, division, zonal headquarters and the Ministry of Railways. The requests are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken. However, no compendium of statistics of these representations is maintained.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Of the 16 new trains demanded, 4705/4706 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Sadulpur Express (tri-weekly), 9065/9066 Bandra-Jodhpur Express (weekly), 8207/8208 Durg-Jaipur Express (weekly), 2495/2496 Kolkata-Bikaner Express (weekly) and 205/206, 207/208 Rewari-Phulera Passenger have been introduced during the year 2009-10.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) New trains services are introduced subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources and traffic justification.

(e) Requests received from various quarters are examined and action taken thereupon keeping in view competing demands, infrastructural availability, operational feasibility and other constraints.

New railway line in backward and remote areas

1805. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that backward and remote regions of the country are given priority while constructing new railway lines with the intention of providing infrastructure to develop them; and

(b) if so, what parameters would be adopted for balanced and equitable development of railway lines and railway services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) There are 109 new line projects in progress in various States. Most of the new line projects have been taken up primarily on socio-economic considerations for the speedy development of economically backward areas. The works are being progressed as per the availability of resources.

Train services are introduced on the basis of demand pattern and traffic justification subject to operational feasibility and availability of resources.

Health care smart card scheme

†1806. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Health Care Smart Card Scheme started by Railways last year has failed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to further extend the scheme that was started as a pilot project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The pilot project started by Northern Railway has been extended upto 21.08.2010 and it covers Railway beneficiaries residing at Gurgaon and Ghaziabad also.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Advertisement in Bengali newspapers for railway projects

1807. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount so far spent by Railways on advertisements on advertisements like stone-laying for various projects and inauguration ceremonies in Bengali newspapers for last three years, year-wise and paper wise;
- (b) the purpose of Railways served with spending public exchequers in those advertisements;
- (c) proposed time schedule of each of the projects; and
- (d) whether all the projects will be completed during the term of the present Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Applications from All India Railway Catering Licensees Welfare Association

†1808. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received demand letters/applications from the All India Railways Catering Licensees Welfare Association, an organization of the small catering licensees of the Railways;
- (b) if so, the action taken on them so far and the details of their major demands;
- (c) whether Government will ban the displacement of catering licensees who have installed stalls/trolleys/khomchas on the A, B and C category railway stations;
- (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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Various representations have been received on the subject, and the catering policy is presently under review.

Stoppage of Rourkela-Bhubaneswar Express

†1809. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the recently introduced Rourkela-Bhubaneswar express, does not stop at Boinda station;

(b) whether her Ministry is aware of the discontentment in people as a result of this; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider a proposal for stopping the said train there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Stoppage of 8105/8106 Rourkela-Bhubaneswar Express at Boinda has been examined but not found commercially justified at present.

Rail projects in Assam

1810. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of new, ongoing/pending projects, doubling of rail lines/gauge conversion of rail lines, survey/proposals for laying new rail lines and RoB/RuB in Assam along with target fixed for their completion;

(b) the amount allocated and spent thereon during the last two years till January, 2010, project-wise;

(c) whether some of these projects are behind their schedule; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Railways to expedite the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (d) The details of ongoing railway projects along with rail over/under bridges and surveys in progress falling fully/party in Assam alongwith present status and target wherever fixed are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of the ongoing project	Exp. during 2007-08	Exp. during 2008-09	Outlay 2009-10 (through gross Budgetary Support)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
New Line					
1.	Azra-Byrnihat	0.02	0.32	5.00	Survey work suspended in Assam portion due to obstruction by local people. State Government has

					desired for change of alignment. Target of the construction-March, 2014.
2.	Bogibeel Bridge	251.26	439.46	110.41	South Bank line from Moranhat to Chalkhowa (44 km) has been completed. Main bridge substructure and guide bunds have been taken up. The main bridge superstructure tender has been opened. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2014.
3.	Dudhnoi-Mendipathar	0.01	3.59	5.00	Final Location Survey has been completed and land plans for the section (19.40 km length), have been submitted to concerned State Authorities. Joint verification of land has been completed. Land in 6 km length out of 11.75 km in Assam portion has been handed over to Railways. In Meghalaya portion, no land has yet been handed over.
4.	Harmuti-Itanagar	4.03	29.97	35.00	Final Location Survey from Itanagar Harmuti to Naharlagun (21 km) completed. 56.60 hectare land acquired and

					earthwork, bridge works taken up. Joint survey for land acquisition in Assam portion (Km 0 to Km 9) completed. Land acquisition in Arunachal Pradesh area taken up. Target: March, 2014.
5.	New Mainaguri-Jogighopa	65.30	90.77	109.00	<p>Land acquisition, earthwork, bridges taken up in New-New Coochbehar-Golakganj section. Land acquisition and major bridges taken up in Gouripur-Jogighopa/ (Abhayapuri) (84.90 km). Targets are as under:-</p> <p>i. Golakganj -Gouripur: March, 2010</p> <p>ii. New Coochbehar-Golakganj: December, 2010</p> <p>Balance portion will be completed as early as possible.</p>
Gauge Conversion					
1.	Lumding-Silchar Jiribam & Badarpur to Kumarghat	348.24	476.59	120.00	<p>Construction works for earthwork, major and minor bridges and ballasting etc. is in progress. Overall physical progress is about 45%. Progress is adversely affected due</p>

					to militancy and law & order problems in the region. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2012.
2.	Rangia-Murkongselek with linked fingers	4.05	66.49	54.28	On Rangia-Rangpara North linked Section, works of formation, bridges etc. taken up. On Rangapara North-Murkongselek section, tenders for bridges processed. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2013.
3.	New Jalpaiguri Siliguri-New Bongaigaon including branch lines	4.05	66.49	21.75	New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon (279 km) main line and Alipurduar Junction-Bamanhat branch line completed. On balance section (Fakiragram-Dhubri), earthwork and track linking completed. Work on remaining one superstructure of major bridge in progress. Ballast supply in progress. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2010.
4.	Katakhal to Bhairabi	16.48	14.82	10.00	Work is planned to be completed along with Lumding-Silchar gauge conversion project.
5.	Lumding-Dibrugarh with linked fingers Haibargaon-Mairabari (44.8 km) and Senchoa Jn-Slighat Town (61.85 km)	15.84	50.78	10.00	Completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Doubling					
1.	New Guwahati -Digaru patch doubling	39.00	50.00	35.00	Land acquisition, earthwork, bridge work taken up. Target- March, 2011.

The progress of works is affected due to difficult working conditions, adverse law and order conditions and dearth of contractors in the area. Efforts are being made to mobilize contractors for working in the region. Necessary security is being provided through interaction with State Government and the matters related to land acquisition are also being pursued. The projects are progressing as per availability of resources and the expenditure during the year gets firmed up after finalisation of accounts after the closing of year.

The survey for new line from Dullabchera to Cheraji has already been taken up.

There are 26 ROB/RUB works at various stages of planning and execution within the state of Assam. Three ROB's have already been completed and there is no new proposal under consideration.

Introduction of ACD in North East Frontier railway

1811. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has conducted the trial and proposes to introduce Anti Collision Device (ACD) in North East Frontier Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with regard to its cost and by when it is likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) The Anti-Collision Device (ACD), developed by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), has been in service trial as a pilot project, on 1736 Route KMs of North-East Frontier Railway (NFR) since July, 2006.

The expenditure incurred on the project, so far, is Rs. 99.31 crores.

Advertisements on train engines and bogies

1812. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways has decided to allow train engines and bogies for the purpose of advertisements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether advertisements would be allowed on all trains or on selected routes; and

(d) the estimated income from such advertisements and amount likely to be spent on administration and passengers amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (c) Policy guidelines already exist for commercial advertising on trains. There are various schemes of commercial advertising on interior and exterior of trains like display of advertisement panels, vinyl wrapping of coaches, package of advertising rights on trains etc. Advertising is permitted in all categories of trains irrespective of route.

(d) The earning through commercial advertising including advertising on trains during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 157.47 crore. The amount spent on administration and passenger amenities depends upon the overall requirement and availability of funds and does not have any direct co-relation with the earnings through advertisements only.

Concession in Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains

1813. SRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1040 given in Rajya Sabha on 27th November, 2009 and state:

(a) whether there are any class of persons who get concession in Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains which have been described as premium trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently Railways grant concession to the following categories of persons in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains:-

(i) Senior citizens - 50% to women and 30% to men in all classes,

(ii) Doctors (allopathic) - 10% in all classes,

(iii) Amateur artists (theatrical, concert, musical and dancing troupes) for giving performance - 50% in AC-2 tier, AC-3 tier and AC chair car.

(iv) Press Correspondents accredited to Government of India/State Government/ District Headquarters travelling for *bona fide* presswork and spouse (once in a Financial Year) - 50% in all classes, and

(v) Recipients of President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service and Indian Police Medal for Meritorious service who have attained the age of 60 years - 60% to women and 50% to men in all classes.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.

1814. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.;
- (b) whether it is a fact that five years after the project was announced, the Rail Network India's ambitious efforts to connect its business commercial centres with dedicated rail network remains on paper only;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether new estimate of 57,667 crore is around Rs. 30,000 crore more than earlier estimate;
- (e) whether Government is negotiating with international financial agencies for funding this project; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, a wholly owned Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Railways was formed in October 30, 2006 and is currently implementing the Western and Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor Projects.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Progress has been made in preparatory & feasibility studies and Final Location Survey on both the Corridors and physical construction work on part of both the Corridors has also commenced.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Funding of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, near Mumbai to Dadri, near Delhi has been sought from Government of Japan through their Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) Scheme. Funding for part of Eastern Corridor is under discussion with World Bank.

Employment to the dependent of Mumbai rail blasts

1815. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of dependents of the victims of sub-urban rail blasts in Mumbai on 11th July, 2006, who have so far been given employment by Railways;
- (b) the number of such dependents whose cases for employment have not so far been finalised with the reasons for delay; and
- (c) by when all the cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (c)

In accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Railways to provide employment to the wards/legal heirs of victims of serial bomb blasts in Mumbai sub-urban Trains on 11th July, 2006, in Group 'D' 135 dependents of non-railway employee victims and 17 dependents of Railway employees were considered for such appointment. Out of 135 dependents of outsiders, 114 have already been offered appointment. As regards the remaining 21 applicants, 14 dependents are minor, 03 have not yet submitted the required documents, 02 are unwilling for appointment in Group 'D' and 02 dependents have sought extension of time as they are presently studying. Of the above, 16 cases will be considered only on attaining the age of majority/completion of studies by the dependents.

Out of the railway employees who died in the bomb blast, application of dependents of 15 railway employees had been received for appointment. So far, 08 dependants have been offered appointment. 07 dependents are minor and in 02 cases the beneficiaries have conveyed their unwillingness to accept the job. The 07 cases of minor can be considered only on attaining the age of majority by the wards.

Creation of second safety fund

1816. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways is likely to create a second safety fund mainly to ensure accident free running of trains;
- (b) whether the prime area of utilization of such newly raised funds would be in acquiring train protection and warning systems;
- (c) the scope for expansion of installation of anti-collision device developed by Railways indigenously to prevent head-on-collisions;
- (d) the present status of upgradation of signaling systems; and
- (e) whether adequate allocations are likely to be included in the Budget 2010-2011 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Anti-Collision Device (ACD), developed by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) has been in service trial as a pilot project on North-East Frontier Railway (NFR). Based on experience on NFR, specifications for ACD have been revised to improve efficacy, reliability and availability of the ACD. The improved version of the ACD to revised specifications are proposed for in-service trials on three more Zonal Railways (Southern, South Western & South Central Railway).

(d) Signaling System on Indian Railway has been progressively upgraded by providing Electrical/Electronic Interlocking signaling system at about 4400 stations, Block proving by axle counter in about 2200 block sections, LED signals at about 3400 stations and data loggers at about 3500 stations.

(e) Allocations are proposed keeping in view the Railway's operational requirement, replacement of overaged assets and modernization of equipments.

Rail projects in Madhya Pradesh

†1817. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of rail projects operational across the country;
- (b) the number of trains approved therein for Madhya Pradesh and the names of destination they would run between; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) As on 01.04.2009, there are 306 ongoing railway projects under the planheads new line, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification across the country which are in various stages of progress.

(b) and (c) Introduction of trains is not done on the basis of States but traffic demand, operational feasibility and resource availability. However, the following new trains approved in Railway Budget 2009-10 shall serve the people of Madhya Pradesh which are as under:-

1. 2193/2194 Bhopal-Lucknow-Pratapgarh Express (Weekly)
2. 2197/2198 Gwalior-Bhopal Intercity Express (5 days in a week)
3. 1103/1104 Chhindwara-Jhansi Express (Bi-weekly)
4. 9655/9656 Ajmer-Bhopal Express (Daily)
5. 1265/1266 Jabalpur-Ambikapur Express (Tri-weekly)

Rail projects in Assam

1818. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of national projects of Railways in North Eastern Region, the fund allocation during current financial year, the amount spent so far and the time of completion of these projects;

(b) whether the New Moynaguri, Jogighopa railway line construction is included under the National Projects; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a)
Details of ongoing National Projects in the North East Region alongwith present status and target for completion are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the project	Anticipated cost as per Budget 2009-10	Exp. upto March, 09	Outlay 2009-10 (through railway budgetary support)	Target
New line					
1.	Jiribam-Imphal	2492.53	73.63	50.00	Jiribam-Tupul targeted for March, 2014 and Tupul-Imphal for March, 2016.
2.	Azra-Byrnihat	546.47	0.34	5.00	March, 2014.
3.	Dimapur-Zubza (Kohima)	850.00	0.83	5.00	March, 2015.
4.	Bogibeel Bridge	387.44	1391.71	110.41	South Bank line from Moranhat to Chalkhowa (44 km) has been completed. The project is targeted for completion, by March, 2014.
5.	Agartala-Sabroom	813.34	1.14	30.00	March, 2014.
6.	Bhairabhi-Sairang	619.34	0.58	5.00	March, 2014.
7.	Sivok-Rangpo	1339.48	0.00	10.00	December, 2015.
8.	Kumarghat-Agartala	950.00	910.00	10.00	Completed.
Gauge conversion					
1.	Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam & Badarpur to Kumarghat	2500.00	1657.35	120.00	March, 2012
2.	Rangia-Murkongselek with linked fingers.	1556.23	71.64	54.28	March, 2013.

The expenditure during the year gets firmed up after finalisation of accounts at the end of the year. The provisions for the subsequent years would be made as per the Budget allocations keeping in view the progress of the project.

(b) and (c) Even though New Moynaguri-Jogighopa is not a National Project, priority is being given for its speedy completion.

Rail projects in North Eastern region

1819. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of doubling and electrification of rail lines in North Eastern Region;
- (b) the completion time of these projects;
- (c) whether these projects would be completed in time; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (d) Doubling of New Guwahati-Digaru (29.81 km) has been taken up and progress is about 70%. The doubling was targeted for completion during 2009-10. However, the progress has suffered due to banning of cutting of hills by State Government and demand for royalty on earth work from Railway. The doubling is now expected to be completed during 2010-11.

As regards, Electrification, Srirampur-New Bongaigaon-Rangiya-Guwahati is a part of Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati electrification project, which is targeted for completion by March 2013.

Loss due to cancellation of trains during foggy weather

†1820. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of trains delayed in their arrival and departure and the total number of accidents occurred, trains involved, due to fog in recent past;
- (b) whether Government has made any assessment of the total amount of loss incurred due to the delay and accidents of these trains;
- (c) the comprehensive details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has made any scheme to avoid recurrence of these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) During January 2010, approximately 15704 passenger carrying trains were affected due to fog and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

three end-on-collisions took place in the Automatic Signaling territory on North Central Railway involving the following trains:-

- (i) 4006 Lichchavi Express and 2402 Magadh Express on 02.01.2010.
- (ii) 2556 Gorakhdham Express and 2418 Prayag Express on 02.01.2010.
- (iii) 4724 Kalindi Express and 2452 Shram Shakti Express on 16.01.2010.

(b) and (c) The monetary loss to the Railways is not calculated train-wise or on the basis of punctuality of the train. However, a loss of approximately Rs. 114.30 Lakhs was incurred due to the three accidents of trains mentioned above.

(d) To ensure safe running of trains, speed of trains during fog are kept restricted upto 60 kmph in Absolute Block System and further reduced upto 30 kmph in Automatic Signaling Territory on passing the Double Yellow and Yellow aspects. During dense fog, detonators are placed on the track short of the first stop signal of the station in Absolute Block System. In view of the accidents and the record fog during 2010 the following instructions were issued to the Zonal Railways:-

(i) Loco Pilots were instructed to proceed at near walking speed (kmph) after passing Automatic Signal at red aspect.

(ii) Red flashing tail lamp to be used in the rear most coach even during fog so that the trains following can see the train standing out of course in mid section.

(iii) Loco Pilots were initially advised, as a trial measure for taking increased safety precaution to stop at red aspect of automatic signal for five minutes instead of two minutes or till the signal changes to 'yellow'.

(iv) When the dense fog persisted for a longer duration Loco Pilots on some critical sections were advised to completely stop at red aspect of automatic signal till it becomes yellow and otherwise to proceed only after receiving an authority from the station ahead, at a speed not exceeding 8 kmph.

1821. The Question was cancelled.

Development of Railways with private sector

1822. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking financial assistance from private sector to develop Railways especially the South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the projects which are in the pipeline; and

(d) the likely completion of each railway project with the private partnership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (c) Certain areas such as development of world-class stations, establishment of super specialty hospitals/medical colleges, setting up of manufacturing units for rolling stock, setting up of perishable cargo centres, infrastructure projects for port connectivity and several activities in catering/tourism and hospitality area have been identified for possible execution through Public-Private Partnership/Joint Venture/Special Purpose Vehicle route.

In South Central Railway, Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam New line project (112 Kms.) has been taken up with Private Sector Participation through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) in partnership with Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited and Bramhani Industries Limited along with NMDC Limited and Government of Andhra Pradesh in Andhra Pradesh.

Secunderabad and Tirupati stations in South Central Railway have been identified for development into world class stations through Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

(d) No definite time-frame can be indicated at this stage.

Training of IPS and IAS officers to enhance the security of railway stations

†1823. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways is sending some of senior I.P.S. and I.A.S officers for training with Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to enhance the security of 202 railway stations by spending three hundred fifty crore rupees;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether railway security would be strengthened after this training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However six Railway Protection Force officers have attended ATA Light Rail Security Consultation Workshop in New York City from 23.01.2010 to 05.02.2010, which was coordinated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The expertise gained by them will be utilized for strengthening railway security and for further training of Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force personnel. Further, an amount of Rs. 353 crore has been sanctioned in Works Programme 2009-2010 for implementation of the Integrated Security System at 202 stations of the Indian Railways, to strengthen railway security. The Integrated Security System comprises of:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- IP based CCTV Surveillance System
- Access Control
- Personal and Baggage Screening System.
- Bomb Detection and Disposal System

Incident of fire at Bhilai Steel plant

1824. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that an incident of fire occurred in cable room of PP-I of Bhilai Steel Plant on the mid night of 31st January and 1st February, 2010;
- whether signals of an earthing fault were noticed before it caught fire;
- the time by when the investigation report on the incident would be received;
- whether an incident of fire had occurred earlier also in the Bhilai Steel Plant and if so, the details thereof; and
- the loss incurred by Bhilai Steel Plant due to this incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, There was a fire in the cable gallery in Power Plant I at Bhilai Steel Plant due to a breakdown of high tension (6.6 KV) cable pertaining to a ball mill motor. Earth fault signal had appeared in the system alongwith breakdown of cable.

(c) An internal committee constituted by SAIL to investigate into the cause of incident has visited Bhilai Steel plant and submitted a report thereon. A separate enquiry has also been ordered by the Ministry of Steel to identify the cause of incident and also to suggest measures to prevent such incidents in future.

(d) No such significant fires have been reported to have occurred earlier in the Bhilai Steel Plant.

(e) The losses on account of the fire on a provisional basis works out to Rs. 10.49 crores.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Virbhadra Singh.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Let us finish, first, the laying of Papers on the Table. We are coming to it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you saved the Minister. I asked you to club the Questions and you saved him!

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Virbhadra Singh.

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Steel

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Steel. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1823/15/10]

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Higher Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1829/15/10]
- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of School Education and Literacy in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1830/15/10]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

II. Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals) Notification No. S.O. 3238 (E), dated the 16 December, 2009, regarding supplies of Urea to be made by domestic manufactures of Urea to States and Union Territories during Rabi season 2009-10, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1848/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Fertilizers in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1846/15/10]
- (iii) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1847/15/10]

Notification of the Ministry of Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2010, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1871/15/10]

- I. **Report (2008-09) of JMI, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. **Report (2008-09) and Accounts (2007-08) of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow and related papers**
- III. **Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Universities/Educational Institutes/Boards and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988:
 - (a) Annual Report of the Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (ii) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1862/15/10]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Act, 1994:
 - (a) Twelfth Annual Report of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 - (c) Annual Accounts of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1849/15/10]

- III. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989:
- (a) Fourteenth Annual Report of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1857/15/10]
- (ii) (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985:
- (a) Twenty-third Annual Report of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1854/15/10]
- (iii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Visva Bharati Act, 1984:
- (a) Annual Report of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1855/15/10]
- (iv) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the North Eastern Hill University Act, 1973:
- (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1856/15/10]
- (v) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 34 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1981:
- (a) Annual Report of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1850/15/10]
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Assam University Act, 1989.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1864/15/10]
 - (vii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon, under Section 13 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1858/15/10]
 - (viii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon, under Section 31 of the Mizoram University Act, 2000.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1859/15/10]
 - (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Practical Training (BOPT), Eastern Region, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2079/15/10]
 - (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Western Region, Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1707/15/10]
 - (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Southern Region, Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2080/15/10]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1865/15/10]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1870/15/10]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2035/15/10]
- (xv) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Forty-ninth Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1869/15/10]

- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology (formerly Regional Engineering College), Warangal, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1866/15/10]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1868/15/10]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1867/15/10]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Pondicherry, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1853/15/10]
- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Jaipur, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xx) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1852/15/10]

- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1851/15/10]
- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission (PBSSM), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1860/15/10]
- (xxiii) Statement giving reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville for the year 2008-09, within the stipulated period. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1863/15/10]

Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Textiles

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Ministry of Textiles. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1874/15/10]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi and related papers.**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi and related papers.**
- IV. **Report and Accounts (1993-2003) of SFAC, New Delhi and related papers.**
- V. **Report (2008-09) of Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai and related papers.**
- VI. **Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Agriculture.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I
 - (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 Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:-
 - (1) G.S.R. 938 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Amendment) Rules, 2009.
 - (2) G.S.R. 66 (E), dated the 9th February, 2010, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Amendment Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2045/15/10]
 - (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) G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 11th January, 2010, imposing stockholding and turnover limits on dealers of sugar and khandsari.
 - (2) G.S.R. 60 (E), dated the 5th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 597 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2046/15/10]
- II. A copy each (In English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 23 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bureau. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2042/15/10]
- III.
 - (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 62 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2043/15/10]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the years 1993-98, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1805/15/10]
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1806/15/10]
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1807/15/10]
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2000-01, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1808/15/10]
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2001-02, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1809/15/10]
- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2002-03, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1810/15/10]
- (g) Review by Government on the working of the above Consortium during the years 1993-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03.
- (h) Statements giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) to (g) above.
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the year 2008-09.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1811/15/10]
- (vi) Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1818/15/10]

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 33/2010-Customs, dated the 12th March, 2010 seeking to fully exempt the following items from basic Customs duty, along with an Explanatory Memorandum thereto:-

- (a) Skimmed Milk Powder, up to an aggregate of thirty thousand metric tonnes of total imports of such goods in a financial year; and
- (b) White Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat up to an aggregate of fifteen thousand metric tonnes of total imports of such goods in a financial year.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2009-10):

- (i) Seventh Report on the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009;
- (ii) Eighth Report on the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2009; and
- (iii) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Seventy-eighth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Flow of Credit to Agriculture Sector.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2009-10) on National Aviation Company of India Limited-Merged Entity of Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines.

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 11th March, 2010, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010 — <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	Three Hours

- (b) The National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 Four Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008. Four Hours
3. Consideration and passing of the Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha. Two Hours
- MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next is Motion for Election to the Committee on the Welfare of...
- SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, let us raise this issue. After that, we can take it up.
- MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This will be over. Let us have the motion first.
- SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, lakhs of people are waiting outside, seriously.
- MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have the motion. It will not take a minute.
- SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, people are waiting there. You have a huge list here after this item.
- MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only three. You please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Zero Hour, technically, starts after that. ...*(Interruptions)*...
- AN HON. MEMBER: There is no Zero Hour.
- SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...
- MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have your names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, I have your names. Please.
- SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I have given a Zero Hour notice.
- श्री उपसभापति:** आप बैठिए। प्लीज़, आप बाद में बोलिए। Shri Prithviraj Chavan to move the motion now.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:

That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, ten Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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, I beg to move the following Motion:

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30th April, 2011, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

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, I beg to move the following Motion:

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2010 and ending on the 30 April, 2011, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Zero Hour Mentions. Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I have given a Zero Hour notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैटिए न, मैं बुला रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no; your notice has not been taken ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You might have given the notice; but let it be admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, understand the rule. You give the notice separately. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Yechury. You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... When a notice is given, you should come and discuss it. You have given your notice, but it has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Yechury.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Protests against increase in prices

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति महोदय, आज मैं यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूं इस बात को उठाने के लिए कि लाखों की तादाद में लोग आज संसद पर आपकी कमरतोड़ महंगाई के खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट करने पहुंचे हैं। जिस तरीके से यह महंगाई बढ़ रही है और खास तौर से एसेंशियल कर्मांडीज के अंदर, यह आम आदमी की हालत और बदतर बनाती जा रही है और ऐसे मौके पर हम स्पष्ट रूप से चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार हमारी पांच मांग माने, ताकि आम आदमी को राहत मिल सके। जिस तरीके से आज दो भारतों का निर्माण हो रहा है - एक चमकता भारत, जहां पर आज की खबरों के अनुसार दुनिया के अंदर चौथा सबसे बड़ा जिसके हाथ में साधन हैं, वह हमारे देश का है, अच्छी बात है। दूसरी तरफ, हमारे देश के अंदर तकरीबन 80 प्रतिशत जनता है जिसके पास बीस रुपए भी नहीं होता दिन में जिन्दा रहने के लिए। ऐसी परिस्थिति में आज जिस तरीके से महंगाई से चलते हुए लोगों के ऊपर दमन हो रहा है, हम पांच मांग इस सरकार से पूछ रहे हैं। सबसे पहली बात, अभी यहां पर कृषि मंत्री जी थे जो अब नहीं हैं। मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि आज गोदामों में 475 लाख टन अनाज पड़ा हुआ है, जबकि हमारी बफर स्टॉक भी जरूरत 200 लाख टन है। बाकी जो अनाज आपके गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ है उसको फौरन रिलीज करिए, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को यूनिवर्सलाइज करिए और दामों पर अंकुश लगाने की कोशिश करिए। दूसरा, आप फ्यूचर ट्रेडिंग या वायदा कारोबार के ऊपर पूरा अंकुश लगाइए। तीसरा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : आपके कृषि मंत्री जी तो नहीं हैं यहां।

श्री उपसभापति: आए हैं, अब प्रो. के.वी. थॉमस हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: वे नहीं सुन रहे हैं और न लिख ही रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am only asking Mr. Thomas to please note it down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: वे सुन रहे हैं, लिख रहे हैं, सब कर रहे हैं। यह तो प्रोसीजर है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: First of all, you have an excess of 275 lakh tonnes of food grains in your godowns today, which is excess from the buffer norms....*(Interruptions)*... बीच में इंटरप्शन हो गया था।

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो रोक दिया था।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: 275 लाख टन जो अधिक है, उसको रिलीज करिए, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को यूनिवर्सलाइज करिए और महंगाई पर अंकुश लगाने की कोशिश करिए। दूसरा, वायदा कारोबार के ऊपर आप

तुरन्त अंकुश लगाइए। Ban futures and forward trading in all agricultural commodities and essential commodities. तीसरा, इस बजट के अंदर कस्टम और एक्साइज ड्यूटी जो आपने तेल के पदार्थों पर बढ़ाया है, उसको वापिस लीजिए। That is roll back the hike in the prices of petroleum products announced in the Budget. चौथा, आप ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और होर्डिंग के खिलाफ जो भी सम्भव हो सके कदम उठाइए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप जल्दी कीजिए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: पांचवां, बड़ी-बड़ी विदेशी कम्पनियों के हाथ में बहुत फूड स्टॉक था, आज उसकी जमाखोरी हो रही है, उसके ऊपर कार्रवाही की जाए। ये पांच डिमांड हमारी हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इन पांचों डिमांड्स को आप फौरन लागू करिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a huge rally is going on in Parliament street. This rally has been called by four Left Parties in the country and this rally is being held against the price rise, for food security, for universalisation of public distribution system, for jobs, for land and for democratic rights. The UPA-II Government claims it is serving the interests of the *aam aadmi*, but in reality, the UPA-II Government is cutting down the food subsidy, the fertilizer subsidy. It is reported that the Government is increasing the issue price of foodgrains supplied for APL category. In these circumstances, we demand that the Government should roll back the fuel prices, the Government should not cut down the subsidy on foodgrains and fertilizers. The Government should really take steps to universalize the public distribution system. If the Government does not act, if Government thinks that it can be complacent because of some decline in the prices of some commodities, it is only seasonal. I want the Government to address the root cause of the price rise. The Government should act to control the price rise. Otherwise, the Left Parties will have to intensify the movement and we are going to intensify the movement in the coming days.

श्री अवनि राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : थैंक्यु सर। जैसे कि सुना है पांच मांगे हमने रखी हैं। पूरे देशभर से कई लाख लोग आज संसद पर पहुंचे हैं। यह बात जाहिर हो चुकी है कि सरकार अभी तक सभी को खाद्यान्न देने में मजबूत नहीं है। इसीलिए कहा जाता है कि जो पीडीएस सिस्टम है, उस पीडीएस सिस्टम को एपीए में लाकर उसको यूनिवर्सल कीजिए। जो तेल के दाम हैं, उनको कम कीजिए, जो जमाखोरी है, इसको बंद कीजिए और रिटेल सैक्टर के ऊपर आप अंकुश लगाइए। इन मांगों को रखते हुए, हमने और भी मांग जोड़ी हैं कि सबको शिक्षा मिले, काम भी सब को मिले। अगर यह सरकार इतना काम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, अगर सरकार सब को खाद्यान्न देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, देश में भुखमरी रहेगी और जो आम जनता है, जो आम आदमी है, उनको अनाज नहीं मिलेगा, तो देश में हा-हाकार मच जाएगा। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर सरकार सब को खाना नहीं दे पाएगी, अनाज नहीं पहुंचा पाएगी, तो मेरे ख्याल में इस सरकार को चलाने में ये लोग बिल्कुल सक्षम नहीं हैं और यह सरकार बिल्कुल निकम्मी है। फिर इस सरकार को बदलने की हमारी हमेशा कोशिश रहेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are going to join the demonstration. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Farmers' suicides in Vidarbha region

श्री मनोहर जोशी (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, महाराष्ट्र में फिर एक बार किसानों की आत्महत्या शुरू हो रही है। यह बहुत गंभीर घटना है। हमने बार-बार इस विषय को इस सदन में उठाया है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर द्वारा अपना पैकेज देने के बावजूद भी और महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट द्वारा पैसे देने के बाद भी महाराष्ट्र के किसानों की आत्महत्या रुक नहीं रही है।

सर, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि आत्महत्यां रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या करना चाहती है? दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले चार दिनों में महाराष्ट्र में 10 या 12 किसानों ने उसी क्षेत्र विदर्भ में आत्महत्या की है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर क्या करना चाहती है? इन लोगों को अभी तक मदद नहीं पहुंची है, तो इनको केन्द्र सरकार और महाराष्ट्र सरकार क्या मदद देना चाहेगी? हमारी मांग है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से निवेदन आना चाहिए, विदर्भ में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और केन्द्र की सरकार इस विषय में कुछ नहीं कर सकी है, इसके लिए हमें बहुत खेद है। हम सरकार से चाहेंगे कि वह इस विषय को लाइट में न लेकर गम्भीरता से इस विषय पर अपना निवेदन करे।

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I have given my Zero Hour Notice on the same issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप एक ही पार्टी से हैं। आप एक ही पार्टी से हैं। And it was decided that ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Javadekar ...*(Interruptions)*... I will examine whether you have given your Notice or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is too much.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, my point is different. ...*(Interruptions)*... नोटिस देखिए। ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to speak ...*(Interruptions)*... I must speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Notice is given, notice is accepted or not accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you say, "I must speak", then I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, you have allowed this subject and I have also given notice. Therefore, I think I have a right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have given notice I will examine it later on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now I have called Shri Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, पिछले 72 घंटों में विदर्भ के 6 जिलों में 12 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। 1 जनवरी से अब तक 70 दिनों में 128 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। सन् 2009 में 1080 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। जिन 6 जिलों में, जहां पर कपास की मुख्य फसल पैदा होती है, उसको अब लोग सुसाइड बैल्ट कहने लगे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी के पैकेज के बावजूद यह बदस्तूर जारी है, बावजूद नेताओं के कलावती के घर जाने के और कर्जमुक्ति का ढिंढोरा पीटने के बावजूद भी, यह हत्याएं उस इलाके में जारी हैं।

वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का पैकेज भ्रष्टाचार के कारण फेल हुआ है तथा मूल काम करना था, वह नहीं करने के कारण, वह पैकेज कारगर साबित नहीं हुआ। जो कर्जमुक्ति का ढिंढोरा पीटा गया, जिस इलाके के कारण देशभर के किसानों को कर्जमुक्ति का पैकेज दिया, जहां दस फीसदी किसानों को भी उसका फायदा नहीं हुआ है। यहां के 80 फीसदी से ज्यादा किसान प्राइवेट साहूकारों से कर्जा लेते हैं और उनको कोई राहत नहीं मिली है। जिन थोड़े से किसानों को बैंकों द्वारा राहत मिली है उनको तथा जिनका कर्जा माफ हुआ है, उनको नया कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए वे भी प्राइवेट साहूकारों की शरण में हैं। इसका जो मूल काम था, वह कारगर साबित नहीं हुआ।

सर, इसके तीन कारण हैं — 1 फसल अपर्याप्त हो रही है, क्योंकि वहां किसानों के पास सिंचाई की पूरी सुविधा नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is some mistake in the display board. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Somr wrong name was given. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know one minute is left because I am counting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इसके तीन मुख्य कारण हैं। गुजरात में जहां माइक्रो इरिगेशन की फैसिलिटी है, वहां किसान फल-फूल रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां विदर्भ में एश्योर्ड वाटर सप्लाई नहीं है और वह अपर्याप्त तथा कीमती है। स्वामीनाथन कमीशन ने कहा है कि यह एग्रिकल्चर कॉलेप्स का उदाहरण है, यह एग्रिकल्चर कॉलेप्स का ट्रैलर है। आज विदर्भ में कपास के लिए हो रहा है, बाकी किसान की फसलें भी ऐसे ही संकट में आएगी। अगर स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की सिफारिश, जो लाभकारी मूल्य 50 फीसदी लागत मूल्य पर अधिक देना चाहिए, जो यह कहा है, जब तक वह स्वीकार नहीं होता, तब तक ऐसा ही होगा। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट स्वीकार करो।...(समय की घंटी)... उत्पादकता के लिए सिंचाई का सही कार्यक्रम हाथ में लो। जो 6 जिले हैं, उनके लिए राहत का एक पैकेज और लाओ, यह विशेष मांग मैं कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: When this House was discussing the historic Women's Reservation Bill, on that day Shrimati Vimal Abhiman Kowe in Yuvatmal district hanged herself. What a pity! Here we are talking about the empowerment of women and there one farmer woman had to commit suicide because of the apathy of the Government. Ten farmers committed suicide in 48 hours. Is it not a matter of shame? From June 2005, Sir, 7860 farmers have committed suicide and this number is growing. Sir, I am bringing your attention to another issue. Sir, this year in Vidharbha itself, 15460 villages have been affected by drought. That is the figure of the Government. On the one hand there is shortage of water, there is shortage of crop and on the other hand, Government is

increasing the prices of fertilizers. I am afraid that this year the suicide rate will be much higher and many more farmers will commit suicide because of Government's inaction, corruption and apathy towards farmers. Sir, my request to you, through the House, is that if the Government is failing to do it, why not all the MPs from both the Houses come up, stand together and form a Parliamentary Committee to see what the problem is, where is the shoe pinching. Why are all these fertilizers not reaching the farmers? I think, we should have a Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe into the issues of farmers' plight and that will only bring some respite, some relief to the affected farmers. Thank you.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2010-11

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY); Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for your indulgence to permit me to initiate the discussion on the General Budget. Sir, the Finance Minister had a challenging task this year because he had to present the Budget in the backdrop of certain peculiar global events which have taken place. In the last one and a half to two years, the world saw an economic slow down and the world was slowly emerging out of the slowdown and therefore, he had an onerous responsibility also of introducing some big ideas into this Budget, that he could actually kick start the process of an accelerated growth as far as India was concerned. Sir, we are immediately facing an agricultural crisis where our population continues to increase, our production really have not increased, our agricultural acreage is shrinking and our productivity also is not very effective. The significant improvements in our productivity don't appear to be there and the most serious issue — even though we survive the worst of the global slow down — was that during the slow down period where prices globally come down, India saw a rare inflation, particularly of food price inflation. And now that we were emerging out after what was promising to be a 7.2 per cent growth last year, there was a national expectation that the Budget will really lay down a policy direction in which we have a road map ready to address each one of these issues which were the challenges before the country, which I am sure the Finance Minister with his experience was very well familiar with. Sir, when I analyse the Budget on each of these goals and these road maps that he had to put it on, I must say that I am not enthused by this Budget. That initiative, that imagination which should have come into it really seems to be missing and a great fear and danger that I have is one of the greatest disappointments in this Budget and that it is unquestionably going to accelerate the inflation which is already there.

It has been said about Budgets that they also involve a rare packaging exercise. In that packaging exercise, the experience has been that on the day the Budget is presented, it is the 3 or 4

big ideas which really get discussed. But the devil in a Budget is always in its details. And, therefore, some of those details are very cleverly concealed. As days pass by and we start studying each one of them, we then seriously analyse as to what really the Budget's real direction and purport is going to be.

We had, on 25th February, a discussion on the price rise where all sections of this House expressed concern that our Wholesale Price Index in the month of February was 8.56 per cent. All the reasonable economists' opinion was that it is moving towards a double digit. Our Consumer Price Index in various categories oscillates between 14 per cent and 17 per cent. The Food Inflation is around 19 per cent. How do we really test the Budget in view of this situation? I was going through the Economic Survey. And, since the Economic Survey is more economist document than a politician's document, at times, you get far greater facts as far as the Survey is concerned. I read out from page 65 of the Economic Survey. While referring to last year, which is still about to conclude, it says, 'During this year, High inflation was reported in the case of onions, and potatoes among vegetables, pulses, rice and wheat.' So, almost every item of consumption, as far as an average Indian is concerned, the Economic Survey says, 'We have gone through a high inflation as far as these areas are concerned.' Now, there are items which are sufficiently available in the market. A crackdown on hoarder is what is, obviously, suggested. Whether a satisfactory crackdown has taken place is an issue. But, then, items which are of insufficiently available in the domestic market, if there are stocks available with the Government, the Government's intervention by releasing those stocks is required. And, if there is a shortage in the market, you have to get them from wherever in the world they are available. Sir, if this was the shortage which was leading to price rise, a fact that has been mentioned before Mr. Yechury left for his rally is taken note of at page 201 of the Economic Survey. It says, 'The stock position of foodgrains as on January, 2010, is 47.4 million tones comprising of 24.3 million tones of rice and 23.1 million tones of wheat against the buffer norms of 11.8 million tones and 8.2 million tones respectively.' So, when you have 47.4 million tones of buffer stock available as of January itself, then, this kind of inflation, as far as food prices are concerned, of these essential foodgrain items is a point which Government has to answer.

Sir, we have seen droughts earlier. I had mentioned, during the course of the debate on the price rise, that when we saw a drought in 2002, we had a record release of foodgrains into the market by the Government and the inflation was kept at the figure of 3.4 per cent. But, today, even when the buffer stocks, which are twice the norms prescribed, are available in the godowns of the Government, you find price rise of all these essential commodities and they continue to rise. How

does the Budget seriously address this issue? Sir, the important test on which this Budget going to be tested is: Is this Budget going to add to this inflation or does it take away this inflation?

Let us have a look at the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister. Since he had a larger problem of fiscal deficit also, the *ad valorem* duties are, now, increased from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. So, across the board, to address the problem of fiscal deficit, he had fewer options, and one of the options, which was even being discussed before the Budget came, was 30 per cent increase, as far as excise duties are concerned. Then, there is an adjustment, as far as cement is concerned, the auto sector, the real estate, and the automobile sectors are concerned. These are important sectors, as far as the Indian economy is concerned. You had an increase that affects these sectors. Then comes an important increase, that is, increase in petroleum prices. Now, you have basic duties of customs, 5 per cent on crude petroleum, 7.5 per cent on diesel, 10 per cent on other refined products, 1 per cent on the central excise. So, the affect is on all agricultural products, on all food products, on real estate, on autos, on all consumer items. Across the board, the Budget adds to the inflation of each one of them. He does not end with that. Normally, a Finance Minister, as I said, would outline the various sections where service sector is extended each year. There is a plausible argument that the service sector, now, comprises of 60 per cent of India's economy, and there are custom duties and excise duties on the manufacturing or the items to be brought into the country are there, the service sector cannot be exempted. Therefore, you have the service tax as a rationale for the service sector. But, this year's Budget very cleverly mentions that as far as the service tax is concerned, the areas which will, now, be brought under the service tax are going to be separately notified. So, on day one, there was no excessive hue and cry as far as the service tax was concerned. In fact, I watched the people, like, Rahul Bajaj, who had the maximum TRP on that day. They were not eloquent on the service tax at all.

Sir, I started analysing the service tax notification. While even choosing the sector, as far as service tax is concerned, there has to be some concern too for the vulnerable sections of the society. The first sector, which was never a high tax area, is the health care. We have a public health care system in India, which is still inadequate. The footfalls in all the Government dispensaries and hospitals are so high that despite all our efforts and the resources we can't cater to it, neither the Central Government nor the State Governments. We, now, have private health care. And, world over, whether it is Europe or it is the United States of America, you are told that the health care costs are going up. At least, in those countries, they have an insurance to back these up. In India, the health insurance sector also is not expanded substantially, which was started just a few years ago. Which are the sectors that we bring under the Service Tax? These include the health check up undertaken by the hospitals and medical establishments for employees and business establishments.

The employees are normally middle-class people. So, you impose service tax on their health care. The next is, the health services provided under the health insurance schemes, offered by the insurance companies. Kindly understand the import of this. One of the objects, in the health care, has been to step up the health insurances so that more and more people can spend on health care, which is costly, by having insurance to back it up. When an insurance company charges premium, I pay service tax on that premium. Now, the effect of this is going to be that if I am a wealthy person and I just sign a cheque to pay my hospital bills, there is no service tax.

But if I am vulnerable and I depend on health insurance, service tax will be paid by me. So, my bill will be 10 per cent higher. So, the person depending on health insurance first pays it on the policy and then, pays it on his bills. During elections in the United States, etc. this always becomes one of the most important issues. As our Economy is growing, health care cost is going to become an important issue. So, our first two entries are, we increase the health-care cost.

Next is, the rich live in larger houses. It is only the middle-class, the lower middle class or the people from the rural areas who are migrating to cities who now buy from these developers smaller apartments. So, if they choose that, their local Housing Boards and development authorities will charge internal development charges and also external development charges. So, you make middle-class housing costlier. If you choose a preferential location, or you have an internal or external development charge, you have to pay 10 per cent more.

Now, Sir, having just witnessed how airlines in India in the last two years have transformed, luxury flying in domestic sector has become a losing proposition. So, all airlines which have luxury quality in them are losing money. The low-cost airlines have become a substitute for rail travel. Their tariffs are not very high. And, the low-cost airlines are all going to close 31st March with a substantial profit. So, the economy of the airlines will be written the other way round. No frills airlines, cheap airlines, low-cost airlines are profitable; luxury airlines are a losing proposition. Therefore, to increase tourism in India, to enable more and more middle class, even lower middle class to fly once in a year, low-cost airlines globally have now become the rule. So, on all air passenger traffic, you make it 10 per cent costlier.

It was said of India in IT revolution that we succeeded in IT for two reasons. One, we never had a law to regulate IT; so, the private sector did it on its own. The second was we had a very reasonable level as far as taxation was concerned. Now, this year, we expanded the scope to

various kinds of IT software services. So, even downloading some information upon payment is now service taxable.

Coming to education, the Government talks of right to education. Right to Education will also now mean the entitlement to grow in terms of your educational aptitude. So, you have a large number of coaching centres and commercial training centres. In fact, school children are in the race to get 88 or 90 per cent. Besides, schooling they go to these centres in order to upgrade their skills and aptitudes. These have become supplements to quality education so that people can score higher. Everything has been brought under tax so that education becomes costlier. So, travelling has become costlier, housing has become costlier, health care has become costlier and education has become costlier.

Now, look at the next entry. I think I would urge, seriously, the Finance Minister to reconsider this. If I want to buy an apartment in a commercial or a residential complex, if I am a wealthy man and I pay the whole amount by one cheque and get the Sale Deed, there is no service tax. But if I am vulnerable and I have to beg, borrow and pay my instalments, I have to pay service tax on instalments. So, please read this. "So, fully built-up apartments, after completion certificate, there is no services tax; for instalments, there is service tax." So, the more vulnerable you are, the more the Budget will hit you.

Now, look at the next entry. You encourage people to build or buy more space, commercial or residential, so that they can rent out. That becomes a source of income. You made it applicable to service tax. Courts in this country rule that well, commercial space is service taxable, residential space is not service taxable. A retired man will let out one floor of his house. He does not have to pay service tax. He pays income tax, he pays property tax, but he is exempted from service tax. There is no service tax. Now what you have done is that entire renting in 2010 becomes service tax leviable but *w.e.f.* 1st June, 2007.

So, for the last three years, you make the whole thing service tax leviable. Therefore, anyone of you who have or a middle class person who has some rental income, now has to pay retrospective taxation *w.e.f.* 1st of June, 2007. I will seriously urge the Finance Minister to consider this as this is not necessarily hitting at the rich man's pocket, but there will again be a large number of moderate sections of the society which are going to be seriously affected.

Sir, the next area, with these exemptions, is inclusion of transport of goods by rail; and transport of goods by rail means the 'freight.' Now, there is 10 per cent service tax on that. I have

seen the exemption notification also. Some foodgrains, etc., are exempted; and the non-exempted freight - I was trying to make a back-of-the-envelope calculation - is close to Rs. 60,000 crores. This entire non-exempted freight, which is in the rate of Rs. 58,000-Rs.60,000 crores, has been brought within the ambit of service tax, 10 per cent tax, and now we are told that the total collection of service tax will only be Rs. 3000 crores.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Just one second. The Railways have calculated that it will be only Rs. 800 crores.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): But what he has said is something different.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If you include the exemption — and that is why I have taken Rs. 3000 crores — the Railways' will be only Rs. 800 crores. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, he has said, Rs. 60,000 crores freight is in the non-exempted category.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Pranabda, as far as exemption notification is concerned, I have gone into this at some length. Maybe, you may have to reconsider or I have not understood it correctly. Foodgrains, flour, pulses, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, edible oil, etc, are exempted. Foodgrain items are exempted. That is why I said so. Now, these are exempted and after the exemption of these, the Government took a view. You presented the Budget on the 26th and when you presented the Budget on the 26th, the Government took a view on the 26th itself. Your Joint Secretary, Revenue wrote to the entire Departments and said, 'on the rest, there is an abatement of 70 per cent of the gross value of the freight charged.' So, 70 per cent is exempted; 30 per cent will be taxable. That is how this figure can come up. It may not be Rs. 800 crores; if this is followed, it should be a little more; it should be about Rs. 1500 crores or so. I then checked up the Notification because this letter is not law; I checked the notification. I will give you a copy of that; or, there may be some other notification of which I am not informed. The notification which you issued on 27th February, Notification No. 9 of 2010, says, 'what is brought in, is transport of goods by rail.' There is a separate exemption notification of those items, but the abatement of 70 per cent curiously is not mentioned. Unless it is mentioned in some other notification, I will stand corrected on that count. So, I would urge you to kindly check on this whether the necessary notification of this abatement of 70 per cent

has been brought out. I will send you a copy of this notification so that you can cross verify this that necessary notifications have been issued because these notifications are law. Now, this is the net effect of inflation. The rail freight, the education, the real estate will all go up. Now, when apartment cost goes up because of instalments, the cost of neighbouring apartments, which has been paid in full, will also go up. So, education, real estate, health, manufacturing, central excise, petroleum, agriculture will all go up. Yes; look at the big picture; the small notifications and entries apart. If each one of them goes up — and this 8.56 Wholesale Price index, which is always unrealistic price index, is likely to touch 10 and your CPI is likely to cross 17 — even without this Budget, what does this Budget kickstart?

What does this add to the entire inflationary process? How do you reverse this entire inflationary process in the months to come? And if this were not to happen, then, I am afraid, the net effect of all this is going to add at every stage to inflation. So far, we have had the Finance Minister's installment as far as the oil price hike is concerned; Mr. Murli Deora's installment is yet to come, which is to compensate the oil companies. And once that gets added, then the net addition and aggregate of this is going to be that we are going to sink with this inflation, which will have also have an effect on various other aspects as far as the economy is concerned.

Talking of food crisis or the agrarian crisis, how does the Budget address this? I remember, when I had an opportunity to be in Government, we were very enthusiastic; I used to find earlier Mr. Kamal Nath making similar statements that we want to become net exporters of food. We used to challenge the subsidies of the subsidizing nations. We wanted a level-playing field. At that stage, sometime in the earlier part of this decade, the Food and Agricultural Organization had indicated that by 2010, India may be a net food importing country. Now, by 2026, we anticipate stabilization of our population. That is the original governmental thinking. This 2026 target may now be breached and go to 2040 if our population continues to increase. That is a national problem; it is not a personal or a governmental problem of the Finance Minister. Our acreage of agriculture is shrinking. Our productivity is not particularly increasing. And then, the impact of global inflation on us being imported into India will also increase. What is the effect of all this going to be? Sir, we must come out with some serious thinking on this and take some bold initiatives. I heard Mr. Rama Jois the other day make a speech while speaking on price rise, and one of the points that really touched me was one that he put in a very simple way — how are we going to save our agricultural land? When more

people have to live, we need more houses, we need more industries. Industry for growth is indispensable. For infrastructure roads are indispensable. Do we really think in terms of abandoning this concept of luxury houses, luxury resorts, farmhouses, private villas and big houses? Do we adopt an urban residential policy of increased FAR moving upwards rather than sideways and thus, save the agricultural acreage as far as this country is concerned? Now, in a Budget which is a policy statement where we are faced with a national problem, not really the Government's or Finance Minister's problem, you expect some policy directions to come. Unless we take some big ideas in a bold picture like this, I do not think we are going to seriously address some of these issues.

Now, the Economic Survey shows us the alarming position. On page 68-69, it talks of shortage of sugar and the fact that we have to import it. Pulses, conventionally, have been short, though we have a Government programme to increase the acreage of pulses. It talks about rice production in 2008-09 and that the lower production of 12.93 millions may be for the reason of the current phase of inflation. It speaks of the shortage of wheat and vegetables. About milk it says, apparently, there is no shortage, but there is still inflation. Now, in each of these areas we are confronted with this problem. At page 207 it makes a very interesting study of the situation. I may be just permitted to read one or two paragraphs to bring to the attention of this House, "Although the yield per hectare of food grains has shown some improvement in the recent years, it is not significant enough to cater to the needs of the rising population..."

"...Since farm productivity is not showing desirable growth there is an urgent need to focus on research as well as better agricultural practices to ensure that productivity levels are increased in the shortest time possible. Special attention may be required for States with relatively low productivity. Production and productivity in pulses and oilseeds are of growing concern. A sizeable proportion of these items is met through imports." Then it says, "Consistent decline in the share of private-sector investment in agriculture is a matter of concern. This trend needs to be reversed through creation of a favourable policy environment and availability of credit at reasonable rates on time for the private sector to invest in agriculture." So, how do we address this? Therefore, you need a big policy initiative. You need to save your acreage, you need to increase productivity and you need private-sector investment. You have tinkered with some duty structure as far as equipment are concerned for this. There is a reference. But I am afraid that the reference is more in the nature of a lip-sympathy. There will be a second green revolution in the seven eastern States and Rs.400 crore will bring that

green revolution. There are 60,000 villages which will be the pulses and oilseeds villages and Rs.300 crore will bring that. There will be soil health, water conservation and preservation of bio-diversity and Rs.200 crore will bring that. So, our resources, as this is a limitation in an economic situation of this kind, are not adequate really to deal with this and, therefore, if the resources are grossly disproportionately less how do we bring this green revolution, how do we increase the acreage and how do we improve upon this? There are persons I can see but wiser than me on this subject, and I am sure in the course of the debate they will reflect on this and would be able to guide us.

Sir, what has been said of sugar is that besides it being cyclical in nature the production fell and, therefore, the prices have soared this year. The other day, the Prime Minister was replying to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. After he gave his reply I was personally surprised if these are the figures why have we been making all this noise. The Prime Minister said, "In November 2009, India exported sugar worth Rs.7.94 crore whereas it imported sugar worth Rs.611.40 crore. In December, export of sugar was worth Rs.12.34 crore whereas import was worth of Rs.216.90 crore. We are meeting the shortage; we are bringing much more and very marginal, nominal sugar has been exported out of the country." Sir, I tried to check up the figure and I would like the hon. Finance Minister to tell this in the course of his reply. From October 2009 till 10 March, 2010, admittedly we have imported more and because global prices were much higher we imported inflation with sugar prices. We also exported sugar. Statistics, when conveniently given for a month or two months and not for a larger picture, can be deceptive. In these five months and ten days, our export has been 5,80,498 tonnes. If this figure is correct, it is a reasonable large quantity. Do we allow export of a large quantity of this kind? What are the actual figures for a reasonable period, during the shortage period as far as exports are concerned? Sir, the Finance Minister had to address his main challenge besides inflation and food crisis, which was the fiscal deficit. On the fiscal deficit the Finance Minister understandably last year didn't pay much attention because that was a year when he needed to generate economic activities so the governmental spending had to be much larger. The Finance Minister has said that the fiscal deficit this year is going to be 6.7 per cent, next year I bring it down to 5.5 per cent and the medium-term roadmap would become 4.8 per cent and then 4.1 per cent.

These are the three years' roadmaps that he has indicated. Sir, this fiscal deficit is based on certain presumptions. I hope you achieve 5.5 and I hope you go even below that figure. But, the presumptions, on which it is based, are very risky presumptions. Your first presumption is that the disinvestment receipts will be to the extent of about Rs.40,000 crores in the coming year. This appears a little risky because the present Government's approach on disinvestment has been

somewhat different and your approach on disinvestment is, "We go in for a maximum 10 per cent dilution of public sector." And, when you go in for a 10 per cent dilution of public sector, the public sector remains the same - the same Joint Secretaries control its policies; the same Government-appointed Directors and CEOs run it; there is no change in management; the kind of limitations which are there in its functioning with CVC, CAG, CBI; absence of keeping a vigil on them; absence of an initiative which are there in the private sector. So, when you offload only 10 per cent into the market, the shares are never attractive, and, therefore, your experience of the early 90s, when the present Prime Minister was the Finance Minister, has been that whenever you offloaded the PSU shares into the market without any change of management, the only buyers, that you really got, were not the genuine investors in the market. You asked institutions whom you could nudge to start picking up your brochures. And, it is only those institutional investors who picked up your shares. They are also safe players. That is what the UNIT-64 value collapsing was after the stock exchange scam. When the value of shares collapsed, the value of UNIT-64 collapsed because in the 90s, we had changed the character from a debt-based fund to an equity-based fund. Therefore, when you are going to nudge only institutional investors, with very few private investors picking it up, your attraction in the market for this disinvestment is not going to be any significant. I hope you raise Rs.40,000 crores or more. But, this is a roadblock, or, at least, a difficulty that the Government is going to encounter.

Your second difficulty is going to be the projected Rs.35,000 crores from the 3-G spectrum sale. I think, in the words of Mr. Shashi Tharoor, on the spectrum allocation, the Government needs an interlocutor amongst the UPA allies, and the Finance Minister also happens to be the interlocutor as the Chairman of the GoM which is dealing with that issue. Now, what is our track record, as far as spectrum is concerned? What did we do on 2-G, and what is the effect that it is going to have on 3-G? On 2-G spectrum, in 2007-08, you allocated spectrum at 2001 rates. The telecom market in India and its profitability between 2001 and 2007 had skyrocketed. So, people paid Rs.1651 crores for an all-India payment, as far as 2-G spectrum was concerned. Within days and weeks, they found collaborators using your 74 per cent FDI policy, offloaded 60 per cent, 74 per cent, and this Rs.1651 crores became two billion dollars, that is, approximately Rs.9500 crores. If you see the difference in prices, on each of those all-India licences - I am not going region-wise; I am going to the all-India, big picture, and there were nine of them - the price differential was about Rs.7,000 crores less than the market price. And, in Rs.7,000 crores less, on 2-G spectrum, we have already lost on 9 big licences, the State, regional, added up to an all-India, more than Rs.60,000 crores. That would have been money available with you if you had auctioned it in the open market. And, your fiscal deficit would have been, at least, one per cent less, if not more. Now, you are going around the 3-G spectrum.

1.00 P.M.

Now, the 2-G spectrum never went to big telecom players at the international level. The manner in which you allotted it was — you went to the corridor and lobby and distributed letters, followed first-come-first-serve basis, and, the cut-off date of 1st October was pre-dated to 25th September. It is mostly the small operators and real estate players, and not the large global telecom companies, who have got the 2-G spectrum. They, then, inducted some of them as joint-venture partners. Now, for the 3-G spectrum, your range of aspirants is going to be inadequate. Those who don't have the 2-G spectrum are not going to come out and say, 'I will operate the 3-G service in India'. It is obvious that those who have the 2-G spectrum will be the ones to take the 3-G spectrum. So, the number of people who will bid for it is going to be less. There will be less interest of any international big player. There is a larger question of how many players, and, when it is a larger question of how many players, there is an issue amongst some of your own colleagues. And, here, interlocution is not required between allies in the UPA, it is also required amongst your own colleagues because there is a difference amongst them as to who favors how many number of players. So, under this, we take Rs. 35,000 crore as money which we are getting from the 3-G spectrum. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jaitleyji, you can continue your speech on Monday. The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

Need to enhance the role of Parliamentary sovereignty in the sphere of international treaties entered into by the Government of India

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, on 11th December Dr. Natchiappan did not conclude his speech while participating in the Resolution. Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I am very happy that I am continuing this debate which is on a very important issue. It was brought by the hon. Member, Shrimati Brinda Karat.

Sir, I was submitting that nowadays there are many international conventions and agreements and after the formulation of the World Trade Organisation, every country is coming forward to

sacrifice its own sovereign rights in different ways. When we had initiated the institution of the World Trade Organisation, our Supreme Court had sovereign power to give final verdict on any issue. But, that power is also taken away. In the matter of anti-dumping laws, the World Trade Organisation's Dispute Resolution Body is the supreme authority. Similarly, the United Nations Security Council and other international bodies, then and there, interfere with each and every issue of a particular country. In certain ways, it is a way of living in a globalised society where sovereignty is divided among the nations and the sovereignty is now gradually going upward to create an international government. We see that the Constitution of India already has created three-level governance. At every level, whatever the Government says, whatever the formulation or policy is made by the Government, it has to be discussed with the people and their participation is very much needed. The transparency is the very talk of the present-day administration. That is why, we have included it in the Right to Information Act. I am quoting Section 4(1)(vii) which says, "The particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with, or representation by, the members of the public in relation to the formulation of its policy or implementation thereof." So, Sir, the expectation is that whatever policy or programme is formulated by the Government, it should have the involvement of the people for whom it is made. Therefore, when the international commitments are there, we should have the dynamism to put forward our thoughts at the international forum. But, when we go through various proceedings of the international forum, Sir, we find that the Government of India, whoever may be the Government at that time, the bureaucrats who are representing the Government of India are showing a lukewarm attitude in the international forums. They are not ready to commit themselves. We have so much of humanitarian laws. Human rights are very much protected in India. Sir, when you compare with other countries, I can say that they are even more in India than the USA. We have so much liberty for Press and individuals. But, we are not bold enough to say in the economic forums that our country has so much liberty for the people. We have to bind themselves by way of putting forward our ideas which were created by Mahatma Gandhi, freedom fighters and leaders like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and Sonia Gandhi. Everybody has given lot of ideas

which have international acceptance. But, our presentation at the international level is lagging behind. We are not having that boldness to say that these things have to be the order of the day at the international level. Similarly, in many cases, we are participating but we are not abiding by their resolutions. In certain cases, we are sitting as observers and coming back. In certain cases, we are boycotting the convention itself and going back. These are all things which tell upon a nation which is to be accepted as a super power to take up a role at the international level. For taking up a role at the international level, we have to create acceptance of each and every policy at the grassroot level. Sir, when we had the Panchayat system at the national level in Vedic days, all the villages used to assemble at one place.

And that will decide it, and that decision is binding on the entire society. A similar system was given by Rajiv Gandhiji when he was dreaming how the panchayati raj institution has to come. We have made the law, we have amended the Constitution providing that each and every voter is having the right to decide the policy where they are living as a gram sabha. They have to decide what policy they want, they have to decide how to implement it, who the participants are, how to regulate it, what are the punishments if there is any violation of it. Are we doing it throughout India? If we are doing it, then even for a climate change, we will consult the gram sabha. I know the hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh, is the hero at the international level in climate change. He is having a capacity to speak with the ordinary people through the media. Such a communication is needed now. Therefore, when you are going for FTA with the neighbouring countries or any other country having any trade agreement, you have to consult the stakeholders. There should be a meeting of the stakeholders who are the agriculturists, who are the industrialists, who are the small-scale industrialists. We have to consult them, we have to allow them to speak about it, and then only we can come to the conclusion. When our officials are going for international conferences or conventions or any other consultations, they should be equipped with this information that we had the consultation at every level, from the gram sabha to the State Assembly at the State level and then at the national level, parliamentary debate in the Parliament, and then the Cabinet, and then we have come with all the particulars. If such is the way of presentation of our people at the international conference, we will be bold enough to say that we are the leaders in the international body. Sir, I am sorry to say that even now, more or less, our policies are controlled by more than 5340 Indian Administrative Service

people. We are happy to find that we are having an excellent Indian Administrative Service. They even chair the public sector undertakings and all economic policies are formulated by them. But at the same time, we are no more administering anything. We are managing the situation. Therefore, Indian Administrative Service or Indian Forest Service or other Services should have the feeling that they are getting the strength from the people and they are serving the people. Therefore, our policy and the implementation of that policy should be with that view. Therefore, we have to equip ourselves with the knowledge from the ordinary people and we should not shut the doors for the ordinary people to say that I am a specialist, therefore, I need not have any other consultation. That is the attitude nowadays which is coming up that I will decide some policy and I will impose the same on you. That is why agitations are taking place. People are having unrest. If we start from the bottom to the top, then the pyramid will be a proper one. When we are doing it in a topsy turvy manner, there is a gap between governance and the people.

Sir, this Resolution is telling about how the USA and other countries are giving powers to bring the international conventions being ratified by the concerned Parliaments. But the Founding Fathers of our Constitution have already told that the Government is having the wisdom through the people, and therefore, to whatever they agree, that will be binding upon the Government of India. But they felt that the freedom and the Republic of India will give ears to the ordinary people's ideas. Therefore, we have to hear the people before taking any decision. If we do that, the Constitution mandate need not be amended. There is no need for a new interpretation. The present interpretation is sufficient that the Central Government and the Executive can represent our position at the international conventions and they can give back the information to the Parliament, and in turn, we have to give it back to the State Legislatures, and I can say, even at the gram sabha level, we have to go for that. When we are binding ourselves on any issue, whether it is climate change or whether it is policy of trade or whether it is policy of freedom, everything is binding on the citizens on the basis of the discussions which are made at the international level.

Therefore, Sir, I feel that this Resolution is very important and the Government will take a full acceptance of all these issues. I see that a specific focus is placed on telling us - I am just quoting it, Sir, from the Resolution — "the legal validity and binding nature of international treaties in most cases goes beyond the tenure of the Government which signs such a treaty, and given the possibility in the parliamentary democratic framework of change of Governments and ruling political parties of combinations, the requirement of parliamentary ratification before such a treaty is finalized becomes

self-evident." Here, I would like to stress, Sir, that we are having a Coalition Government and the power of governance in India is, more or less, with the pilot and co-pilot, but, the Leader of the Opposition is also having the equal right like the Leader of the House. We are following a very excellent system from 1963 onwards, wherein we are having the Standing Committees. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance and everything else is shared with the Opposition Party; even the foreign policy also. The Department-related Parliamentary Committees on Foreign Affairs, Finance, Home Affairs and all other important portfolios are chaired by the Opposition Parties. Therefore, they cannot criticise the Government policies by blaming the Government and say that the Government has committed this error. Accountability on the part of the Opposition is equally there. Therefore, when they are performing as Chairmen, when they are discussing and deliberating as part of the Committee, they have got every right to call for any remark from the Government, but once the Government takes a decision on any matter, there should not be any withdrawal from that. We should have a consensus as the hon. Member, Shrimati Brinda Karat, said while speaking on her Resolution:

"(i) Despite political differences, a broad consensus across party lines in the area of foreign policy, particularly in the sphere of international agreements, is in the national interest."

On this particular thing, all the parties should come forward and accept the decision of the Government, which it takes on any matter, as it is. Sir, when the American President takes a decision on some matter, all the parties accept that; they do not differ from that. They would not challenge his decision. But before that, they will have a threadbare discussion at every forum. Once a decision is taken, all the parties should not feel that we are having our own biased view, therefore, I am saying all that on this particular foreign policy or I am not in agreement with this particular convention or a decision or an international agreement. Therefore, I feel, Sir, it is high time when all political parties should have the liberty to express their ideas, but, at the same time, when the Government takes any decision, that has to be accepted by everybody. That is to be accepted as the decision taken by the people of India. If that view is taken, I feel, we are having a very good governance. We feel pride in saying that we are the only country in the world, which is having the biggest democracy, a real democracy, where an 18-year old could decide who should be a Member of Parliament, who should be a Member of the State Legislature or who should be a Panchayat President. This right is not given

to any person in any part of the world except in India. Therefore, we feel pride in saying that when we take a decision, when our Government takes a decision, all parties should bind by that. But before that, we have to hear the other side and, then, come to the conclusion.

With these words, Sir, I feel that this Resolution is very useful at this juncture in formulating further policies on these issues. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Dr. Natchiappan.

Now, Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thanks, Your Honour. Sir, Dr. Natchiappan has very beautifully put his legal viewpoint regarding this Resolution. He has very rightly said, Sir, "Hear the people". My plea is that, at least, hear the Parliament. It is for hearing the people that the Panchayati Raj has been inaugurated, initiated and nurtured. The hon. Panchayati Raj Minister is sitting here. That is our good luck. That is grass-root democracy. If consultation arises from Panchayati Raj for treaty negotiations, it will be a heavenly world for India. That time still has not come. The Panchayati Raj is still struggling with initial teething troubles and slowly and steadily it is coming up in its own glory.

This Resolution mainly concerns, Sir, with one point. How to enhance the role of parliamentary sovereignty in the sphere of international treaties, both multilateral and bilateral? Primarily, it is the sovereignty of the Parliament which should be supreme and this Resolution is concerned with that. How can we do it? It is above party politics. Any party here or in the Lok Sabha will be interested in ensuring the supremacy and sovereignty of the Parliament in all vital affairs pertaining to the State, pertaining to the nation. As far as the nation is concerned, you know better than me. The people of India are sovereign in this country and they are the fountainhead of power, and that is why the Constitution was framed by them and it was the beauty of the Constitution that in the Preamble it was mentioned, "We, the people of India, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves". This is not given by anyone else. It is a voluntary declaration of intentions, purposes and dreams, voluntary declaration of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, and that is why it is one of the best constitutions in the world. So, sovereignty resides in people, sovereignty resides in the Constitution and thus representative of the people is Parliament. We have a unitary federation. We have

separation of powers also. The Montesquieu's formula has got its own significance. There are three branches of administration, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The Legislature legislates; the Executive executes; and the Judiciary adjudicates. They don't interfere in each other's affairs. But the main thing is how to ensure accountability of the Executive to the people. That is the Parliament. It is a matter of quintessential of democracy. Democracy means, according to the Greek word, *demos + kratia*, power of the people. How to ensure the power of the people?

Treaties can be of many kinds. They can be political; they can be trade treaties; they can be economic treaties; they can be cultural treaties; they can be scientific treaties; they can be military treaties; they can be international treaties. The Nuclear Treaty, the WTO, the FTA, etc., are all forms of treaties. There are many forms of treaties. But there is a golden thread running through them binding them together and that golden thread should be the consensus of the whole nation. The broad view of the whole nation must be represented. Treaties bind scores of generations; treaties not only bind the Governments but also bind the future of the nation. In treaties there can be three things. One of the things is prior consultation with the political parties. It will be helpful always if prior consultation with the political parties is held. It will be a wider base of agreement for commitments by the Government at treaty level.

Evolve general consensus of the people. That is where the Panchayati Raj grass-root administration comes in. Take Parliament into confidence. This is the third way out. Fourth, ratification before or after treaties are signed. In many countries, it is being done. As good democracy as ours, in the United States, as you very well know, Sir, a treaty must be ratified by the Senate to be effective. They do not feel shame about it that someone, on behalf of the Executive, has committed a treaty, but the ultimate power resides with the Union of States, the Senate, the House of Elders there because States are represented. They are the ways of ensuring that treaty gets its sanctity, treaty gets its power. The Union List has got Entry No. 14, which relates to treaty making power. Exclusive treaty making power of the Union Government is in the Union List. Article 235 of the Constitution mentions legislation for giving effect to international agreements and treaties, which is operative throughout the country, in all States. Those provisions have very specifically been put in there. But here the point is very different. Absolute power cannot be given to the Executive. That is the point in issue because power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. There must be a curb. That is the only limitation; otherwise, there is no intention to put strings on

3.00 P.M.

the discretion of the Executive. Let the Executive deliberate, let the Executive consult, let the Executive hear people, let the Executive hear Parliament, political parties and after that go in for treaty and after treaty also there must be ratification, if it is of international and national importance. If it is just a cultural kind of treaty or some kind of treaty in which educationists or scientists are exchanged from one country to the other, that is different. We can form out a format that these kinds of treaties are of essential nature. The Governments may change, but nation always remains. You may come and you may go, but the nation remains forever. Hence treaties become binding. That is, I think, Shrimati Brinda's special emphasis that such kind of treaties must have stamp of approval by Parliament. It can be deliberated in detail across party lines. Virtually, at present, I am not representing a party, but I am representing a notion of sovereignty of Parliament. I think the hon. Minister of External Affairs — I call her Minister because she is such a laudable lady — must have taken down the points. Two days back, we had passed the Bill giving 33 per cent representation to women and we bathed ourselves in glory. Brindaji represents that; Preneet Kaur represents that. I think, today, it is very rightly put up that that glory must always remain with Parliament which gave 33 per cent representation to women. I think, Sir, I have taken enough of time and by your kind indulgence you have not interrupted me. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You think that I am interrupter!

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, you are not interrupter, you are controller.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Matilal Sarkar. Mr. Sarkar, according to the list shown here, your party has no time left. Therefore, take a few minutes only.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): I will try to be brief, but I cannot restrain myself. I do have something to say on this.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that I am in full support of the Resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shrimati Brinda Karat. She has been very careful while bringing the Resolution saying that those matters which are of executive nature, that is, administrative nature, should not be included in the purview of the Resolution. But there are occasions, there are cases, when the people of the whole country are involved. We are pursuing a policy of Non-aligned Movement; we do not claim to take the side of the big Powers. We are getting into a neutral role so far as the Foreign Policy

is concerned. But we have seen how the Forces, which are powerful in the international arena, are trying to influence us, and there have been occasions when the Government could not follow or maintain its own perspective. I am giving reference to the issues of liberalization, GATT proposal, nuclear deal, or, for that matter, the ASEAN Treaty, which has, very recently, been signed in Thailand. There have been many, many such occasions in the past. What have we seen? These are the occasions, these are the Agreements, through which the Forces, which are trying to reign countries all over the world, are trying to keep India under some sort of pressure. Now Parliament, which is the supreme body of our country, has to safeguard the sovereignty of the country and protect the sovereign rights of the people of the country. The NAM is not the policy of the Government. It is the policy of the whole country, of the people of the whole country. That is why before signing any Treaty, be it bilateral or multilateral, which concerns the interests of the nation and the sovereignty of the nation, this will have to be ratified by Parliament.

Sir, I represent the State of Tripura. Jairam Rameshji knows very well; my State produces rubber, pine apple and oranges. Now, with the signing of the ASEAN Treaty, all the cash crops will come into our country from the South-East Asian countries. If all these products start coming from other countries, then, the market for our products will get minimised. That is the natural trend. Now, Kerala produces rubber; we also produce rubber and tea and, Assam produces tea. By signing the Treaty with the ASEAN countries, what has happened? We have limited our market facilities, and our producers will be in trouble. All these products will come from our neighbouring countries. Now, did I get an opportunity to say anything on this Treaty? Before signing it, had it been brought before the Rajya Sabha, before Parliament, I could have shared my views.

I could have offered the views, not mine, but of the State that I represent. So, it is pertinent that she has merely identified the issues, other than those of executive, administrative and technical nature. In those cases, it is essential that this should be brought before the Parliament for ratification.

Sir, we have enacted many laudable laws in this House during my span of only eight years, such as, the RTI Act, NREGA, the Forest Conservation Act, to name a few. The Panchayati Raj law was enacted before I came into this House. Then, we passed the Women's Reservation Bill, though it is now hanging in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, if we see the perspective of this ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, I would take two minutes more. Sir, if we see all these laws in their perspective, it brings into light people's opinion in Parliament and, through these laws, we have given more and more power to the people. The Parliament is here but I think that the Government do have the liberty to work normally. There is no problem with that. I mean, normal cases are not necessarily within the purview of the Parliament. But here, those cases have to be redefined where, as an hon. Member Mr. Pilania pointed out earlier, the sovereignty of the country is concerned. Government would be doing something and Parliament would not know! Sir, Government is accountable to Parliament. Otherwise, they would be free to bypass the non-alignment policy...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Sarkar, please conclude. Your Party has no time left.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: All right, Sir. Sir, the question is: how far is the Government at liberty to function? The answer is: so far as it does not cross the limit of accountability, because the Government is accountable to Parliament. That is why, I fully agree and I fully endorse the views of Shrimati Brinda Karat who has brought forward this Resolution. I fully support her. I heard Dr. Natchiappan speaking about lofty ideals of the country. We do not disagree. Our country is great. But the role of Parliament does not have to be minimized. That is what you should learn. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shrimati Jaya Bachchan; not there. Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari; not there. Now, Shri N. K. Singh.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have to take my flight.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes. He has to go to the airport. So, I will call you after he has spoken, if you agree.

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): All right.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to put forth some of my views within the short time which has been allotted to me on the Resolution moved by Shrimati Brinda Karat. It is a very important Resolution. The intention of which and the views on which our Members have expressed here is very essential to be taken note of by the Government. Sir, the draft of the Resolution has been very meticulously drawn. The Resolution says, "All bilateral and multilateral international treaties and agreements, which are not of a technical, administrative or executive nature, underline these words,

be ratified by the Parliament after being negotiated by the Government of India before they are signed. So, it has some classifications.

Sir, the basic intention of this Resolution is to enhance the role of the Parliamentary sovereignty in the sphere of international treaties. Sir, the Parliament has to be taken into confidence. Sir, this Resolution is being discussed at a point of time when our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh is honoured with the title of 'World Statesman' by the U.S. He is going to be honoured. That news came to me today only. I just came to know about it.

Sir, India is a largest democracy, and the reason for that is, the way we discuss, debate, arrive at a consensus and then execute whatever we discuss here. In this scenario, Sir, international treaties when they are not ratified by the Parliament means the views of the people are not taken into consideration. Whether it is a Parliament or a Legislature, it is not represented by individuals. Say, for example, a Member in the Lok Sabha is not a Member, but he is the representative of twelve lakh voters, approximately 20 lakh people in his constituency. And, some people who say about the Members in the Rajya Sabha that you are not the people who are elected directly by the people, I always say to them, "See, for example, me, elected from Tamil Nadu, has been elected by 34 MLAs, and one MLA is elected by voters of two lakhs. So, if at all I have been elected by 34 MLAs, I am the representative of 68 lakh people. So, either me or any other Member here or a Lok Sabha Member, our views are not our individual views. We speak on behalf of our party, but we represent the people. So, when it is an international treaty, it is a multilateral or bilateral treaty, it has to be ratified by the Parliament. It is to be taken note of, Sir. It is inevitable. The U.S.A. which has been regarded as another democracy in the world, it has a method of following or being ratifying its treaties in the Senate. And so also, in the Resolution itself, it has been said that Argentina and Mexico are following the same footsteps.

Sir, I don't want to cite many examples here. When the Government of India entered into the WTO Agreement, when it signed it without getting a ratification of the Parliament, Sir, the consequences can be recollected. All over the nation, there were wide protests from many parties. The consequences may be, the outcome may be acceptable or not, but at that time, I think, every one of us could recollect what was the reaction of the people and the political parties. The views of the political parties were not to be reflected or to be implemented in the treaties. So, many other treaties followed the same suit, Sir. So, it is a high point of time that when we are becoming leaders among the world countries, in all areas, especially in democracy and in Parliamentary functioning,

how we debate here, how we discuss here, this is one of the proudest things. See, for example, the discussions that went on in our Constituent Assembly, when we had drafted our Constitution, even a single word, just a word, has changed the entire thing. The word, that has been deleted or added in that, has given a different meaning and that has given it very much importance. Sir, it has helped many a people. So also, while entering into a bilateral treaty, the views of the Parliament when taken into consideration which consists of representatives of the people and political parties, if their views could be included in that, the multi-lateral agreements will be wholly acceptable; otherwise, it would be a draft of the bureaucrats with the guidance of the Executive in a country where the Parliamentary democracy is supreme, as the Resolution is saying, any bilateral or multi-lateral agreement has to be ratified by Parliament and if need be, if a Constitutional amendment is necessary, that should also be considered by the Government. This is only in the interest of the nation and the people. Whoever may be in the Government or whichever party may rule the country, whoever it may be, they should depend on the Parliament. The Parliament's views must be taken into consideration and that will help us in entering into bilateral or multi-lateral treaties, to help the people at large in the best interest. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, on behalf of the Janata Dal (United), I rise to fully support and endorse the content and the spirit of this very comprehensive Resolution of Smt. Brinda Karat. I do so for four considerations.

The first and foremost is the consideration that this Resolution seeks to restore the weakening of Parliamentary oversight. The systemic process by which Parliament has, and Parliament's authority has been increasingly eroded in important ambits of Governance is sought to be at least partially restored by an obligation being cast on the Executive that for purposes of important international treaty and agreement, Parliament's ratification is necessary. So, my first consideration is the restoration of what the Constitution in its spirit, may not have been in letter, sought to assign to Parliament an important role on the oversight of the functioning of the Executive.

Sir, my second consideration arises from the fact that when the Constitution was being drafted, the world was a somewhat fragmented world. If one reads the writings of that time, in fact, it is quite interesting. Last night I was trying to refresh my understanding since Keynesian economics

now seems to be somewhat fashionable. I was trying to read his general treatise, once again, on what he was teaching. Just before the inter-war period, he was speaking of a fragmented world which was broken up on account of various factors. He said, just before that really had happened, before the world have become so fragment, prior to that time, the extent of flow of trade, goods and services was far more open. But, the period of the war saw the world become increasingly more and more autocratic.

Unfortunately, when our Constitution was being framed, it was being framed in the background of India seeking to strive for self-sufficiency in foodgrains, India seeking to be able to achieve an ability to service its debt. In such a background, quite clearly, international treaty and international obligations did not have such an important role to play at a time when the world matrix had changed. Third, why has the world matrix changed? It has changed not because Thomas Friedman describes this to be a flat world, but the reality is that the transfer of goods, services, intellectual ideas and finance is now taking place in a seamless way. This, if it proceeds, would equally apply to movement of natural persons because the logic of demography will also break the barriers to providing much greater flexibility in the movement of natural persons. So, in such an integrated world, when the actions of one begin to dramatically affect the actions of the other, and a world where the hiatus between what is domestic and what is foreign is broken down by the logic of the way in which technology and economics has really changed the shape in which decisions of one country dramatically affect the decisions of the other. In such a world, Sir, I think, that leaving latitude to the Executive undertaking international obligations, which have a far-reaching impact on the life of the people, which are really, maybe, in the rural areas of India, is something on which this Parliament needs to give a second view. Sir, I think, to give you a couple of examples, I am sure that the House has reposed great confidence in the ability of Mr. Jairam Ramesh to craft an agreement on environment that is the subject which is coming up in the next Resolution. Notwithstanding a faith in his ability to negotiate what is best for us, the fact remains that whatever is negotiated will have an impact on the life of the ordinary average people in India. It affects the way they live, it affects the manner of agricultural practices, it will affect the movement of the people, and it will affect the lives of ordinary Indians in a very, very dramatic way. His other colleague, Mr. Anand Sharma, who is not here but we are quite aware that whatever he negotiates as part of an agreement on the WTO is going to dramatically affect in the next stage, the manner in which the economic activity in this country is undertaken, the manner in which agricultural practices, what will be the consequences for

our farmers, what will be the consequences for the manufacturing sector, what will be the consequences for the service sector, all that is going to dramatically alter. I have given you only two examples. But as we go on there are other negotiations and there are treaties in the offing which is going to affect our life in a very conceivable way. My point really is that since the life of an ordinary person is dramatically affected, I think, that it is only natural that the Executive should itself find it responsible and find itself necessary that they must have the mandate and the authority of Parliament to be able to enter into wide-ranging international agreements. This business of entering into an agreement and Parliament, therefore, being informed by a statement of the Minister and the Prime Minister is a practice and device which has lost its relevance in the kind of a world which has altered. I think, they require a basic rethink on the whole approach towards international agreements and treaties. This is not to circumscribe the Executive, this is not to suggest, for instance, to the Minister that say in the next Air Treaty Agreement you have with Mauritius, should require our ratification, but certainly it is time to wake up that the next time you give a commitment in Copenhagen on environment, in Mexico on WTO, on labour, on very important aspects of our life, please take Parliament ratification to do so. Thank you, Sir.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Thank you very much, Sir. Sir, I am very happy that Shrimati Brinda Karat brought this important Resolution and the Resolution is under discussion. I have a similar legislation, a Private Member's Bill, which has been pending since 2005 on the International Treaties And Agreement Compulsory Approval by the Parliament Bill, 2005 which says that all the treaties, bilateral, multilateral...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Luck did not favour you.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I want that if the Government agrees today to accept this Resolution, perhaps, I will not have a chance to move this Bill and I will withdraw it. But the question is what the view of the Government is which we have to hear from when the hon. Minister speaks. सर, मैं इस House में बहुत कुछ देख चुकी हूँ! Sir, my commitment is because of the experience which I have noticed in this House many times, more often due to the changing situations to which Mr. N.K. Singh made a mention. The WTO, the Intellectual Property Right, the Patent laws, etc. they were all brought to the House.

There were a lot of discussions on it. And I remember when Mr. Pranab Mukherjee came as a Commerce Minister, there was a lot of discussion on the Marrakesh Agreement, whether that statement which he brought to the House be discussed under Short Duration Discussion or should be discussed under the Motion. There was an argument for more than an hour on both the sides and I remember only one person, who is now a Minister, Mr. Jaipal Reddy who was sitting over here - that was my chair and that was his seat - was very vociferous in saying that the Government should discuss this matter under a Motion. The House should have the right to reject or to approve, I remember Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was sitting over there and I went through the Constitution and I went through all the clauses and then, when the House asked for my ruling, I said at that point of time — and even today I say - the Constitution does not provide for the Parliament to ratify any agreement or treaty and hence, if the Constitution does not require that, and then, if I cannot hire, I can fire. If I cannot approve it through a ratification of the Parliament, then, the Parliament has no right also to reject any treaty and that was the end of it. But, at that point of time, Sir, I realized how important it is because when the Patents Law came, I remember it was the Minister from your State, the former Chief Minister of Kerala - he is not a Member of the House, so I am not taking his name - brought the Patents Law and the Intellectual Property Right Law and there was a lot of discussion. I had a lot of meetings in my chamber about it and we sent it to the Committee of the Rajya Sabha to discuss how it should be accepted.

Sir, I have been involved internationally with these issues. As a President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, we had problems internationally. If you remember, Sir, when this WTO Agreement was signed, a discussion was going on. Consultations were going on. It was the western countries, Members of Parliament from UK and Europe who objected to it in Europe and in Vancouver - if I remember correctly — their Members of Parliament had objected to it. I was quite surprised and I was amazed how Members of Parliament from developing countries like India and other developing countries were not participating or objecting to their involvement in the negotiations when we were having the Uruguay Round of discussions and they did not discuss it prior to going and signing a treaty, which Mr. Siva very rightly said, that, "we are the representatives of the people". While speaking, keeping all these views when the United Nations was celebrating the Millennium Conference I suggested in the IPU to have a Summit Meeting of the head of the

Parliamentarians also so that any Treaty, any Agreement at the United Nations or bilaterally or internationally with any other country which the Government does, it is becoming binding on us to approve it or make supporting legislations to implement those requirements.

After seeing what happened to WTO in my House and what I saw in other parts of the country where the Members of Parliament were making an objection about it, I thought it is very necessary that with the Millennium Conference of the United Nations there should be a Conference of the Head of the Parliament to discuss these issues where the Members of Parliament should be involved. And I remember while addressing that summit meeting 150 Presidents and the presiding officers of the Parliament of the world were participating. When the United Nations Preamble said, "We, the People", I said, "I want to object to it". They should say, "We, the Governments." And only the Parliamentary Union, which is the representative body of the Parliament and the people, represent both the majority and the minority of the country.

Here, I don't use the word 'minority' as a community. But, majority is in Government (51 per cent) and minority (49 per cent) is in Opposition and both are represented in Parliament. Their views should be taken very seriously. They should be involved in it, because one party may be in power today and it may become the opposition later. When one party in power enters into a treaty and the treaty is opposed by the other party which is in Opposition, but it become obligatory on the part of that political party in opposition when it sit on the other side to accept it ...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, don't worry. There is a problem. A lot of problems have to be solved behind the scene.

The problem is, there is another Resolution on Environment about which the Environment Minister is bothered. And, after that, there is one more Resolution which Mr. Rudy will move and he wants that Resolution to be brought.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, we are discussing the present Resolution.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: So, I want to bring to their notice that let us concentrate on the subject which is before the House now. I assure you Mr. Rudy and the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests that we are not going to take too much time. But, as I said, it is a very serious matter.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, he should be more serious, because he is entering into agreements without Parliament's approval.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Exactly. He should listen to it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am listening to it very seriously.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Okay. It is good. You should not be disturbed by others.

The main thing is, Parliament represent the will of the people. Sir, in democracy, 49:51 means the will of the people. It does not mean that somebody is sitting with 51 per cent votes in the Government have a right to do something without taking the opinion of the Opposition which has got 49 per cent votes. Sir, it is because, in a democracy a time will come when the 49 per cent may become 51 per cent. And, it will be obligatory on their part to follow the treaties and agreements which they opposed when they were in the Opposition. I wish to share a point here. When Mr. Jaipal Reddy was in the Opposition, he might have a different opinion. Today, he is sitting in the Treasury Benches. He would be feeling, if he still feels that way. When I was sitting in the Chair, I could hear both the arguments. That is the reason why I feel that the Parliament should have the supremacy to accept or reject a treaty. Or, if the Government wants to avoid such disagreement after signing a treaty, it should come to Parliament before signing any agreement which is going to have its ramification on the entire country, like the Patent Law, IP Rights, somebody patenting Haldi or Tulsi. There is a lot of germ plasm in our country. When these kinds of matters come, it affects the nation. It may not affect you, me or the middle; it affects the people of the country. We are the representatives of the people and we should be taken into consideration. That is the reason why we have international conferences. As the head of the Parliaments, the UN was to focus on the world. The opinion of the people of the world is important, not of the Government. Mr. N.K. Singh said very rightly. The time has changed a lot since the UN came into being and since we got Independence. A lot of countries have come out and became democratic. So, the views of those small new democracies have to be taken into consideration. Unfortunately, the UN is still dominated by a few superpowers and it is not in their interest to neglect these small countries. The reflection and will of those small countries, the newly liberated countries, can only be seen when we go to the General

Assembly. We don't see them in the main core body of the UN which controls the movement of all over. I remember, Sir, when I was the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, what we did was, I spoke to Mr. Mike Moore, who was the Secretary-General of the WTO in Geneva.

I had a meeting with him. I said, "If you want to have passage of your legislation in the International Parliament, you must involve the Members of Parliament." And, he organized a conference of the Members of Parliament, the Governments and the WTO. It was a tripartite conference in Geneva. Some very important Members of Parliament participated in it. I remember, Mr. Sharad Pawar, who is the Minister of Agriculture, who knows about those issues, spoke very well. He talked about the indigenous knowledge that the people have. That is how we came to a conclusion, in that conference also, that we should have involvement of the peoples' representative, the Members of Parliament. If the Government does not want to bring in this law, it should, at least, come over here today and say that before signing any treaty, either it is a treaty through the WTO, or, it is a Civil Nuclear Agreement with the United States, which is going to have wide ramifications on the country, it would discuss it here in Parliament before signing it. For example, nobody applied mind regarding the disposal of the nuclear wastes. I believe there is a Bill that the Government is going to introduce in the Lok Sabha. It is about the liability of the people, if there is any problem or any mishap. So, these are very, very important issues. It does not matter whether the BJP says this or the Communists say this. It is we, the representatives of the people of the country, who are saying that the Government should come over here and make a commitment that it will bring all the treaties before the Parliament for ratification.

As Shri N.K. Singh said, and I also say that all of us are responsible people; nobody is going to object to any agreement that is in the interest of the people and in the interest of the country just for the sake of opposing it. As you saw the other day in the case of the Women's Bill. You did not have the majority, but the Left and the BJP supported the Congress because we thought that it was a good Bill; it would protect the rights of women; it would provide them what the women have been asking for many, many years, which we could not give to them. We don't need any constitutional amendment for it because there is no constitutional bar on it. It is only in the Fifth Schedule. Of course, my learned colleague is going to speak on the legal aspect of it. And, I heard today the Minister of State for External Affairs. I know the word 'international' is there. But it is more 'legal' than 'international'. The Law Minister should have been here to explain why the Government is going to agree to it, if the Government is not going to agree to it. And, I am still not convinced that the

Government is not going to agree to it. So, the main point is either the Government should agree that they are going to give this right to Parliament to ratify the international treaties and international agreements; or, it should bring forward a legislation, if you do not want to accept a Private Members' Legislation or Resolution. We will be happy if you bring forward a legislation because this lacuna has been there in our law, which I have seen with my own eyes, the problem of the Members of Parliament that I had seen when I used to preside over the House.

So, either you do that or the Government should come before the House and commit that before signing any treaty, which is going to have wide ramifications on the country, and for which you would need supportive laws, it would discuss it with the Parliament before signing the treaty, and not afterwards because it is like putting the cart before the Horse. With these words, I support the hon. Member Brinda Karat in her effort, and I also support my own legislation, which, may come up for discussion on 18th.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise here to say a few words on the Resolution moved by Shrimati Brinda Karat. I do not have much difference of opinion with Madam Karat. I am new to this House but I am little aware of what is going on throughout the world. I would like to make some points for consideration. I fully agree that for any matter which is going to affect the people of this country, as was rightly mentioned by Madam Brinda Karat whether it is international treaty, multilateral or bilateral, entered into by the Government of India which have major implications for the people of the country, — there are a lot of treaties and agreements like WTO, FTA Indo-US civilian nuclear agreement, etc. — Parliament has to be taken into confidence. This is my point number one.

My point number two is that we should not come to know after Press getting the whole information about it or giving information about something. But I am very happy that media is doing its job very well. As an individual, I am nothing, but as a representative of the people, I am something. So, it is the right perspective to take the Members of the House into confidence. But, at the same time, I would like to say and I am very confident and I am very proud that we have got a Government — I hope and wish Madam Brinda Karat would agree with me — the UPA Government and our leader Ms. Soniiaji and our learned Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji have done a lot of

reforms. A lot of innovative and other unimaginable reforms have been made by them in the history of this country or in the history of Parliamentary democracy. One is, as mentioned by Dr. Najma Heptulla, the Women's Reservation Bill, which ensures 1/3rd representation to Parliament and State Assemblies. It has been done by the UPA Government. I think, if I am correct, it was not demanded by anyone in the past. It was the dream of Rajivji to give more empowerment to women, by bringing them into the national area and by involving them in the nation building.

Then, the UPA Government, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, Ms. Soniaji, have passed the Right to Information Act. It was not there before this Government, before this Prime Minister and before our Leader, Ms. Soniaji. It was not even thought of before. So, I do not think that our Government would stand in the way. Having done so much, I must say our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and our Leader, Shrimati Soniaji are courageous enough. Of course, I must thank the Opposition, honestly, I thank the Opposition which supported the Women's Reservation Bill.

It is not only because of us though it has been initiated by the UPA. We have preferred to risk anything as Madam Soniaji in a Press Meet, in one of the exclusive Press Meets of the electronic media, said, 'Yes, we will talk to them; we know something may happen; we are prepared for that.' So she worked with a great a spirit for the empowerment of woman, for the right of the women. Somebody said, 'Why are they bringing it at this time before passing the Budget? What is the urgency? What is the strategy? What is the ideology behind it? Is there any idea behind it? They are bringing it hastily?' So, all kinds of things were said but we knew all these things pretty well and we were prepared to take the challenge. We faced the challenge. So, we will do what we have to do for the welfare of the people of the country.

Sir, I have only one thing to say. As I said, I agree that Parliament has to be taken into confidence before the ratification of any international treaty. But I do not know whether it is practically possible. It is my apprehension. I am not at all an expert in all these subjects. My only fear is, as Brinda Karatji said, all bilateral and multilateral international treaties and agreements which are not of a technical, administrative or executive nature, be ratified by the Parliament. There I have got my own apprehension. I do not know whether it is practically possible or not. This is my apprehension. I am not opposing or I am not arguing with you on that point. I support this Resolution. It has to be considered. But the point is, whether it is possible for a Government to get the ratification of Parliament before signing an Agreement. My apprehension is, whether it is practically possible for

any Government. Our country is not lagging behind in any such thing. Ours is the largest democracy. The core of democracy is only in this country and no other country in the world has such a big democracy. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... As one hon. Member rightly said, we are now living in a fragmented world today. We have got the United Nations; but what is the role of the United Nations Organisation, I don't understand because the world is fragmented, disintegrated in various ways. So, I would like to request the Mover of this Resolution that after Government takes a decision — it may be any Government; now the UPA is governing the country — we must be united, we must abide by that and we must speak in one voice despite having political differences; we should not dissent afterwards. Before that, we can talk, we can put forward our thoughts or opinions, supporting or opposing a particular thing. We have to talk. But after that, for the sake of the prestige of the country, we must stand united. That is my submission. As far as this Resolution is concerned, I cannot say much because I am not well versed in this subject and I am also not an expert in this. So, I do not know whether it is practically possible or not and whether it could be done or not.

Sir, in a parliamentary democracy, unfortunately, the difficulty is, we have difference of opinion not only on political issues but even on social issues also. I appreciate those Opposition Parties which have supported the Women's Reservation Bill.

But some Parties say that the credit goes to the Congress Party, to the UPA, to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, to Dr. Manmohan Singh and so, they do not want it. They have this on their minds. The reasoning and arguments put forth may be different. Some of them are very*. It should not be so. I appreciate the Opposition, the BJP, the Left Parties and other Parties who have supported this legislation. Madam Sonia Gandhi has also conveyed her thanks to them. So, Madam ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you are addressing Shrimati Brinda Karat and not the Chair.

SHRI P. KANNAN: Sir, we are good friends and so I made it sound like we were having a talk on personal terms!

Sir, after all, we are talking in the interests of the nation; we do not have any personal interest

†Expunged as ordered by Chair.

here. I would like to be above politics on various matters and, if possible, on all matters. I am for that. You may kindly consider this and see whether it is practically possible. If it is not practically possible, we shall discuss it and work out modalities.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I asked to be allowed to speak on this subject because it is rarely that I get an opportunity to endorse the spirit or the ideas of hon. Brinda Karatji and her Party and I thought I should not miss this opportunity.

This is a great idea and I am endorsing it in spite of the fact that on each of the agreements that are mentioned in alinea (ii), I had a position which was opposed to the position taken by her and her Party. That includes the World trade Organization, that includes the FTA and that also includes the Indo-US Civilian Nuclear Treaty.

Sir, I think the idea is that there should be some kind of a restraint on the powers of the Government and the powers of the Executive about finalizing international agreements. And I am quite sure that the purpose of the Resolution really meant to have a full, popular endorsement and not merely of the Parliament. In that sense, I would submit for her consideration some suggestions for which I am not moving any formal amendment, because I don't think that is done in the case of a Private Member's resolution. But I would be grateful if she does consider the possibility of broad-basing her proposal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kannan, '*' is an unparliamentary term. I shall remove it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. I need not have told you but it is just for information. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may use it in a different context, but when you are saying a * Party or a * it is not allowed.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: It is allowed to be *, but it is not allowed to say '*'!

Madam, I would make some minor suggestions in the beginning of the draft. The multi-party consensus in India is not limited only to the international affairs. So far, we have had a multi-party consensus on a number of other matters including the international trade which is not specifically mentioned here.

But I would like it to be mentioned not only in the area of foreign policy but also in international trade. Further in alinea (ii) while I do not propose any changes on the enumeration of WTO

†Expunged as ordered by Chair.

Agreements and FTA Agreements, etc., I would suggest that it should be made very clear that we are talking of the international conventions as also agreements, conventions are the category apart in the international field. For example, there are a number of conventions of the United Nations on the human rights, etc., etc., and that also should be brought within the ambit of this particular resolution. So, it should really apply to international conventions as also inter-governmental treaties. This addition is required because there are certain international United Nations Conventions and their provisions ought to be screened carefully by the people and by the Parliament in this country. Going beyond that and coming to the operative part of this resolution, I have two suggestions to make which she may kindly take into consideration. First, if what we want is the real people's mandate and people are the fountainhead of final sovereign power in this country, it is not enough that just the Parliament says 'okay'. There is a possibility for the Government to obtain popular mandate in other ways also, and I would suggest that she should make some kind of a proviso for cases where the Government have obtained popular mandate for a particular agreement and for a particular treaty in a popular general election. For example, I was clearly thinking of the WTO in this respect. If the party obtains the consent of the people, at large, in a popular mandate, then, of course, you will have to limit the powers of the Parliament to override that popular demand.

I would also say that in such a case of importance, since this involves almost a constitutional amendment, the Party should be precluded from issuing any whips when the matter is before the Parliament for consideration. Sir, recently we saw an important constitutional amendment Bill put through, at least, in one House because of the whips issued by the two parties and it has come openly in the papers that the vast majority of Members of both the parties, both the ruling and the opposition parties, in the heart of their hearts, in their conscience opposed the Bill even though they voted for it. This kind of a thing will do in a domestic matter, but when it comes to international sovereignty we have to be more careful. In these matters of deciding what is in the national interest, the parties should not be allowed to issue whip unless, of course, as I said, they have obtained a mandate for that in a popular election.

Then, Sir, I would like to suggest that such ratification should be obtained not only from the Parliament but such ratification should be obtained as if it was an amendment to the Constitution. It means they have to obtain not only the

4.00 P.M.

consent of both the Houses of Parliament and the President but also have the necessary ratification from the minimum number of States that is required. Since the proposal is for having a popular ratification of the agreement, she should not stop only with the Parliament, but she should also say that such ratification should be obtained from various States, Sir, for example, in the case of WTO, I have been the Chairman of the Task Force on Agriculture on the subject of WTO, I know that when we visited different States the consensus opinion of the WTO was quite different often from the positions taken by different States taking into account their State interest in respect of agriculture. For example, Kerala always had a separate position because of the predominance of the plantation economy there. Karnataka had also a similar position in respect of the intellectual property rights. Sir, if the ratification has to be a popular ratification.

I would submit to her that she makes a slight modification in the spirit of the resolution in which it has been moved that it should be ratified by the same procedure by which a constitutional amendment is got approved, that includes the ratification by both the Houses of the Parliament, the President and the required number of States.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this all important issue. Shrimati Brinda Karat has raised a very seminal point regarding the interpretation of the Constitution. The question is whether the decision taken by the Executive in entering into international agreements is final, or, whether it requires the approval of the Parliament, or, ratification. My answer to this is — I will first give answer and then clarify — that there are two types of approvals necessary. One is prior approval, and the other is subsequent approval, that is, ratification.

My submission is that as far as matters affecting our sovereignty or constitutional provisions are concerned, they require prior approval and the Executive cannot sign the agreement and create a *fait accompli*. In respect of ordinary routine matters, they can enter into an agreement and thereafter place it before the Parliament. Just as rules are framed and laid for 30 days before the Parliament for approval. This can be done. Therefore, this raises a very important Constitutional question. Under the scheme of the Constitution, as laid down by the largest Bench of the Supreme Court in the Keshavanand Bharati case, we have adopted supremacy of the Constitution. Sometimes, there is a talk as to whether Executive is Supreme, or Legislature is Supreme. But, the real position is that we

have supremacy of the Constitution. Therefore, the question is: what does the Constitution say? In our Constitution, we have incorporated doctrines of separation of powers. Dr. Ambedkar, the architect of the Constitution, has clearly said, "It brings about a limited Government." The powers of the Executive are limited. The powers of the Legislature are limited. And, the powers of the Judiciary are limited. Under the doctrine of separation of powers, what power is given to the Executive, what power is given to the Legislature and what is the power of the Judiciary? They are all traceable from the Constitutional provisions itself. Secondly, ours is a federal state. We have got so many States and also the Union. Therefore, the other arrangement is legislative power. Union legislative power is in List No.1. State legislative power is in List No.2; and then there is the Concurrent List, on which both, the Parliament and the State Legislature, can make laws.

Now, as far as the international agreement is concerned, you see, Entry 13,14,15,16 - participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat; entering into - treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries; war and peace; and, foreign jurisdiction. All these four items are placed within the Union List and then this has to be read with article 253 of the Constitution. Article 253 of the Constitution reads, "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body." Therefore, even though certain subjects may fall in the State List or Concurrent List, as far as international treaty is concerned, it completely falls within the Union List. The phrase 'notwithstanding anything contained' means that notwithstanding any item contained in the State List or Concurrent List, the Parliament alone has got power to make a law. In that law, they can specify which are the types of agreements for which prior approval is necessary, and which are the agreements which require ratification. But, unfortunately, though sixty years have elapsed, the Parliament has not made a law in exercise of its power under article 253, and that is why, this problem has arisen.

Otherwise, the Executive power is always subject to the Legislature, and, as I said, the four Entries in the Union List are all legislative powers. Only under article 173 of the Constitution, the

Executive can exercise same powers in the absence of law. Now, because the Parliament has not made a law, the Executive is claiming that they have got the power but that is not the intention of the Constitution. The Executive power is to be exercised only until a law is made. You cannot have it for an indefinite period without making the law, and, allow the Executive to function as it is. Therefore, the most important point is: can the Executive in exercise of its executive power enter into a contract and create problems for the nation. This aspect has already arisen. I will read from the Report of Justice Venkatachaliah Commission. In that Report, it is recorded, "The Agreements signed on Intellectual Property Rights, trade, agriculture and services are so far-reaching that there is a body of opinion, which honestly thinks that some of the provisions of these Agreements are adverse to our national interest — so much so that the Human Development Report, 1999 published by the U.N.D.P. has called for a review, a roll back of the Agreement on Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) to protect the health of the people and economies of the developing countries. At page 10, the Report says "Intellectual property rights under TRIPs Agreement need comprehensive review to redress their perverse effects undermining food security, indigenous knowledge, bio-safety and access to health care."

Further it says, "Many other agreements containing clauses having deleterious effects upon our economy have also been signed during the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations". Therefore, the question arises whether the Executive can enter into an agreement, and, make it a *fait accompli*. My answer is, no; the matter has to go before the legislature, and, as I said, even there, there must be a classification between the agreements in respect of which prior approval is required, and, agreements which require ratification. As I said, under article 253, the law is to be made by the Parliament circumscribing the power of the Executive in entering into such agreements. When any agreement has got far-reaching effects on our economy or the Fundamental Rights of our citizens or the integrity or sovereignty of the nation, then, such a matter requires same type of approval as is required for a Constitutional amendment. In fact, during the regime of the UPA-I Government, at the time of Indo-US agreement, the question was made as to whether the then Prime Minister had the majority or not in the Parliament, and, even one vote was sufficient for proving the majority. I was not a Member of Parliament at that time, and, I wrote that an agreement like Indo-US Nuclear Agreement, which has got far-reaching consequences, and, on which there is a serious difference of opinion, requires substantial majority for approval, and, only one vote required for the survival of the

Government was not sufficient. Unfortunately, that was the position. That is why, the Left Parties withdrew support to the Government, but, ultimately, the Government, however, survived by a narrow majority. That is a separate issue. The survival of the Government itself was considered as an approval of the Agreement. That should not be the position. An agreement of the type, which has far-reaching consequences, must get substantial approval, which means, same number of votes which are required for a Constitutional amendment, should be there. That has to be prescribed by law made under article 253 of the Constitution.

That is why, the National Commission to Review of the Working of the Constitution specifically recommended that the Parliament should make a law under article 253 of the Constitution. Unfortunately, it has not yet been done so far, and, that is why there has been the recommendation. The recommendation is, "The first thing that should be done by Parliament is to make a law on the subject of 'entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries' as contemplated by Entry 14 of List 1 of the Seventh Schedule to the constitution."

"The law should regulate the treaty-making power (which expression shall, for the purpose of this discussion, include the power to enter into agreements and implement treaties, agreements and conventions). There is an urgent and real need to democratise the process of treaty-making. Under our constitutional system, it is not the prerogative of the Executive. It is a matter within the competence of Parliament."

It has been laid down very clearly here. Therefore, I congratulate Brindaji for bringing such an important resolution for the consideration of the House.

As far as important agreements with other countries are concerned, I would like to quote Rajdharm of our ancient times. Just see what they have said. "Acquisition of friends is superior to the acquisition of gold or land. Therefore, the state (king) should endeavour to enter into compact (with friendly countries)."

"हिरण्यभूमिलाभेभ्यो मित्रलब्धिवरा यतः।

अतो यतेत तत्प्राप्त्यै रक्षेत्सत्यं समाहितः॥"

[Yajnavalkya Samriti 1-352]

This is from the foreign policy chapter of my book. Legal and Constitutional History of India. Entering into agreement with other countries is absolutely necessary, because they say friends are

more important than gold. But, at the same time, while entering into agreement, we should keep it in mind that it should not have deleterious effect on our sovereignty or territorial integrity.

There was a case where there was an agreement between Pakistan and India for referring certain border disputes to the arbitration. The question was: what is border line; and which portion belongs to India; and which portion belong to Pakistan? That was decided by the arbitration. The question arose whether that agreement was valid or not. Then the Supreme Court said that in a case of ceding a portion of our territory, conceding that some portion of our land belongs to others, Parliament has no power at all. And it require a constitutional amendment. But that was not a case of ceding territory. It was a case where a disputed question was decided and both the parties agreed to that. And, therefore, they said that the award given by the tribunal was valid.

Ultimately, my submission is that the resolution, which has been brought by Brindaji, is perfectly all right. Maybe some change in wording is necessary. But as I said, as far as an agreement is concerned, it the duty of the Parliament to classify what are the agreements for which a prior approval is necessary and which are the agreements which can be ratified subsequently. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, the system of parliamentary Government in India combines the Executive and the Legislature unlike in the USA where the legislature is separated from the Executive. The Members of the Cabinet who are at the head of the Executive are also Members of Parliament and as some hon. Members have said that they represent the people it is absolutely correct these Members of Cabinet who are the heads of the Executive are also accountable to Parliament.

Under the Constitution of India, the Government is empowered to sign and ratify international treaties and Parliament enacts legislation, wherever required, to implement a treaty or an agreement.

Under the Constitution of India, the Executive power of the Union extends to all matters in respect of which Parliament has power to make laws. This Executive power of the Union includes the power to enter into treaties and agreement with other countries.

The intention is not to say that Parliament should be kept in the dark or that the authority of Parliament in this behalf should be denied. In fact, certain agreements cannot be ratified without amending domestic legislation or enacting new legislation. In such cases, implementation of an

agreement/treaty depends upon Parliament enacting legislation as provided in the Constitution in accordance with Article 253.

Sir, after studying the working of the practice of other countries, the Constituent Assembly decided that Parliament should have unfettered power to make any law for any State or part thereof for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any foreign country or countries. Sir, this was the broad consensus of the Constituent Assembly. It said that it was the Executive which has the competence to negotiate and sign the treaties with foreign countries. Sir, this has been a time tested practice and it has stood the test of time.

Sir, India has been following the practice under which all treaties, agreements, etc. with foreign countries are concluded by the Union Government with the approval of the Cabinet. These are brought into force under authority of the President of India by obtaining, wherever necessary, full powers for signature of the agreements and instruments of ratification for bringing them into force. As a matter of fact, the views of all the concerned Ministries are taken into consideration and different interests are identified and reconciled before the Cabinet is requested to approve a treaty before signing or ratifying the same. Sir, these Ministries consult their stakeholders. For example, the Commerce Ministry has interaction with their concerned stakeholders such as the CII, FICCI or whatever it is. In respect of some treaties, Parliament has passed resolutions approving such treaties.

The Tashkent Declaration of 1966, Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between India and USSR of 1971 and the Shimla Agreement of 1972 are some examples. Statements on behalf of the Government of India including statements by the Prime Minister have been made on important treaties and agreements concluded by India with foreign countries. For example, *suo motu* statement on February 27, 2006 by Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, in Parliament on the Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation with the United States. The Parliament had also discussed and debated this agreement pursuant to the statement by the Prime Minister on 17th August 2006 in Parliament, in this very august House, the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Prime Minister on 13.8.2007 made a statement in the Lok Sabha on Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation with the United States. There was a discussion and debate on this in both the Houses. The Minister for External Affairs on 20.10.2008 made a *suo motu* statement on India's Civil Nuclear Energy Initiative in Parliament and referred to Agreements for

Cooperation in Civil Nuclear Energy signed with France and the United States and also referred to the proposed agreement with the Russian Federation, which has since then been signed. The Minister for External Affairs provided answers to several questions in both Houses of Parliament on various aspects of the Indo-US Agreement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation.

It is, therefore, submitted that both Houses of Parliament have necessary oversight over the treaty-making power of the Union Government, through its power to discuss, to question and through its legislative powers.

Accordingly, the Government considers that the present Resolution for Parliamentary approval of all treaties before their signing and ratification is not required. However, the views expressed by all the hon. Members have been duly noted and will be taken into consideration. So, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution. Thank you.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for her detailed reply and I would like to express my gratitude to all the Members who have participated in the debate. Sir, what has emerged through this debate is a consensus that even though the present practice has been on since India became independent and since the first Parliament was constituted, times have changed.

Times have changed, and the Members across political lines expressed the opinion that the Government really should consider this practice and take Parliament into consideration. Sir, there are just three or four important points made by the hon. Members which I would like to respond to. The first is, the question was raised, "Is this practical at all?" I would just like to remind the Members who were present in the House that when I introduced my Resolution, I had stated that in the course of the last 50 years, there are huge number of agreements all over the world, something like 50,000 or 60,000 agreements which have been reached. Now, certainly, it can be nobody's case that all these agreements, whether at the international level or those in which India is involved, have to come to Parliament for ratification, and that is why, in my Resolution, I have been very, very specific and the specificity of the Resolution is precisely this that when such agreements or international treaties impinge directly on two aspects of our public life, firstly, it impacts on the people and their livelihood, and secondly, it impacts by encroaching on the rights of the State Governments and the spheres of the State Governments jurisdiction given to them by the Constitution of India in the State List which has been referred to by the hon. Member, Justice Jois, and therefore, it is on this issue that it is certainly practical. The Committee which the hon. Member has referred to, has made practical

suggestions. There was another Committee which was formed by certain experts and intellectuals on this issue in which they suggested that the Government could form a Committee across parties which has to decide which are the agreements which are coming up and which need ratification by Parliament. So, it is certainly not my case, and I am sure, it is not the case of the other Members of Parliament that every single agreement or treaty has to be brought to Parliament.

Therefore, it is specific, because, we cannot in the given world situation, in the changed world situation, where all these treaties which impinge on the lives of the people, how can it be that according to our laws, the Parliament is the supreme, and where international treaties which may have even larger impact on the people of India, there, the Parliament has no say? So, this dichotomy in the present set up certainly has to be addressed by the Government of India, and therefore, I would once again appeal to the Government, through this Resolution, to rethink this point.

Then the other point that I would like to make is that, after all, who are the stakeholders? The hon. Minister while referring to the agreements signed by the Commerce Ministry, has referred to the CII and the FICCI, as being the stakeholders in treaties which are signed by the Ministry of Commerce. That is precisely my point. Are they the real stakeholders who you have to consult? What about the fishermen association, fisherwomen association who are going to be affected, perhaps, even more than FICCI because they will be impacted in a negative way? What about the plantation workers who have been referred to by some hon. Members? Therefore, precisely because the stakeholders in India may have diverse interests, after all, we are talking about a differentiated impact of a treaty on different sections of Indian people. Certainly, the poor will be impacted in a particular way who may not like the treaty. The rich may be impacted in a particular way and get certain benefits from the treaty, and therefore, may like the treaty. And therefore, precisely because the definition of stakeholder is so wide with diverse interest, it is absolutely essential for the Government to refer back to Parliament because in that context, the words of my hon. Member who has said, 'the supremacy of Parliament, the sovereignty of Parliament,' is what I wanted to stress in this Resolution precisely because the stakeholders are the people of India, not this or that lobby or important group.

The third point I would like to make in this and that is when we look at the other aspect of international treaties in the global context and we look at the way the countries are jostling with each other, making temporary alliances for this or that particular interest which may not be there for another treaty. Therefore, the importance of 'national interest' be supreme. I am not raising, here, the question of this or that Government; not at all. My friend, Mr. Kannan, has said, "You must have faith in the UPA Government, and also the faith that the UPA Government is looking after the national interest." That is not the issue at all. Whether it is the UPA Government, whether it is the NDA Government or whether it is any other United Front Government, is not the issue. I want to stress that this Resolution is not connected or concerned with this or that Government or political party in power. That is not my concern. My point is: why does the UPA Government or the Government in power which has rejected this Resolution, through the hon. Minister, not trust the Parliament? After all, if we feel that the Government is responsible enough to look after the national interest - we have no doubt about that - why can't the Government have an equal respect or an equal belief in the sagacity of Members of Parliament and their commitment to 'national interest'? Why should there be an assumption that there is always going to be a divergence of views because of narrow political interests or narrow sectarian interests? This is not going to happen. But I want to stress that the life or the tenure of the Government is limited to five years. The tenure of treaties is not. And, therefore, if you want a bipartisan support and a support across party lines, whether we are in power or not, — a friend has talked about the prestige of the country in national interest — it is precisely because of that a stamp of parliamentary approval is essential. And I take Mr. Sharad Joshi's point here in a right spirit because it is absolutely correct that on many issues where State Assemblies are directly concerned, undoubtedly, there must be a mechanism through which we can consult the States which are going to be directly impacted, before going through any treaty. That is a very important suggestion made by Joshiji, which, I think, the Government should also take into consideration.

Lastly, Sir, we live in a globalised world, but, of course, the interpretations of 'globalization' differ. I have stated, in my introduction for Resolution, that we are not opposed to globalization *per se*. But, certainly, it is a fact that today, the international arena is dominated by imperialist countries. Agendas are driven by those countries. In our tradition and in our practice of foreign policy, where we, no longer, have the support of a strong socialist camp which is, traditionally, being India's friend,

today, the importance of our relations with the G-77, the importance of our relations with the NAM must be paramount, and it will help us in our bargaining with the more powerful countries which, today, utilize every international forum to push their agenda as, we saw, they did in Copenhagen. And even after Copenhagen, Sir, there were attempts to force India to become a signatory to that Agreement which would have been the death knell of the Kyoto protocol. In that context, the ratification of Parliament will also strengthen the Government's hand in its bargaining with these important, strong powers. And it is with this spirit, to strengthen the Government of India of-the-day, to give the Government of-the-day that power behind it to defend the national interest, which is the prime motive, I am sure, of that Government and Parliament, together, I say that that can only be done through a change in the current practice. I have said that if a constitutional amendment is required, — I know that there is a very strong opinion, which Justice Jois has also expressed, and which I agree with, that a law is required — and if, through a legislation, this is to be done, I am sure that the Government can, without going in for a constitutional amendment, bring that legislation to Parliament to help us.

After all, we talk about good international practices. We talk about good international practices. Well, this is a good international practice. There are now many countries which wish to express themselves through the approval of their respective parliaments. That is the democratic way. It is not that anybody is questioning the competence of the Executive. But look at the experience of other countries and look at our own experience. It points to only one conclusion, please consider this Resolution. This is a Resolution which is not pointing fingers at any political party. This is a Resolution which will bind the country together behind an international treaty or an agreement which the Government may wish to sign through parliamentary approval. Therefore, while thanking, once again, the hon. Members for their participation in this debate, I would appeal to the Minister to consider the spirit because, cutting across party lines, this is the reflection of the concerns of the country today in the treaties which we are signing, which would have a much bigger democratic substance and weight if you come to the Parliament for ratification. Thank you very much, Sir.

With these words, I appeal to the Government to consider this and withdraw the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something, Shrimati Preneet Kaur?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, I just want to thank the hon. Member for her words and I just want to clarify one point that when I gave the example of the FICCI and the CII, it was just an example. It didn't mean that they were the only stakeholders that we take note of. I would also like to say, like Shrimati Brinda Karat, that we share the concerns of the people of India and the Government is made up of Members of Parliament, which represents the people, and is sensitive to the issues of the country. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, with your permission, I want to say something. In all this there is an essential difference from our culture. We say there is one world family. Now, the West is also saying that the world is one family. The difference is is this. Our view is that the world is *Vasudaiva Kutumbakam*, whereas their view is that the world is one market.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has she the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Constitution and Environment Adaption and Mitigation Fund

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I am privileged to move this Resolution that seeks the consent of this august House for constituting an Environment Adaptation and Mitigation Fund and I move:

That this House resolves to constitute an Environment Adaptation and Mitigation Fund by innovative fiscal policies to finance the cost of technology, promote research and development of renewable energy and lower the burden to meet the inevitable costs of adaptation arising from Global Warming and Climate Change.

Sir, in submitting this Resolution for the consideration of this House, I have been primarily prompted by several considerations. The most dominant being that there is an inadequacy of understanding of what mitigation and adaptation, in terms of the burden that they cast on our society, is going to really entail, and that the existing structural mechanism which we have is clearly grossly inadequate to meet this huge burden.

Therefore, I think, there is the need for innovative approach which is based on the benchmarking with best international practice and India must brace itself to deal with these debilitating consequences of global warming and climate change.

Climate change, as we know, currently poses the most significant challenge afflicting millions around the world. Combating climate change demands that we place ecological imperatives at the heart of our economic strategy. In this context, financing of mitigation and adaptation is vital to address this challenge. It becomes even more in a country like India where millions of people are still living in dire poverty. And as the current paradigm of economic growth goes, usually high rates of economic development also consume large quantum of energy. Therefore, the quest of our development strategy to seek a low carbon emission trajectory of growth is a challenge which remains grossly under addressed. This is the challenge on which there is a gross inadequacy of understanding. The international opinion would like us to believe that there is a trajectory of growth which can combine high rates of sustained economic development with low carbon emission. We do not know whether such a trajectory exists and yet, there is a growing opinion which would persuade us to delude ourselves into believing that we must compromise the carbon emission and, therefore, begin to, in some way, effect rates of growth to make a deeper dent on poverty which is necessary given our developmental compulsions. The Minister of Environment, who was just here, has already informed us, has informed the other House that India has just few days ago consented to be listed in the Chapeau of the Copenhagen Accord. That Copenhagen Accord has, unfortunately, not yet been even fully debated and its implications for us to be listed in that Chapeau are not fully understood. He has also conveyed on 30th January, quite recently, that we will endeavour to reduce the emission intensity of GDP from 20 to 25 per cent by 2020 in relation to 2005.

Therefore, Sir, seeking the creation of a non-lapsable corpus to create an environment mitigation and adaptation fund because conventional means of financing are inadequate and will remain inadequate. In coming to this conclusion, I have been prompted by six overarching Chapeau considerations. First, why and what kind of burden does mitigation and adaptation entail? Second, what does this adaptation imply in terms of changing life quality and attitude to work and development of economics in the conventional paradigm way? What does all this imply? Third, the need for innovative means of financing to grapple with this challenge. Fourth, best global practices for adaptation financing. Fifth, creating innovative mechanisms for outlays from the corpus of these funds and sixth, the nature of governance structure which is needed to deal with these complex set of issues.

But, first, the complex issue and the context in which the burden of mitigation and adaptation has been cast on us. We are already committed, as I said, to the fact that we need to moderate the extent to which global environment warming is taking place. The observed global warming of 1.2C is just half of the 2.4C committed warming, confidence interval 1.4-4.3C, that we are likely to see given the levels of green house gases.

0.6 per cent is a delayed response due to thermal inertia; 0.6 per cent is delayed due to masking by sulfate aerosols, or air pollution. As China and India move forward on reducing air pollution, in the name of public health and quality of life, we can expect to see more of such pent-up warming. Europe is already seeing this after successful air pollution reduction. Suddenly, Europe has seen a spurt in global warming. The science also suggests a long lag in the effects of these overall rise in general temperature on things that we care for, like, local temperature variability, rainfall and seasons.

Climate change, Sir, in fact, can be much worse than conventional expectations. Most of the uncertainty about the impact of greenhouse gases on climate change is due to uncertainty about the climate sensitivity parameter, or, the effects of a doubling of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases on the mean temperature. Much work on this parameter suggests that climate sensitivity could be greater than even the IPCC's estimate of 3C increase for a doubling of CO₂.

The distribution of this uncertainty about climate sensitivity includes, what scientists call "a fat tail". A 'fat tail' means that there is a significant possibility of the outcomes to be far worse than expected. This is due to a number of feedback loops that could be triggered and accelerate global warming. The IPCC estimate of 3 degrees centigrade includes only "fast feedback" processes, including changes in water vapor and so on. But the climate sensitivity is likely to be much higher, possibly double, if the impact of longer-term changes such as melting of ice sheets, decline of forest cover, release of other Green House Gases due to ocean warming, melting of permafrost, etc. are taken into account. Some well-known scientists even argue that CO₂ would, actually, need to be reduced from current 385 ppm to 350 ppm to maintain current environmental conditions.

The current controversy over the IPCC's Report about the Himalayan glaciers — we have gone through all those controversies — and the emails from the cache in the United Kingdom, that was

hacked, do not change the basic preponderant fact that the vast majority of scientists agree that we are changing the environment significantly and irrevocably with our current emissions.

Climate change, therefore, for certain, happens; it happens faster, and we believe, could happen irrevocably because there are a number of 'tipping points' or points at which small underlying changes in drivers could lead to a rapid acceleration of the environmental change. Given the potentially long lags between emissions and impact and the long lifetime of CO₂ in the atmosphere (centuries to millennia), it is not clear that we can at all step back from these tipping points when they become apparent. Mistakes cannot be corrected; changes linked to peak CO₂ concentrations are irreversible. The tipping point, which trigger a reverse shift, is likely to be harder than triggering a rapid shift between states. Science linking emissions to temperature changes and temperature changes to environmental changes is generally more difficult to reverse and could be much worse than expected. The impact on India is, therefore, very serious and very debilitating. What are these impacts? Without going into details, I would like to broadly concentrate on four kinds of impact as far as India is concerned. Each of them, has embedded in them, deeper impacts.

The first and foremost is the impact on water supply, on reduction of water supply, on the massive reallocation due to changes in monsoon patterns. Changing monsoon patterns, you know, will affect in a dramatic way, Sir, the location or habitat, our entire civilization pattern with which our entire ethos have grown. The famous civilization patterns has been based entirely on predictability of rainfall and the predictability in which the cycle of rainfall comes, Sir, there could be the fundamental question. The first and the most important thing which I mentioned, Sir, was water and the volatility in monsoon patterns.

Sir, connected with this is the shifting pattern of agriculture. In global warming, as Prof, Swaminathan, an eminent colleague of ours in this House, has pointed out in a very recent paper, even a small incremental change of 0.4 per cent has led to a 30 per cent decline in productivity of crops which are dependent on certain kinds of patterns in the change of the temperature conditions. So, the weather and seasonality effects are deeply affecting agriculture and, therefore, not only food security but the way in which we have organize our lives and conduct human activity in this sub-continent from time going back into recent memory.

Third, Sir, the rising sea levels which affect coastal areas and even newly built infrastructure, are as well becoming drivers of refugees in India. This House would recall, Sir, a rather animated debate only three days ago on some questionable figures that were given about internal migration. Those questionable figures were just putting the internal migration to be in the region of about 18 to 20 million but think, Sir, of the migration that would take place when, due to the inevitable factors, people will have to look for places where they can pursue life pattern and gainful economic activity, driven by circumstances on which they have little or no control.

Sir, as my colleague, Shrimati Brinda Karat, knows as she is quite familiar with many of things since this Resolution was discussed much earlier, the United Nations Organization of human refugees and displaced persons' settlement has understood only one kind of human refugees, only one kind of displaced persons and, that is, those that have been driven by failure of governance or driven by contrasts in levels of economic growth. But think of a new category of international refugees, a category driven by the factors of global warming and climate change. The ethos of most international agreements and arrangements, contractual and otherwise, is based on this fact that people will move in search of better governance and better livelihood. But this will effect a new class of migration which will affect us in India, a country of over 1.1 billion people, dramatically. At the moment, these people are being driven only by quest for employment and better life but people would be driven by quest to seek survival from the onslaught of these factors with effects we are still unable to fully fathom. Fourth, we have not fully factored the increased severity of storms and the consequential changes as a result of that.

This, Sir, brings me to the second over-arching issue. That second issue is, what does mitigation entail and similarly, what does adaptation imply? First, mitigation is often positioned as a burden. But it is an opportunity in more ways than one. India has to pioneer a new form of growth, as I mentioned earlier, a low-Carbon-growth. It is probably the only country in the world, with a population of this size, which has such an enormous opportunity, growing very fast and yet, with relatively low Carbon intensity. The world says our Carbon intensity is only in the region of 1.4 tonnes per capita, one of the lowest in the world and yet, we are growing, fortunately, at about eight to nine per cent and hope to grow at double digits, if the Prime Minister's wish is to be fully carried out in terms of our growth matrix.

We have so far made limited investment in infrastructure that locks in high-emission habits. So, therefore, India's much criticized infrastructure gaps and its slow pace of development may actually be an advantage. It is an advantage because it has not yet invested in energy or transport infrastructure that predominantly rests on fossil fuels or encourages sprawl. China is way ahead of us. We salute China for the huge development it has taken. But, China has locked in its model of growth. That model of growth is a classical replication of the growth paradigm, which you have all known, namely, very high energy intensive and high fossil growth. And, this may be, therefore, beginning to put policy prescriptions on them, which we can hope to avoid. So, this is one great opportunity we have. So, India can do this at home, namely, sustain high rate of economic growth in low carbon trajectory, have an option in exercising growth choices while it begins to still make its major investments in infrastructure, and yet do it with low emission control when it can seize a vast and growing global market for technology, for infrastructure, for institutions and for practices for a more sustainable growth.

If the science is correct, and it looks like it is, the world is going to go in two ways. One, business as usual and a crash, and this will inevitably affect India's prospects. Or the other, a mad scramble to a new energy economy, in which the technology leaders will be well-positioned to profit in the way that the Middle East has in the fossil fuel economy. China has clearly bet on this opportunity with its technology and development programmes. So, mitigation, Sir, from our point of view, also looks to be a smart development bet. A smart card on development which embraces this concept of mitigation in choosing our own unique path before we lock in the huge investments which are needed to upgrade our life quality and certainly upgrade our infrastructure.

Adaptation, Sir, is really a more extreme version of dealing with weather risk and its consequences, which is a long-standing development challenge. So, this fund is in the family of an innovative policy response. I repeat, Sir, what I have suggested, as a fund, is an innovative policy response that we are seeking across the board.

The third issue, Sir, is the need for innovative means of financing to handle this challenge. Unfortunately, Sir, the current dialogue on the reform of the international financial architecture has done less than justice to India. We have suggested an innovative international fund. That is a

miniscule. Our discussions in G-20, our deliberations in the G-8 and our deliberations in the international fora have not addressed head on the need to reform international financial architecture to look to a means of innovative financing which can help us address this big challenge of mitigation financing, and this big challenge of adaptation financing.

Sir, estimates have varied on how much would be needed to deal with this. I don't wish to go into that in great detail. I am carrying one set of estimates, Sir, done by Nicholas Stern in a book titled 'A Blueprint for a Safer Planet'. This is the famous 'Stern' report who is quite keen to chart out his own statistics. I was last night going through, in preparation for this privilege of being able to speak here today, with Jeffrey Sachs' estimates on the Economics for the Commonwealth, and I was going through the other two big reports. One big report is by a group of Harvard Economists. Estimates, Sir, they have varied.

If you want to pretend that the problem is a miniscule one, then you will come across very absurd sums of money like 10 billion dollars a year, 20 billion dollars a year, chicken feed in terms of a development aid, cost in the way a great burden on you, but looking into accepted forms and accepted paradigms of financing, we do not address some of the central issues.

Therefore, Sir, the third issue is the need for innovative means of financing to head on deal with this challenge. We need this because we need an institutional approach for a new economy. This is not going to happen by itself. We need to face this challenge on several ways. The first is multi-sectoral. As I mentioned, it is not one particular sector, it is not merely agriculture, it is not merely infrastructure, it is not merely some of the other kinds of power activities, it is multi-sectoral, cutting-across sectors. The second point is, let us not delude ourselves that private action, in private sector will be in a position to be able to take on a substantial part of this responsibility. Let us not delude ourselves saying that without the State being the major actor — this misconception and excessive exaggeration — the Public-Private-Partnership would be adequate to address these big challenges. If we do delude ourselves, we result in dangerous externalities which do not exist.

My first point was on multi-sectoral; the second was that the private sector was inadequate; the third is that it is invisible until it is too late. That is what it is all about given the fact that climate change operates with a lag. The fourth is, evolving or at least our knowledge of the exact challenge and appropriate responses of evolving as a country and the world in general. This, therefore, must

5.00 P.M.

include the following components. The first, Sir, is on the revenue side. On the revenue side should be the mechanisms to nudge people away from fossil fuel, especially more highly polluting fossil fuels. Second is on the expenditure side and investment side; a combination of monetary and fiscal and other policy action to evolve mechanisms to promote innovations to attract them into more sustainable ways of economic activity. The third is the innovative governance, the innovative governance which supports decentralized innovation, not trying to recreate the modes of economic growth which we have known. That is an efficient way to harness the best and the brightest and the ideas which are specific to ground realities without relying on fixed paradigms. This includes, of course, monitoring systems to direct attention to outcomes not just processes. This avoids getting stuck in a situation which rewards ineffective methods. Financial restructuring leverages streams of revenues that can initiate early action.

Therefore, there is need for financial restructuring to accelerate availability of funds. This proposal divides the challenge into policy problems that we have seen before and for which, therefore, we have little experience. The three key policy problems are financial structuring to accelerate availability of funds at minimal borrowing costs. The second is, altering habits and incentives of many contributors to a common problem in a free market democratic economy. The third is, accelerating innovations. The funds, also, Sir, so generated, need to be ring-fenced for enabling borrowing against these revenue streams.

One example, which has been quite successful for India has been the Central Road Fund as a successful institutional innovation to leverage money because what you are investing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh, time is already 5 o' clock. You can continue next time.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I have just to make a small submission. What do you mean by the 'sense of the House'? I have a Resolution on Telangana and Gorkhaland and if there is a general sense of the House as far as Telangana is concerned, then we must get an opportunity because we go into the whole process. I will make a plea here because there are many important issues and many of colleagues are wanting to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The rules are very clear.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: There is something called the 'sense of the House' ...*(Interruptions)*.. When the sense of the House is taken for postponing one motion for the next

day, why can't this same rule apply to me? We have made all efforts to draft that Resolution and came up to here. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, there are many Members, what is the sense of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the sense of the House must be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no practice of taking the sense of the House. Now, Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Where is the quorum for taking up this issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is better you write to the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, if I write to the Chairman, you will get it considered. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is for the Chairman to consider. You give that letter first. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**

Need to take steps for removing corruption and irregularities in the Western Coal Fields Ltd. of the Coal India

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान कोल इंडिया की कंपनी वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड में हो रही अनियमितताओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। इस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कोयला कंपनी के प्रबंधन की मनमानी से श्रमिकों में रोष है, क्योंकि उनके अधिकारों का हनन किया जा रहा है।

कंपनी के प्रबंधन की गैर जिम्मेदारीपूर्ण कार्यवाही तथा मिलीभगत से पेंच, कन्हान तथा पाथरखेड़ा क्षेत्र में करोड़ों रुपए के कोयले को गलत तरीके से भंडारण करने की वजह से उसमें आग लगी व जला बताया जा रहा है। इसका अनुमान इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि बरसात के मौसम में जुलाई, 2009 में भंडारण किए गए कोयले में आग लगने से 25 से 30 हजार टन कोयला जल चुका है, ऐसा बताया जा रहा है, जब कि पत्थर, मिट्टी आदि का ढेर लगाकर उस पर 800 टन कोयला डालकर जला दिया गया तथा लगभग 25 से 30 हजार टन कोयला जला दिया गया है। इस प्रकरण की जांच की जाए तथा दोषी अधिकारियों को दंडित किया जाए।

इसी प्रकार से इस कंपनी में हजारों कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रकरण, जिसमें सेवा निवृत्ति उपरांत स्वत्वों का भुगतान, मृत हुए कर्मचारियों को सेवा में लेने के प्रकरण, लंबे समय से लंबित हैं। कन्हान एरिया में पदस्थ एक स्वर्गीय कर्मचारी, जो कि आदिवासी वर्ग से है, उसके आश्रित दामाद को सभी औपचारिकताएं पूर्ण करने तथा पात्रता होने के उपरोक्त भी 10 वर्ष से सेवा में नहीं लिया गया है, जिसकी वजह से उसके परिवार के समक्ष भूखों मरने की नौबत आ गई है।

अतएव मैं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाकर अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि इस ओर ध्यान देकर समय पूर्व उचित कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

** Laid on the Table of the House.

Need for eradication of malnutrition in tribal areas in Orissa

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): Sir, according to the National Food Security Act, every citizen will have right to have food for his livelihood. In spite of a lot of schemes launched in rural areas, like NREGA under Bharat Nirman Yojana, modernization of irrigation process, agricultural equipments, water conservation scheme, agricultural production is declining in rural areas. The National Family Health Survey says that malnutrition in rural area, within BPL and middleclass farmers, causes severe loss in productivity in agricultural fields. According to the survey 43 per cent of the children are underweight, 15 per cent are too thin for their height, and 38 per cent are short. Infant mortality is also more than 40 per cent. The lack of local employment leads to widespread migration, which again return next year with ailing women and children cycled of malnutrition.

In tribal areas, the percentage of malnutrition of the mother is higher than the other areas. Malnutrition also leads to premature births. According to 2008 - Global Hunger Index, India ranks 66th below Bangladesh, in terms of child mortality and child underweight.

In general, the percentage of mortality in both males and females is increasing day by day. The census says population of the tribal areas is also reducing. It is because of poverty and non access to health facilities.

If in this way malnutrition and death ratio increases, it will definitely affect the agriculture, simultaneously price rise also. The Government should launch special programmes to eradicate malnutrition to check mortality rate in tribal areas in Orissa. Thank you.

Demand to take effective measures for conserving ground water resources in the country

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, the World Bank in its latest Report has stated that about 60 per cent of aquifer in India will be in a critical condition in another 15 years unless the excessive use of ground water is not reduced.

According to the Report, 29 per cent of the ground water blocks in the country are semi-critical or over exploited and situation is deteriorating rapidly. It is estimated that by 2025, 60 per cent of ground water blocks will be in a critical condition and that climate change is likely to have further adverse effect on ground water resources.

The Report also points out that India is the largest user of ground water and it was estimated that India is using 230 cubic K.M. of ground water every year.

The Report warns that immediate remedial measures to conserve the ground water should be undertaken by the Government.

I am bringing this import issue to the notice of Water Resources Department of the Government through this Special Mention so that immediate remedial steps are taken to avert the calamity.

Wage revision in PSU Banks and Insurance sector

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to raise the grievances of one million plus employees working in financial sectors like PSU banks, LIC and other public sector insurance companies. This sector has a five-year wage revision schedule. The last wage agreement got exhausted in August/November, 2007. But, Sir, the wage agreement for 2007-2012 has not been concluded even though half of the period is over. This is not done. This is not the way to deal with the employees.

The wage revision must happen immediately after the completion of earlier wage revision period. This can be done if Government cares for its employees. Why cannot we start negotiations well before the expiry of wage revision timeline? My first demand is that the Government must ensure conclusion of present wage negotiations before 31st March, 2010, to the satisfaction of the employees. I also demand that next wage negotiations should start in March, 2012, so that the next wage revision will happen in time.

Sir, financial sector is doing yeoman service for the country. I demand that this sector should also get Navaratna status, so as to make it more autonomous, efficient and professional.

The wealth of this sector is neither buildings and furniture nor advertisement and schemes, but its talented and dedicated employees. World recognizes the importance of human assets and adopts better and better HR practices. Sir, as you are aware talented people in PSD sector are lured by private sector with more attractive packages. But, majority of talented people have reminded with PSUs because of their commitment, loyalty and dedication and that is the reason why this lot needs justice with timely wage revision. Delayed wage revision is denying justice.

Demand for creating a separate army regiment to resolve the problem of involvement of tribal youth in violent maoists activities in the country

SHRI MANGALA KISAN (Orissa): Sir, a lot of tribal youths are rejected in recruitment examinations for Indian Army, police forces, and other such types of recruitments for petty physical reasons, such, as height. These innocent tribal youths are often trapped by Maoists and forced to indulge in violence, which is posing great difficulties to the concerned States. So, I would like to request that a separate Tribal Army Regiment should be formed, with its headquarters either at Sambalpur or Rourkela or Ranchi or Raipur. This would not only help in eradicating the problem of growing number of youths being involved in violent activities, but would also solve the problem of unemployment in tribal youths, to a greater extent. Further, it will also help to fill up the long-standing backlog vacancies in the Army, police and paramilitary forces.

**Demand to give approval to the proposals sent by
Andhra Pradesh under Central Road Fund scheme**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Regarding sanction of works under Central Road Fund, Inter-state connectivity scheme and economic importance, following proposals were forwarded to the Government of India by the Government of Andhra Pradesh:-

1. Thirty-five proposals costing Rs.632.-60 crores were submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways under Inter-State connectivity for according approval vide Government TR & B Ir 6700/Rll(2)/09-1 dated 23.7.2009.
2. 128 proposals costing Rs. 1124.41 crores were submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways under Economic Importance for according approval vide Govt. T, R & B, Ir8320/Rll(2)/09-1 dated 23.9.09.
3. 370 proposals costing Rs.951.00 crores were submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways under Central Road Fund scheme for according approval vide Govt. TR&B, Ir10850/Rll(2)/09-1 dated 20.10.2009.

The State Government has been urging the Union Government to accord administrative approvals for the above works at an early date.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take urgent measures in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 15th March, 2010.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past five of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 15th March, 2010.