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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Friday
4 March, 2011
13 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 4th March, 2011/13th Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE. CONDOLENCES TO FAMILIES OF VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE IN CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, as you are aware, a massive earthquake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale devastated Christchurch in New Zealand on the 22nd of February, 2011, causing extensive loss of lives and widespread damage to property and infrastructure. More than 160 people are reported to have been killed and several hundreds are still missing.

I am sure, the whole House will join me in sending our heartfelt sympathy and deepest condolences to the people of Christchurch in New Zealand, who have lost their near and dear ones in the earthquake, and, pray for the early recovery of those who were injured.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragedy.

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

RESCHEDULING OF THE QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it has been observed that Members tend to raise matters of concern during and at the expense of the Question Hour. I have, therefore, decided, after consultation and in terms of Rule 38 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, that with effect from March 7, 2011, the period from 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. of every sitting, and, from 2.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. on Fridays shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (कर्नाटक) : सर, थोड़ा समझ में नहीं आया। We have not been able to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... It means that the Question Hour will be shifted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour will be from 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. of every sitting, and, on Fridays, from 2.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What will be taken up in the morning?

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the morning, we will start with 'Matters Raised with
Permission of the Chair'. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Question
No. 121.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Testing Agency for IITs

*121. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Testing Agency as recommended by the Committee on IIT-JEE reforms headed by Damodar Acharya;

(b) whether the NIIT exam is likely to go online in the coming years;

(c) whether Government proposes any other national level tests for admission to other higher educational institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Damodar Acharya Committee has, *inter alia*, recommended the setting up of a National Testing Agency to the IIT Council, which in its 41st meeting held on 10.09.2010 referred the interim report to a Committee headed by Dr. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology which is yet to submit its report.

(b) The Joint Admission Board (JAB) which is the body to conduct Indian Institute of Technology - Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE) and includes among others, Directors of all IITs as its member, has informed that although there is a plan for the IIT-JEE to go on line in future, there is no specific time limit set for this purpose.

(c) and (d) A Committee of Vice-Chancellors has recommended Common Entrance Test for admission to Central Universities in a phased manner with a view to avoid multiplicity of entrance tests resulting in wastage of time and resources. Central Universities are autonomous bodies governed by their own Acts and Statutes. A decision on Common Entrance Test has to be taken by the relevant statutory bodies of these Universities.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, let me ask my first supplementary to the hon. Minister. Sir, the CAT examination went online in 2009. Has the Government conducted any study on whether the online format has brought in uniformity of standards, greater transparency and diversified its intake, particularly, from the rural areas?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, according to the convener of CAT, 2009, the traditional format of conducting CAT in the 'Pencil and Paper' format was becoming untenable in terms of the increasing numbers, and, therefore, CAT examination went online. We did have teething problems when CAT did go online initially. But the last CAT examination went on very smoothly, and, there were no issues at that point of time. Sir, these exams are conducted online, and, on the issue whether the rural children have been able to take the CAT exam successfully, these exams are not internet-based but rather centers are identified, and, children are notified about the centers where they will need to go and take the examination.

Since, it is not internet-based and children come to the centers and take the exam, in the last CAT exam which was conducted, there were no issues raised, and, so far, no children have come forward and complained to us on their inability to take the examination.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, my second supplementary is that in March, 2010, there were announcements that students who wish to take the examination would need to have 80 per cent pre-qualifying marks in Class-XII. A committee under Prof. Damodar Acharya was also appointed.

Subsequently, in December 2010, there was another announcement made that for the IITs also, the Government propose to go for online examination. Another Committee under T. Ramaswamy had been appointed. Will the Government come out with a coherent policy to end the uncertainty and to clearly bring out the kind of changes they propose to bring in the examination system for effecting intake for IITs?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the students taking examination into engineering, pharmacy, architectural and so on need to have (a) good command over the subject, science subject, for that matter and (b) reasonable levels of analytical skills, intelligence, general awareness and also communication skills. Whereas the Common Entrance Examination usually tests the child only on the command over the subject and does not really test the child on analytical skills is the reason it was believed

that we need to have a Common Entrance Examination which would address

both the analytical skills as well as the command of the child over the subject. Damodar Acharya Committee was constituted to look and recommend or suggest ways in which we could come up with a Common Entrance Examination for the IITs. The Interim Report has been submitted. But since there has been no consensus on the Interim Report, it has now been submitted to the Ramaswamy Committee which will be looking into the recommendations and suggesting ways of implementation.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: When are you expecting the Ramaswamy Committee Report?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: At the earliest possible.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, there is a heavy demand for IITs and higher education courses but the students from the rural areas are not getting admission in those courses. While revamping the entrance examination system, will the Government consider starting new IITs? There has been a commitment by the hon. Prime Minister to start a new IIT in Kerala. Will it also be considered?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it relate to the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, Sir, it is related to the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, heavy demand is there but the rural students are not getting admission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, does this relate to this question?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It is related to this question, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Genuine demands are related to the students from rural areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: It does not arise out of this question, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Thank you, Sir. Sir, education brings equality. That is what Dr. Ambedkar had said. With this type of examinations, particularly in the IITs, which is the high-end engineering course, my observation is that more and more students from urban areas, more so, who have taken education in English medium, tend to get admitted in the IITs. The answer which has

been given talks about analytical and communication skill. When you say communication skills, which language do you believe in? Do you believe that only English language communication skills are skills, otherwise there are no skills?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I would ask the hon. Minister, is there any method by which children from the rural areas, those who take education in the regional languages can also pass these examinations?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, it is here that we need the support of the State Governments. We are looking at whether we can introduce a core curriculum in subjects like Science and Mathematics which would enable the children right across the country, be it in urban areas or rural areas, to have equal chances in the common entrance examinations. Definitely, Sir, unless the State Governments come on board and strengthen the elementary education, can not a child in the rural area have the same opportunity as a child in the urban areas. I am sure, all Members in the House will agree with me that today English is the global language. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. राम प्रकाश : सर, सवाल है कि क्या ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : डा. राम प्रकाश, आप supplementary पूछिए, इस तरह से interfere नहीं कीजिए।

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, we respect all regional languages and many State Governments in their own elementary schools have actually introduced elementary education in the regional languages where English is a subject and when the child transits into class six, English becomes the medium of instruction. These have been the steps that have been taken by various State Governments. This, we hope, would definitely give the child advantage of the English in taking the entrance examinations as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ram Prakash, please. Please observe the Rule. Ask for supplementaries, you will get it. Thank you.

डा. राम प्रकाश : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न सीधा है कि कम्युनिकेशन स्किल से अर्थ यहां केवल मात्र इंग्लिश लिया जा रहा है, जबकि सभी प्रान्तों ने अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बच्चों को पढ़ाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। अंग्रेज़ी माध्यम को अनिवार्य करना देहात के बच्चों के साथ पूरी तरह से अन्याय है। क्या मंत्री महोदया यह आश्वासन देंगी कि उन्हें प्रांतीय भाषाओं के अन्दर पढ़ने और इम्तिहान देने की अनुमति होगी?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, we have never imposed it. Elementary education is with the State Government. And as I have mentioned earlier, some of the State Governments have introduced English as a subject in the elementary classes and transition to English as a medium of instruction takes place when it comes to upper elementary classes. These have been conscientious decisions taken by some State Governments. No language has been imposed from the Central Government on the State Schools. Whatever reforms we can bring in, they are restricted only to those schools affiliated to the CBSE Board. Out of twelve lakh schools that we have in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. राम प्रकाश : सर, प्रश्न का सीधा जवाब नहीं आ रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, आप इस तरह से इंटरफेयर नहीं करेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. राम प्रकाश : सर, ये प्रश्न का सीधा जवाब नहीं दे रही हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे क्या फायदा होगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई किसी की बात नहीं सुन रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: English is a global language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear the answer. आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, आप पहले बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए न, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, if I may be allowed to complete my answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, इस देश की राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : सत्यव्रत जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, संविधान के माध्यम से आपने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा का दर्जा दिया है, लेकिन आप अंग्रेज़ी को आगे बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बिल्कुल गलत है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, सवाल का जवाब सुन रहे हैं या लैक्चर दे रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWAR: Sir, English is a ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please one minute. आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... पहले आप मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, हिन्दुस्तान की राजभाषा हिन्दी है ...(*व्यवधान*)... 80 फीसदी लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी समझते हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, यह हिन्दी भाषा का अपमान है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानियों के ऊपर अंग्रेज़ी क्यों लादी जा रही है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: it is an official language. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति : सत्यव्रत जी, ज़रा आप बात तो सुन लीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman Sir, I respect the sentiments of the distinguished. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आप यहां अंग्रेज़ी में क्यों बोलते हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपके लीडर ऑफ अपोज़ीशन अंग्रेज़ी में बोलते हैं कि नहीं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

डा. राम प्रकाश : सवाल हिन्दी में किया है, तो जवाब भी हिन्दी में ही दिया जाए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : मंत्री जी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, प्लीज़ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आप लीडर ऑफ अपोज़ीशन को बोलिए कि हिन्दी में बोलें ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: How can they compel him to speak in a particular language? ...(*Interruptions*)... We are all permitted to speak in English. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not start a totally different debate. Please listen to the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I agree with you. ...(*Interruptions*)... They must tell the Leader of the Opposition to always speak in Hindi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not get into this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, let it not be a convention. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, Mr. Raja, please. ...(Interruptions)...

Please. ...(Interruptions)...

नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, ज़रा आप भी बैठ जाइए, बात सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : माननीय सदस्यों की जो बात है, वह कुछ हद तक सही भी है, लेकिन हमारे जेईई इग्ज़ामिनेशन हिन्दी में ही होते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : भई, प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : जेईई इग्ज़ामिनेशन हिन्दी में भी होते हैं और अंग्रेजी में भी होते हैं, दोनों लैंग्वेजिज़ में जेईई इग्ज़ामिनेशन होते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरी बात, जहां तक आईआईटी का सवाल है, I just want to mention ...(Interruptions)... The point is that the IIT system is an autonomous system. The Government does not impose decision making on the IITs system. Now it is for the IIT Council to decide how they are to conduct examinations; in which language they are to conduct examinations; whether the course material is available in those languages or not. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... क्या IIT Council संविधान के ऊपर है? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या IIT Council संविधान से भी ऊपर है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : संविधान यह नहीं कहता कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, यह बात गलत रास्ते पर जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसको आगे मत बढ़ाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... One minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... क्या यह संविधान से भी ऊपर है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...(Interruptions)... One minute please. ...(Interruptions)... Ahluwaliaji, just one minute please. ...(Interruptions)... आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर हाउस की यह इच्छा है कि इस पर डिबेट हो, तो इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए, मगर क्वेश्चन ऑवर को डिस्ब मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह संविधान से ऊपर नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question has been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Question No.122. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, इस सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, My question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : यह जो हो रहा है, वह क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... बहस ही तो हो रही है! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, यह स्वाभिमान की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह राष्ट्रभाषा के सम्मान की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सवाल आई.आई.टी. के इम्तिहान का है। आप उस पर बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राष्ट्रभाषा की बात नहीं हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : राष्ट्रभाषा स्वाभिमान का विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : हिन्दी, तमिल, बांग्ला, आदि सब भाषाएं हों ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: In regional languages also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we go on to Question No.122? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Can we go on to Question No.122? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, संविधान में जो बातें लिखी गई हैं, उनको ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You cannot confine it to one language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, My question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : IIT Council संविधान से ऊपर नहीं है और संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा का दर्जा दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : IIT Council उसकी उपेक्षा क्यों कर रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, My question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जोशी जी, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, राष्ट्रभाषा स्वाभिमान का विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके लिए डिबेट नहीं होता ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके लिए बहस नहीं होती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : सवाल आई.आई.टी. के इम्तिहान का है, राष्ट्रभाषा का नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Civil Services examination can be conducted in regional languages also. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can we write it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us go on to Question No. 122. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we want official status for our regional language. Till that time, we have to rely upon English only. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the regional languages need official status. Till that time, we have to rely upon English. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : हम दक्षिण के बंधुओं से कहना चाहते हैं कि न हम तमिल विरोधी हैं और न मलयालम विरोधी हैं, बल्कि हम अंग्रेजी विरोधी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all hon. Members to please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : हम यह चाहते हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं भी साथ में रहें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : मैंने क्या कहा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने यही कहा कि इस सवाल में ...*(व्यवधान)*... Don't attribute remarks. It is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute please. Please resume your

places. ...(Interruptions)... The question was about the language in a particular examination. The hon. Minister's answer was about that. Now, some hon. Members had different views on it, and I said, if you want to discuss that matter relating to the basic question whether that examination should be conducted in this language or that language, please give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... 14 भाषाएँ मानी गई हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty three minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-eight minutes past eleven of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.122.

डा. राम प्रकाश : सभापति जी, पहले प्रश्न संख्या 121 का उत्तर दिया जाए। ऐसा लगता है कि
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Question 122.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने बहुत specific question पूछा था
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप Question Hour के बाद बात कर लीजिएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, यह हिन्दी के सम्मान की बात है। देश में 2 परसेंट अंग्रेज़ी बोलने वाले अगर देश को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हम हिन्दी को पूरा सम्मान करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : यहां किसी भाषा का विरोध नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि किस तरह से भाषाओं को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप दोनों एक साथ बोल रहे हैं, मैं किसकी बात सुनूं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : लोग क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में परीक्षा दे सकें, क्या इसकी कोई व्यवस्था आप करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री विनय कटियार : सरकार तो ये लोग ही चला रहे हैं। सरकार सर्वोपरि है या कोई संस्थान सर्वोपरि है ... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, आप पूरे राष्ट्र के हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के भी हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। Question No. 122.

Telephone towers in tribal areas

*122. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of telephone towers have been installed in tribal areas of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, etc., which have not been activated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when Government would prevail upon the telephone operators to activate these towers and provide communication facilities to the inhabitants there?

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

Statement

(a) All the 604 telephone towers installed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the tribal areas of Orissa have been activated. Some of the towers installed by BSNL in tribal areas of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are still to be activated. 977 telephone towers in Jharkhand and 652 telephone towers in Chhattisgarh are activated and only 46 telephone towers in Jharkhand and 107 telephone towers in Chhattisgarh are still to be activated.

(b) The reasons for delay in activating these mobile towers in the States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are given below:

(i) Extreme remote areas

(ii) Tough terrain

(iii) Naxalites/insurgency affected areas

(iv) Difficulties in land acquisition

(v) Irregular power supply

(c) These towers are likely to be activated by BSNL by June, 2011.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister, especially parts (a)&(b), if you go through it, Sir, only shows that the Minister has no idea of LW Districts of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. Sir, I am surely disappointed with the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: That is what I am asking. It says that only 107 telephone towers in Jharkhand and 46 telephone towers in Chhattisgarh are still to be activated. The block headquarters of Jharkhand do not have telephone towers. He is giving a reply as to why the telephone towers are not activated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: The USO Fund of the Government of India is given to activate these telephone towers so that the people can make use of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary?

MS. MABEL REBELLO: That is the question, giving connectivity to the people, especially, in LWE-affected districts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You could have said this straightaway.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: ... whether he is justifying the answer or whether he is going to pull up his machinery and see to the connectivity of the telephone towers which are installed and all of them are activated; and installation of telephone towers wherever necessary and connectivity to the people should be ensured. How will it be ensured? What is the time frame?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is your question over?

MS. MABEL REBELLO: What is the time frame that he has?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I respect the passion and the sentiments expressed by the hon.

Member. It shows her deep concern for not only the State that she represents but also the entire population that lives in tribal areas and far-off areas. I wish to draw her attention, through you, Sir, to the fact that the State of Jharkhand, there are a total of 29,354 revenue villages. As of today, 28,700 of them are being given village public telephones. That is 98 per cent of the villages in Jharkhand is given either landline connection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: I would like to explain to the hon. Member, Sir. She is mentioning only about the cell phones and mobile towers. We have a scheme in the Government of India to give landline connections to each village under the Bharat Nirman Yojana. The object of the UPA Government, as the hon. Member will agree, is to reach out cities and areas in towns and villages which are in far-off areas. She did bring up the question of Left Wing Extremist areas. I want to inform her, through you, Sir, that the Government has given satellite phones wherever there is no mobile tower for connectivity. We have given a total of 1,958 satellite phones, including 18 in Jharkhand and 243 in Chhattisgarh. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also want to inform her, through you, Sir, that our efforts through the USO Fund of the Government of India is to make sure that there is proper connectivity in the hilly regions, tribal regions and North-Eastern Regions and those parts of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. Wherever there is naxlite movement or LW extremism we will put more infrastructure, more resources and deploy more funds to make sure that there is proper connectivity in all villages of these four States which I have mentioned.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I am quite happy with the answer of the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, supplementary question.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: This is my second supplementary. The main problem of connectivity is lack of electricity, in Jharkhand particularly. I want to know from the hon. Minister, since the villages in Jharkhand will not have electricity for another 5-10 years, whether he will use solar energy to activate these telephone towers. A Clean Energy Fund is created in this year's Budget. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will use that Clean Energy Fund to activate all these telephone towers

in Jharkhand. This is what I want to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the hon. Minister is absolutely correct that in some of the States there is severe deficiency of power supply which impedes the implementation of towers getting established because they have to rely on generator. As the hon. Member will agree, and I expect also that the House will agree, putting generators and using diesel is not only expensive but also pollutes the environment and causes a lot of emissions. We are looking at areas where we can cooperate with the Ministry of Renewable Energy and State Governments, get the private people to invest money and also use the USO Fund to have PVs and solar panels on the towers all over the country. This will have to be done in a phased manner. But the Government and the Department is very alive to the challenge that we have to solarise a lot of our towers. There are about half-a-million mobile towers in the country. They guzzle up a lot of diesel. So, the suggestion is well taken and we will actively work in this direction.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, आज मोबाईल जीवन का एक अहम हिस्सा बन चुका है। लेकिन जो रिमोट इलाके हैं, जहां मोबाईल उस इलाके के टॉवर से कनेक्ट रहता है, जब उस टॉवर से उसकी connectivity खत्म हो जाती है, तब वहां के मोबाइल्स साथ लगे दूसरे स्टेट्स के टॉवरों से कनेक्ट हो जाते हैं और रोमिंग चार्ज लगना शुरू हो जाता है। बहुत से लोगों ने बी.एस.एन.एल. के मोबाईल कनेक्शन इसीलिए disconnect करा दिए कि उनको signals पूरी नहीं मिल रहे हैं। आप तो remote areas की बात करते हैं, पंजाब जैसे राज्य में यहां पर...

श्री सभापति : सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : वह रोमिंग न पड़े, ऐसी फैसिलिटी क्या आप हर एरिया में प्रोवाइड करेंगे? अगर करेंगे, तो कब तक और कितने कनेक्शन लोगों ने अब तक इसी कारण से कटवाए हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I don't think the supplementary relates to the basic question. But I take the point that the hon. Member has raised. We have, in India, 22 telecom circles, and we give licences for each circle for operators to operate. There are technologies now in place that limit signals from radiating beyond a certain range. But it is a technicality that has to be implemented by the operators. If there is any specific block, region or a village, that you know of, where we can intervene and make sure that the private operators can put up the technology in place, if he brings it to my notice, I will, certainly, take action on this.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I come from the North Eastern area. The main service provider in the North-Eastern areas is the MTNL/BSNL. But some of the towers of the BSNL, which have been installed there, have not been activated till now. And, we all know that telephone services are not available in remote areas. So, will the Ministry take initiative to activate those towers and give preference to those areas which are far away from towns, or, areas where tribals reside. I would request the hon. Minister to take necessary action in this regard.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, it is a fact that the North-Eastern parts of our country are not as well-connected as some of the other parts of our country. And, the hon. Member will appreciate that in the North-Eastern regions, because of terrains, hilly regions, non-motorable roads, etc. inaccessibility, sometimes, pose constraints in mobile operations to be conducted satisfactorily. It is also a fact that some of the private operators are hesitant in going into the North-Eastern parts of the country, or, going into tribal areas or far-flung areas. That is why the BSNL has been asked to give special attention and focus to Jammu and Kashmir, the North-East and the far-off areas. Recently, two months ago, I had a meeting with the North-East Telecom Circles of all the seven North-Eastern States, at Aizawl, Itanagar and Guwahati, and, I asked the BSNL to take strong action to make sure that in respect of those blocks in villages, which do not have landline and mobile connections, we install the Digital Satellite Phone Terminals or the WLL. All the modes of communication, that are there with us, will be deployed to ensure that the North-Eastern parts of the country are as well-connected, if not better connected, with metros and other parts of the country.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लैंडलाइन टेलीफोन लगाने वालों की संख्या कम हो रही है, उसके प्रति आकर्षण कम हो रहा है? अगर यह सच है तो इसकी क्या वजह है?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, it is a fact that the number of landlines in the country is declining slowly. That has happened because of mobile telephony now becoming quite accessible. And, I would like to share with the House that as of today, the tele-density in India is 66.6 per cent. As far back as 2004, it was only 7 per cent. So, the maximum number of people, who are using mobile services, or, having access to telephones at some of the cheapest call rates, in the world is in India. That is because of increased competition. People, who had not ever seen or talked on phone earlier, have access to handsets and are able to make use of the

cheap call rates that we have been able to

provide through this competition. Of course, the landline business is on the decline. But it is more than made up by the number, quantum and the volume of people using mobile services. Sir, I would also like to mention that the focus now would also be to have other aspects of value added services. And, we are hopeful that those sections of our society which are still uncovered, which still do not have phones, will be able to get a lot more services through hand-held devices. So, the decline in landlines is more than compensated with the abundant availability of mobile phones.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 123.

बेरोजगार विक्रेताओं को वैकल्पिक रोजगार

***123. श्री प्रभात झा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन रेलवे कटिंग एंड टूरिज्म कॉरपोरेशन (आई आर सी टी सी) ने जुलाई, 2010 में एक नई नीति की शुरुआत की थी;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस नीति के कारण देश में विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बड़ी संख्या में काम करने वाले विक्रेता बेरोजगार हो गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन विक्रेताओं को वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए अब तक कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

रेल मंत्री (कुमारी ममता बैनर्जी) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। परन्तु रेल मंत्रालय ने 21.07.2010 को एक नई खानपान नीति की घोषणा की है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। वेंडरों को लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा उनकी अपनी शर्तों और निबंधनों पर लगाया जाता है। लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा नियुक्त वेंडरों के साथ रेलवे का न तो पहले और न ही वर्तमान में कोई संविदागत संबंध है। इसके अलावा, खानपान नीति, 2010 के अनुसार, छोटी इकाइयों के सभी मौजूदा परिचालित खानपान लाइसेंसों की उनके संतोषजनक निष्पादन और सभी बकाए के भुगतान करने की शर्त पर नवीकरण की अनुमति दी गई है, जिनमें ऐसे वेंडरों के हितों का संरक्षण होगा।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Alternative employment to jobless vendors

†*123. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) had introduced a new policy in July, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that this policy has rendered a large number of vendors at different railway stations in the country, jobless; and

(d) if so, the steps taken, so far, by Government to provide alternative employment to these vendors?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. But Ministry of Railways has announced a new Catering Policy on 21.07.2010.

(c) No, Sir. Vendors are engaged by the licensee on their own terms and conditions. Railways do not have any contractual relations with the vendors appointed by the licensees, both erstwhile and present. Further, as per Catering Policy 2010 all existing operationalised catering licenses for minor units have been permitted renewal, subject to satisfactory performance and payment to all dues, which will take care of interests of such vendors.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री प्रभात झा : सभापति महोदय, 25 तारीख को रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया और बहुत जोश के साथ कहा गया कि 1 लाख 75 हजार लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा। अभी हाल ही में जुलाई, 2010 में रेलवे की नई केटरिंग नीति आई है। उसके तहत जो मेरा प्रश्न था, उसका उत्तर ठीक से नहीं आया। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तरफ रोजगार देने की आपकी योजना थोड़ी साबित होगी, वहीं दूसरी ओर आपकी जो नई केटरिंग नीति आई है, उसके तहत स्टेशनों पर जो 60,000 वेंडर्स काम करते हैं, उन वेंडर्स की ज़िंदगी खतरे में आ गई है, उनका परिवार कैसे चलेगा? मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर आप Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation से ये सब चीज़ें छीन लेते हैं तो क्या सरकार इसकी कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था कर रही है? अगर नहीं कर रही तो इन 60,000 लोगों के रोजगार छीनने का अधिकार उनको कैसे है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : सभापति महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका उत्तर हमने अपने जवाब में ही बताया है कि "Vendors are engaged by the licensee on their own terms and conditions and

Railways do not have any contractual relations with the vendors appointed by the licensees, both erstwhile and present. Further, as per the Catering Policy 2010, all existing operationalised catering licenses for minor units have been permitted renewal, subject to satisfactory performance and payment of all dues, which will take care of interests of such vendors." कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज जो व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं, वेंडर्स काम कर रहे हैं, उनके licensees का लाइसेंस भी रिन्यू किया जाएगा। वह इस बात पर आधारित होगा कि वे किस क्वालिटी का काम कर रहे हैं, जनता को ठीक से खाना देते हैं, उसकी क्वालिटी ठीक है, रिन्युअल फीस ठीक से देते हैं। उन सभी वेंडर्स को, वे licensees अपने पास रख सकते हैं, उनको निकालने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरी चिंता व्यक्त की है कि IRCTC के जो कर्मचारी हैं, वेंडर्स हैं, वे licensees के द्वारा ही हैं, क्या उनको निकाला जाएगा? सर, कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि licensee को, सभी में नहीं, लेकिन कुछ में, रिन्युअल करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस नई नीति को लाने का कारण यह रहा कि जनता को अच्छी क्वालिटी का खाना मिले, उसकी प्राइस ठीक हो और मुनाफा किए बिना यह सब किया जाए। ऐसा करने के पीछे हमारा उद्देश्य यही था, इसलिए वेंडर्स को काम से निकालने के बारे में चिंता करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री प्रभात झा : सभापति जी, रेल मंत्री जी ने सन् 2008 में Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation को 'मणिरत्न' का पुरस्कार दिया था कि ये बहुत अच्छा खाना दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्या कारण था कि आपने उनसे वह छीनकर अपने मंत्रालय में ले लिया और फिर 60,000 वेंडर्स की गारंटी - उनको सुधारने के बजाय उनको हटाने की बात क्यों हो रही है? आप कह रहे हैं कि हमसे उनका कोई संबंध नहीं है। अगर ऐसा है तो आपके रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वे इतने वर्षों से क्यों मौजूद हैं? आपका ऐसा कहना है कि उनका हमारा कोई संबंध नहीं है, हमारी कोई संविदा उनके साथ नहीं है, यह बहुत ही गैर-जिम्मेदाराना उत्तर है। सर, एक परिवार को चलाने के लिए आदमी को कितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। इन 60,000 वेंडर्स को बेरोजगार करने का आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। आपको स्पष्ट बताना चाहिए कि...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रभात झा : इन साठ हजार वेंडर्स को बचाने की आपके पास कोई योजना या कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था है या नहीं? दूसरा...

श्री सभापति : एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, इसी से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है।

श्री सभापति : आप कितना टाइम लेंगे?

श्री प्रभात झा : आपने जो मणिरत्न पुरस्कार उन्हें दिया, उसे उनसे क्यों छीन रहे हैं?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : सभापति महोदय, जो रेलवे में कैंटरिंग व्यवस्था है, वह चाहे IRCTC चलाती हो या रेलवे खुद चलाती हो, उन्हें लाइसेंस दिया जाता है और जो licensee होता है, वह अपने वेंडर्स को अपनी terms and conditions पर contract पर रखता है। माननीय सदस्य जो 60,000 वेंडर्स की बात कर रहे हैं, उनमें से ए.बी.सी. category में 41,000 वेंडर्स हैं और 5,600 के करीब डी.ई.एफ. category के रेलवे स्टेशनों में काम करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि क्या हम उनको निकाल रहे हैं? पहले तो रेलवे या IRCTC यह काम खुद नहीं करती है, licensees वेंडर्स को रखते हैं। और अगर एक लाइसेंस रद्द होता है तो दूसरा लाइसेंसी आता है, वह भी उन्हीं वेंडर्स से काम लेता है, क्योंकि वह एक्सपीरिण्ड है इसलिए उसको काम मिल जाता है। इसलिए जब इंडियन रेलवे कैंटरिंग सर्विसेज को लेती है तो उसके साथ अपने लाइसेंसी को कंटीन्यू करने की भी जरूरत है। अब उन्होंने जो चिंता व्यक्त की कि क्यों आपने पुरस्कार देने के बाद कॉर्पोरेशन से रेलवे ने काम लिया, इसकी यह वजह रही और पब्लिक परसेप्शन यह आया कि कैंटरिंग सर्विसेज में काफी कमी आई है, तथा जनता से, मीडिया से और पार्लियामेंट में भी क्वेश्चन खड़े हुए कि इसकी क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं है, खाना ठीक से मिलता नहीं है और कॉर्पोरेशन ज्यादा प्राइस से पैसा लेता है, जबकि उसी पैसे में अच्छा खाना मिल सकता है। उस हिसाब से तय करके जुलाई, 2010 में यह तय किया गया कि जो हमारे जोनल ऑफिसिज़ हैं, वे जोनल ऑफिसिज़ इस बात को तय करें कि ठीक खाना मिले, अच्छी व्यवस्था तथा सफाई के साथ मिले और उसकी प्राइस भी कम हो, ठीक-ठाक हो, यह तय किया गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : जहां तक उनकी नौकरी की बात है, इस पर कुछ नहीं बताया गया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, अगर आप हर चीज़ में इंटरफियर करेंगे इस तरह से तो
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, अगर आप माननीय सदस्यों को संरक्षण नहीं देंगे तो हम क्या करेंगे।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछने दीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : उनसे जवाब तो आना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is curious to note that some people are operating on the railway properties and the Railways is withdrawing its responsibilities saying that हमको कुछ करने का नहीं है। The fact remains that in the catering policy, after the pressure was mounted, thousands of vendors lost their livelihood. Now, the catering is to be done by the licensee. Am I to believe that the Railways is appointing the licensee and the licensee is appointing vendors and the Railways has got no responsibility? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? Please come to the question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, that is my question. What the questioner has asked has been evaded. The Railways is washing its hands off saying that it has no responsibility. The fact remains that thousands of small vendors lost their jobs because big private licensees are put in place, in different railway stations.

They established IRCTC and now they are dislodging it and the power is being taken over by the zonal offices of the Railways. Why, Sir? What is the reason? That is my question. You have established an institution and thereafter you are throwing the baby out with the bath water.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to have an answer for this?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is my question, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are taking over the powers to vest with the zonal offices. You have been inconsistent and the Minister's response is inconsistent.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the licensees and vendors relations are that they are engaged by the licensees on their own terms and conditions. Now, the hon. Member is concerned with what would happen to those vendors. The point is, the new policy does not ask the licensee to remove them. Even though the licensee may change, the vendors are always working with the new licensees. They were neither directly connected with the Railways. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In appointing new licensees, you are not guiding them with new rules and regulations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla now.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : रेलवे में, इस मामले में राष्ट्रीय एकता जरूर है कि कश्मीर से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक हर प्लेटफार्म पर आपको घटिया खाना मिलेगा, चाहे आप जहां पर चले जाएं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रेन के अंदर और स्टेशन पर जो खाना मिलता है, वहां जो वेंडर्स हैं चाहे वे किसी भी एजेंसी के द्वारा हों, चाहे कोई कैटरर्स हो, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कोई क्वालिटी कंट्रोल एजेंसी बनाई है जो समय-समय पर खाने को चेक करे, चाहे ठेकेदार कोई हो, कांफ्रिशन कोई हो, उससे हमें मतलब नहीं है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : सभापति महोदय। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सभापति महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि हम नई पॉलिसी क्यों ला रहे हैं? हमारा नई पॉलिसी लाने का मुख्य कारण है कि जब खाने के बारे में काफी कम्प्लेंट्स मिलीं, उसकी क्वालिटी के बारे में कम्प्लेंट्स मिलीं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Rail projects in Punjab

*124. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of rail infrastructure projects for the expansion/upgradation of railway network in Punjab, undertaken during the last three years and to be implemented during the next year; and

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned and released for this purpose, year-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b) Details of rail infrastructure projects for expansion/upgradation for rail network falling fully/partly in State of Punjab undertaken during the last three years are as under. All the projects are being progressed as per availability of resources.

Project	Latest available cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Funds (Rs.in cr.) sanctioned		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
New Lines				
Chandigarh-Ludhiana (112 km)	721.00	30.00	30.00	70.00
Abohar-Fazilka (42.72 km)	209.57	25.00	7.70	15.00
Taran Taran-Goindwal (21.5 km)	101.33	10.00	7.00	40.00
Chandigarh-Baddi (33.23 km)	328.14	5.00	1.91	0.13
Doubling				
Jalandhar-Pathankot- Jammu Tawi (203 km)	759.3	50.00	50.00	30.00
Jakhal-Mansa (45.22 km)	109.12	4.00	23.00	25.00
Mansa-Bhatinda (52 km)	149.89	-	1.00	20.00

1	2	3	4	5
Ambala Cantt. -Dhappar (22.71 km)	99.98	-	-	4.00
Jalandhar Cantt-Suchipind (3.5 km)	13.01	-	-	4.00
Chakki Bank - Bharoli (3.5 km)	12.55	-	-	4.00
Kathua-Madhopur Punjab (8 km)	84.02	-	-	4.00

Out of the above, Chandigarh-Morinda and Ludhiana-Sahnewal sections of Chandigarh-Ludhiana new line, Abohar-Fazilka new line, Taran Taran - Goindwal new line and Jalandhar-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi (except Budhi-Chhan Arorian section) doubling projects have been completed.

**Duping of Indian students by fake universities in the
United States of America**

†*125. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are a large number of fake universities in the United States of America which dupe Indian students on the pretext of admission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that incidents of radio-tagging of such students occurred recently in the US;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to save students from fraud by American universities; and

(d) whether Government would thoroughly vet the foreign universities before allowing them into the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the closure of Tri Valley University in California, USA on 19th January 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices. The University had approximately 1500 Indian students enrolled. Following the closure of Tri Valley University, a number of Indian students were questioned and 18 of them were initially detained and subsequently released with radio-monitoring devices on their ankles, pending completion of investigations into their possible links with the irregularities. As on 26th February 2011, radio tags on 12 of the 18 students have been removed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) The Government has conveyed to the US Government that the students, who are themselves victims of fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities or adjust their status and, if they desire, return to India honourably. Our Mission and the Consulates in the United States are regularly meeting a large number of the affected students and providing all possible assistance to them, including by organising a free legal aid camp and by issuing appropriate guidance and advisories. The Minister of External Affairs personally raised this issue with the US Secretary of State. Foreign Secretary also conveyed our expectation of an expeditious resolution of this issue to the US officials during her official visit to Washington D.C on 14th February 2011. US Secretary of State has conveyed that the Department of State is working with the Department of Homeland Security to ensure fair and appropriate treatment of the students and has assured us that their interests will be fully considered. Government expects the US Government to take steps to prevent such universities from being set up and exploit foreign students.

(d) A legislative proposal, namely, The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation for Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 has already been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May 2010 and has been referred to the department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. The proposed law seeks to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India.

National initiative on climate resilient agriculture

*126. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture; a new plan scheme, to address impact of climate change on agriculture and allied sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with salient features/objectives of the said scheme;

(c) the details of the funds so far allocated and invested under the said scheme; and

(d) the number of farmers likely to benefit directly/indirectly under the said scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a new scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' for capacity building to study the impact of climate change on agriculture and allied sectors in the country.

(b) The scheme aims at evolving cost effective adaptation and mitigation strategies against climate change through (i) strategic research on natural resources, major food crops, livestock, marine and freshwater fisheries for adaptation and mitigation; (ii) demonstration of available climate resilient practices on farmers' fields in 100 most vulnerable districts of the country (iii) strengthen research infrastructure and capacity building of scientists for undertaking long term research on climate change adaptation; and (iv) sponsored research. The salient features of the scheme include (i) use of state of the art phenomics system for rapid screening of a large number of elite germplasm for multiple abiotic stress tolerance; (ii) participatory testing of climate resilient practices; and (iii) vulnerability assessment of the different production zones including crops, natural resources and socio-economic component.

(c) The total budget outlay of the scheme is Rs. 350 crore for XI Plan i.e. Rs. 200 crore for 2010-11 and Rs. 150 crore for 2011-12. So far, Rs. 142.115 crore has been released to partner institutions.

(d) The demonstrations of available climate resilient technologies are planned in 100 districts of 27 States covering 1000 farmers in each district which will cover one lakh farmers. These demonstrations will impact other farmers as well as help in refining the results of the work done under the project.

Funds for Integrated Education Scheme for Disabled Children

†*127. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated during the last three years and in the current year for Integrated Education Scheme for Disabled Children, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds have been utilized;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(e) the details of proposals received by Government from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working for the welfare of disabled persons, State-wise;

(f) whether proposals coming from most of the States are pending; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) State-wise details of funds released and utilized under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 and under the Scheme of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS) for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the Statements-I and II respectively (See below).

(e) Since 2006-07, funds are being released only to the State Governments for implementation of the Scheme, except for reimbursement of expenditure by NGOs pertaining to previous years. Under IEDSS, no fund is being released directly to the NGOs by the Central Government. Proposals for the year 2010-11 were received from 27 States/UTs for implementation by the States directly as well as through 149 NGOs.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. Out of the proposals for 2010-11 received from 27 States/UTs, proposals from 23 States/UTs have been cleared. Proposals from the States of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Tripura were found to be not in accordance with the guidelines of the Scheme. The proposal from the State of Manipur was not considered as the State representatives did not attend the meetings of the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Group.

Statement-I

Details of funds released and utilized under Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) - State-wise

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.85	134.85	403.17	351.85

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.19	**	-	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	15.42	15.42	71.64	71.64
4.	Gujarat	1439.67	1439.67	1700.62	1700.62
5.	Goa	-	-	0.54	**
6.	Haryana	627.49	627.49	472.69	472.69
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.5	**	-	
8.	Karnataka	861.72	766.94	188.67	188.67
9.	Kerala	796.33	796.33	1446.12	1446.12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	821.97	821.97	710.74	710.74
11.	Maharashtra	633.67	633.67	169.25	169.25
12.	Manipur	122.5	122.50	144.43	106.10
13.	Meghalaya	1.65	**	-	-
14.	Mizoram	41.76	41.76	133.44	133.44
15.	Orissa	782.43	782.43	95.00	95.00
16.	Punjab	4.73	4.73	9.72	Amount refunded
17.	Rajasthan	193.25	193.25	116.65	116.65
18.	Tamil Nadu	340.42	340.42	294.15	294.15
19.	Tripura	-	-	4.53	4.52
20.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	25.79	25.79
21.	West Bengal	606.47	606.47	515.74	515.74
22.	A&N Islands	23.74	23.74	9.68	9.68
23.	Delhi	127.34	127.34	-	-
24.	Puducherry	11.69	11.69	-	-
TOTAL		7610.79	7455.88	6512.57	6408.13

1 Includes release of Rs 131.18 lakhs to NGOs for years prior to 2006-07.

2 Includes release of Rs 25.79 lakhs to NGOs for years prior to 2006-07.

** Utilization Certificate not received from the State

Statement-II

*Details of funds released and utilized under Inclusive Education for
Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) - State-wise.*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11 (as on 28.2.2011)	
		State		State	
		Amount Released ¹	Amount utilized	Amount Released ²	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.06	7.06	70.31	70.31
2.	Assam	104.43	104.43	-	-
3.	Bihar	360.00	360.00	-	-
4.	Gujarat	713.66	713.66	3444.00	2299.00
5.	Haryana	218.24	218.24	320.63	Released in Nov 2010
6.	Karnataka	702.11	702.11	15.47	15.47
7.	Kerala	733.32	733.32	617.45	617.45
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.85	4.85	383.72	Released in Dec 2010
9.	Maharashtra	1083.44	834.49	-	-
10.	Mizoram	-	-	29.80	Released in Nov 2010
11.	Orissa	491.84	491.84	70.80	70.80
12.	Punjab	433.67	433.67	764.00	Released in Feb 2011
13.	Rajasthan	43.41	43.41	113.56	Released in Nov 2010
14.	Tamil Nadu	400.48	214.25	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	A&N Island	2.85	2.72	-	-
			Rs.0.13 lakh refunded		
16.	Delhi	167.47	167.47	-	
17.	Puducherry	46.30	12.88	-	-
	TOTAL	5513.13	5044.40	5829.74	-

1 includes release of Rs 15.13 lakhs to NGOs for years prior to 2006-07.

2 Includes release of Rs 8.69 lakhs to NGOs for years prior to 2006-07.

OBC teachers in Central Universities

†*128. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total number of teachers working under Central Universities is 8852.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of OBC teachers among the above said teachers is only 245 whereas, as per the provisions of reservation, the representation of OBCs must be at least 27 per cent; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a low number, the person responsible for this and action being taken by Government to increase the ratio of OBC teachers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, out of 8852 teachers working in Central Universities, as on 31.3.2010, there are 2327 Assistant Professors out of which 233 Assistant Professors are from OBC category.

(c) Following a decision taken by the Commission in its meeting held on 27th December, 2006, the OBC reservation has been introduced with effect from 24th January, 2007 for filling up of teaching positions at the entry level of Assistant Professors. To increase the representation of OBC teachers, the UGC has been reminding Central Universities to fill up vacant reserved posts as well as the backlog of vacancies at the earliest, in a time bound manner.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Introduction of bullet trains

*129. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce bullet trains/fast trains in the country;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in the matter;

(c) the details of the survey report, if any; and

(d) by when such bullet trains/fast trains would start running on Indian Railway tracks?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Railways had decided only to conduct pre-feasibility studies for construction of high speed passenger corridors. The selected corridors are as below:

(i) Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad

(ii) Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna

(iii) Howrah-Haldia

(iv) Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar

(v) Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai

(vi) Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A prefeasibility study for High Speed Rail Corridor between Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad has been conducted. The Report is under examination by Railways and the State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(d) At this stage it is not possible to give any commitment for time schedule regarding introduction of High Speed trains on Indian Railway track. However, the proposal will be considered further, on receipt of reports.

Rail projects in North Gujarat

*130. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in various projects of new lines, broad-gauge conversion etc. in the North Gujarat area; and

(b) the status of projects connecting Patan-Bhiladi, Turanga-Ambaji and Ambaji to Palanpur, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b) The status of the projects falling fully/partly in North Gujarat is as under:

S.No.	Name of Projects	Length in Km.	Status
New Lines			
1	Patan-Bhiladi	51.03	Final Location Survey has been completed and the land acquisition work has been taken up. Earthwork, Minor and Major bridges works, ballasting, etc. has been taken up where land is available. 80,000 cum earthwork. 6000 cum ballast supply, 8 minor bridges and 3 major bridges have been completed
Gauge conversion			
2	Bhuj-Naliya with extension to Vayor	126	Preliminary activities are in progress.
Doubling			
3	Gandhidham-Adipur	8	Completed in 2010-11.
4	Gandhidham- for Kandla Port	12	Work in advance stages and targeted completion in 2010-11.
5	Viramgam- Preliminary Surendranagar	65.26	Work sanctioned in 2010-11. activities are in progress.
6	Sarotra Road- Preliminary Karjoda	23.59	Work sanctioned in 2010-11. activities are in progress
7	Abu Road- Preliminary	23.12	Work sanctioned in 2010-11.

	Sarotra Road		activities are in progress
8	Viramgam-	182.23	Work proposed for sanction in Budget
	Samakhialia		2011-12.

Surveys for new line from Taranga-Abu Road via Ambaji and Palanpur-Ambaji-Abu Road have been proposed in the Railway Budget 2011-12.

Farmer-based markets

*131. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleaded to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have suggested to the Central Government to come forward for setting up farmer-based markets in metro cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard so that the farmers get adequate remuneration for their products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) In order to provide farmers with a choice of alternative marketing channels including direct sales to consumers, the Government of India has circulated a model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, (APMC Act) in 2003 to all the States and Union Territories for its adoption. The Model Act provides for setting up of farmers/consumers market, direct marketing, contract farming etc. The present status of market reform in various States is given in the Statement (See below).

As per reports received from the concerned State Governments, only the State Government of Tamil Nadu has taken steps to establish farmer's markets in Chennai metropolitan area. However, no State Government has forwarded any proposal for setting up farmer-based markets in metropolitan cities.

Statement

Present status of Market in various States

Sl. No.	Stage of Reforms	Name of States/ Union Territories
1	2	3
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing;	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka,
	Contract Farming and Markets in Private/Coop Sectors	Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.

2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	a) Direct Marketing: NCT of Delhi and Madhya Pradesh b) Contract Farming: Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh. c) Private MarketsPunjab and Chandigarh
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1	2	3
3.	States/UTs where there is no Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & APMC Act and hence not Haveli,	Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.
4.	States/UTs where APMC Act already provides for the reforms	Tamil Nadu
5.	States/UTs where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Meghalaya, Haryana, J&K, Uttrakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

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

Stepping up of cyber security efforts by Government office

*132. SHRI MOHD ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has asked all Government offices to step up their cyber security efforts to avert any kind of hacking or attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Government has taken following actions to step up cyber security efforts:

- i) Cyber Security Policy, Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines were formulated and circulated to all Ministries/Departments for implementation.
- ii) All Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security auditing of entire Information Technology infrastructure including websites periodically to discover gaps with respect to security practices and take appropriate corrective actions.
- iii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites which are not audited with respect to cyber security.

- iv) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has empanelled Information Security auditors through a stringent mechanism of selection.
- v) The "Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism" was prepared and circulated for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- vi) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis.

Changes in policy for allocation of spectrum

*133. SHRI M V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of changes that Government proposes to bring about in allocation of spectrum;

(b) whether Government is thinking of de-linking allocation of spectrum from licence;

(c) how the proposed shift in policy would ensure transparency and accountability, and

(d) whether the above changes are a part of proposed new telecom policy or they are separate from the proposed new telecom policy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The allocation of 2G spectrum is made continuously as per the existing policy in force and keeping in view the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). TRAI in its recommendations dated 11th May 2010, has mentioned the methodology for allocation of spectrum. TRAI has also recommended that no more Unified Access Services (UAS) licence linked with spectrum should be awarded.

These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

(d) A Committee in DoT has been constituted in February, 2011 to make recommendations on the formulation of proposed National Telecom Policy - 2011 (NTP-2011). Details of items to be covered under NTP-2011 are yet to be worked out.

Model railway stations

*134. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of model railway stations in Uttar Pradesh, zone-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that North-Eastern Railway is being neglected in the matter of model stations; and

(c) the steps being taken to declare more railway stations in North-Eastern Railway as model stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The model station scheme was in vogue between June, 1999 and November, 2008. A list indicating zone-wise details of the eighty two model railway stations in Uttar Pradesh notified in this period is given in the Statement-I (See below). The concept of Adarsh Stations has since been introduced in place of Model Station and the thirty five stations of Uttar Pradesh, notified as Adarsh Stations in 2009-10 and 2010-11, are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Zone-wise details of 82 model railway stations in Uttar Pradesh

Railway	Name of the stations
1	2
East Central (3)	Mughalsarai, Renukot and Chopan.
Northern (32)	Ayodhya, Bareilly, Baraut, Baghpat Road, Faizabad, Garhmukteshwar, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Meerut City, Moradabad, Prayag, Rae-Bareilly Jn., Saharanpur, Varanasi, Meerut Cantt., Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Bhadohi, Akbarpur, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Barabanki, Shahganj, Unnao, Janghai, Najibabad, Rampur, Hardoi, Hapur, Chandausi and Deoband.

1	2
North Central (18)	Agra Cantt, Agra Fort, Aligarh, Allahabad, Etawah, Jhansi, Kanpur Central, Mathura Jn., Tundla, Mirzapur, Banda, Raja Ki Mandi, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Naini, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Lalitpur and Orai.
North Eastern (29)	Badshah Nagar, Ballia, Basti, Deoria Sadar, Gonda Jn., Gorakhpur, Izzatnagar Jn., Katra, Lucknow, Mau Jn., Manduadih, Pilibhit, Rawatpur, Lucknow City, Allahabad City, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Barhani, Belthra Road, Bhatni Jn., Farrukhabad, Ghazipur City, Kasganj, Khalilabad, Lakhimpur, Salempur, Sitapur, Varanasi City and Kaimganj.

Statement-II

*Zone-wise details of 35 railway stations in Uttar Pradesh
notified as Adarsh Stations in 2009-10*

Railway	Name of Stations
East Central (2)	Chandauli Majhwar and Mughalasarai.
Northern (10)	Amethi, Barabanki, Chandausi Jn., Hardoi, Meerut Cantt., Partap Garh Jn., Partapur, Prayag, Sandila and Sultanpur.
North Central (13)	Aligarh, Atarra, Banda, Dapsaura, Firozabad, Kalpi, Lalitpur, Mirzapur, Moth, Orai, Pokhrayan, Shikohabad Jn. and Tundla.
North Eastern (10)	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Basti, Gonda Jn., Mau Jn., Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Pilibhit Jn., Salempur Jn. and Sitapur.

Experience of players in telecom sector

*135. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telecom is regarded as infrastructure sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that telecom is a business with high

gestation period and it takes more than four to five years to break even by rolling out an all India network, if spectrum for the entire country is priced at Rs. 1,651 crore;

(c) whether incumbents like Bharti, Essar, BPL, Idea, Reliance, Tata did not have any experience in telecom when they first entered the sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Empowered Sub-Committee of the Committee on Infrastructure in Planning Commission in its meeting held on 11th January, 2008 and 2nd April, 2008 approved inclusion of Telecommunications as an Infrastructure Sector.

(b) Telecom sector is capital intensive sector. The break even period of a company may vary depending upon a number of factors like operating environment, structure of the industry, technology adopted and associated risk, potential for growth, state of the available infrastructure, investment by licensee, service area, brand image and services proposed to be provided by the licensee.

(c) and (d) The selection/eligibility criteria for award of Basic, Cellular and Unified Access Service (UAS) licenses prior to UAS License guidelines of year 2005 had one of the criteria as experience of the bidder company in the telecom sector. All the incumbents named had first entered the sector prior to 2005.

Separate compartments for students and elderly persons

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

(a) whether Government is considering a demand for two separate compartments for students and elderly persons in suburban trains in metros across the country;

(b) if so, by when it will be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) Accommodation is being earmarked in suburban trains for senior citizens on Central & Western Railways during specified non-peak hours. Accommodation is also earmarked in suburban trains for ladies, vendors and physically handicapped. Suburban trains are already running with dense crush load during peak rush hours. Earmarking of accommodation in these trains exclusively for other categories of

passengers will curtail the availability of accommodation for general public. However, earmarking of accommodation for different categories of passengers in suburban trains is a continuous process subject to increased availability of Suburban coaches/infrastructure.

Protection to coconut growers

*137. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the background of new challenges posed by ASEAN treaty with massive duty-free import of palm oil, Government would consider to announce a special package with adequate funds allocated with plans to diversify the products, value addition, better farming with introduction of new technology and machines for making coconut farming competitive;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and other alternative steps proposed to be taken to protect the coconut cultivation and growers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) There has been no reduction in duty applicable to Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and Refined Palm Oil (RPO) after entering into Agreement on Trade with the ASEAN which came into force on 1st January, 2010. As such, there has been no impact of the aforesaid agreement on imports of edible oil on account of India being deficient in edible oil domestically.

Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes for coconut development in the country through Coconut Development Board (CDB), Kochi, such as (a) Integrated Development of Coconut; (b) Technology Mission on Coconut; (c) Pilot Project for Replanting and Rejuvenation of Coconut Gardens in three districts of Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands; (d) Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS).

Apart from the above schemes, to protect the interest of coconut growers, Minimum Support Price (MSP) of de-husked coconut and Copra is announced by the Government every year. In addition to the MSP, procurement of Copra is also taken up through NAFED in major coconut growing States.

Gauge conversion work for Udaipur-Ahmedabad rail line

†*138. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of conversion, from meter gauge to broad gauge, of Udaipur to Ahmedabad rail line has been started by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the work will be started; and

(c) whether Government has fixed a time-frame for conversion of the said rail line and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.20 km) with extension of Modasa-Shamlaji (22.53 km) has been taken up. On Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar section, preliminary activities of Final Location Survey, Geotechnical investigation etc. are in advance stage of completion and physical works will be taken up after completion of preliminary activities and sanction of detailed estimate. On Himmatnagar-Udaipur section, tenders for execution of earthwork and bridges are under finalization. Time frame for completion of the project will depend upon availability of resources.

2G Spectrum allocation

*139. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering fresh auction of 2G spectrum;

(b) the plans of Government to retrieve the loss due to the scam during the 2G spectrum allocation during the first tenure of UPA Government;

(c) whether Government would return back the licence fee to the ineligible players who got the licences for 2G spectrum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendation made on 8th February 2011 on spectrum pricing mentioned the possibility of auction of the surplus spectrum. These recommendations

are under consideration of the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) On allegation of irregularities in the award of Unified Access Services (UAS) Licenses to private companies, CBI registered a case on 21.10.2009 against unknown officials of DoT, unknown private persons/companies and others under section 120-B IPC and Section 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (d) of Prevention of Corruption Act. CBI conducted a search on 22.10.2009 in some offices of DoT and has taken custody of certain files relating to policy, issuance of UAS licenses and spectrum. The matter is presently being investigated by CBI.

(c) and (d) Department of Telecom on 14.12.2010 has issued Show Cause Notices for termination of the 85 Unified Access Services (UAS) licences issued in year 2008 to the companies stated to be ineligible in the CAG report on "Issue of Licences and allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications". At the time of submission of their respective application for grant of UAS licences, these companies have, *inter-alia*, submitted an undertaking the "I understand that if at any time, any averments made or information furnished for obtaining the licence is found incorrect, then my application and the licence if granted thereto on the basis of such application, shall be cancelled". Further as per the Guidelines dated 14.12.2005 for Unified Access Services Licence, the entry fee paid is non-refundable.

Investigations into 2G spectrum allocation scam

*140. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2G spectrum is a nvega telecom scam in the country as per CAG Report;

(b) if so, the present stage of ongoing investigations by various agencies and the time likely to be taken to complete the same; and

(c) how many officials/companies were involved in this scam along with the details thereof, Department-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Sir, the Report of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on "Issue of Licences and Allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications" which was laid on the Table of the House on 16.11.2010, on the values determined through various indicators, has indicated a presumptive value of loss on account of grant of 122 new Unified Access Services (UAS) licences and 35 Dual Technology permissions

in 2007-08 and allocation of 2G spectrum beyond contracted quantity of 6.2 MHz, in the range of Rs.57,666 crores to Rs. 176645 crores.

(b) and (c) CBI has registered 3 cases/preliminary enquiries viz (i) RC 45 (A)/2009-ACB Delhi dated 21.10.2009 U/s 120-B IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, (ii) PE. 1/2011-ACB Delhi dated 04.01.2011 and (iii) PE.2 (E)/2010-BS&FC Delhi dated 23.12.2010, against officials of Department of Telecommunications and private persons/companies pertaining to grant of UAS licenses causing wrongful loss to the Government. In RC.45 (A)/2009-ACB Delhi, first charge sheet will be filed before 31st March, 2011 keeping the investigation open under 173(8) Cr. PC. The enquiry in PE.1/2011-ACB Delhi is likely to be completed by 31st May 2011. In PE.2(E)/2010-BS&FC Delhi Prima facie findings have been arrived at and communicated to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. So far, Sh. A. Raja, then Minister of Communications & Information Technology (MOC&IT), Sh. Siddhartha Behura, the then Secretary (Telecom), Sh. R.K. Chandolia, PS to then MOC&IT and Sh. Shahid Usman Balwa, Director of M/s Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd (now M/s Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.), have been arrested by CBI. Further, the records pertaining to the following 10 allottees of UAS Licences in the year 2008 have been collected by CBI for investigation:

1. M/s Unitech Wireless Group concerns (8 companies).
2. M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices.
3. M/s Datacom Solution Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
5. M/s S.Tel Ltd.
6. M/s Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd. (earlier known as M/s Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd.).
7. M/s Allianz Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
8. M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.
9. M/s Idea Cellular Ltd.
10. M/s Spice Telecommunication Ltd.

Further, the Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is investigating the matter under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) where the investigations are at an initial stage.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

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

(a) whether any special efforts have been made in the last two years for development of indigenous seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In last two years (2009 and 2010), various institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities have released several new varieties: in rice 54, wheat 15, barley 8, maize 14, sorghum 8, pearl millet 15, small millet 15, cotton 16, pulses 45, oilseeds 57, sugarcane 7, Jute and Mesta 10, forages 20 and horticultural crops 50.

Non-payment of claims by insurance companies

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

(a) the reasons for not paying the claims of small and marginal farmers by the insurance companies despite collecting premium for the last two years, particularly in Jharkhand;

(b) the details of total insurance claims paid to the farmers of Jharkhand during 2008-09 to 2010-11, district-wise and yearwise;

(c) whether farmers have been cheated by taking premium from them and not paying claims for the crop failure; and

(d) the total premium collected year-wise and district-wise during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Details of admissible claims paid to farmers including small and marginal farmers of Jharkhand State during last two years are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. in crores)		
Scheme Name	2008-09	2009-10
NAIS	32.29	204.56
WBCIS	0.48	1.45

Claims of Rs. 17.00 crore (loanee farmers) are pending under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) for 2009-10 due to non-availability of State share. Claims of non-loanee farmers in two districts may be paid immediately after receipt of Investigation Report from the State Government.

(b) Details are given in the Statement-I and II (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Details of district-wise and year-wise premium collected during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the statement-I and II.

Statement-I

District-wise year-wise details of premium and claims paid for last two years (As on 23.02.2011) to the farmers in Jharkhand by the Insurance companies under NAIS

Amount (In Rs. Lakhs)					
S.No. District		2008-09		2009-10	
		Premium*	Claims paid	Premium	Claims paid
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bokaro	12.22	0.40	89.91	504.64
2	Chatra	51.41	623.64	167.02	4040.26
3	Deoghar	39.07	20.66	190.57	2557.00
4	Dhanbad	4.90	0.00	72.86	1436.85
5	Dumka	18.60	57.42	142.61	500.28
6	East Singhbhum	17.76	103.99	164.91	78.16
7	Garhwa	64.30	223.62	56.77	802.99
8	Giridih	36.12	104.88	144.14	2328.33
9	Godda	11.87	5.80	17.04	12.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Gumla	4.76	5.24	98.91	776.61
11	Hazaribag	75.98	407.93	157.10	1621.66
12	Jamtara	9.56	6.80	45.42	585.11
13	Koderma	7.92	46.15	29.58	131.51
14	Latehar	13.75	52.02	120.02	830.79
15	Lohardagga	10.55	4.47	87.31	506.64
16	Pakur	8.54	0.00	11.85	72.36
17	Palamau	78.02	475.86	91.06	1285.13
18	Ranchi	39.06	119.37	482.42	108.29
19	Sahebganj	23.79	19.87	50.44	119.80
20	Saraikela-Khareawan	7.99	0.00	93.48	760.67
21	Simdega	71.83	900.64	161.77	309.14
22	West Singhbhum	19.38	49.79	229.29	1087.15
Grand Total		627.38	3228.56	2704.46	20455.93

Note: Claims for Kharif 2010 season are yet to be reported as the cut-off date for receipt of yield data from State Govt is 31.03.2011 onwards.

Rabi 2010-11 season has just started and is under progress.

Statement-II

Details of district-wise, year-wise premium and claim of farmers in Jharkhand under WBCIS

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	District	Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10			
		Premium	Claim	Premium	Claim	Premium	Claim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chatra	Not Notified		Not Notified			
2	Dhanbad			7360.00			
3	Dumka	150084.00	0.00	Not Notified			
		Not Notified					
4	E.Singhbhum	9108.00	7089.06	442760.00	129982.64	121.60.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Garhwa	Not Notified		211280.00	137767.53	198920.00	
6	Gumla	2733648.00	326871.54	436380.00	0.00	285600.00	
7	Hazaribag	11558844.00	4461059.38	5902772.00	11845282.99	17208894.00	
8	Lohardagga		Not Notified		87460.00	85025.56	
		102156.00					
9	Palamau			1793500.00	1406470.68	405280.00	
10	Ranchi			180606.00	143304.72	11076.00	
11	W. Singhbhum			194080.00	8945.16	Not Notified	
12	Latehar			1300320.00	711649.86	491280.00	
13	Saraikela-Kh	127680.00	0.00	Not Notified		6420.00	
14	Simdega		Not Notified	763034.00	17711.04	52448.00	
TOTAL		14579364.00	4795019.98	11312192.00	14486140.18	20266894.00	

Note: 1. Kharif 2010 claims are under process.

2. Rabi 2010-11 season is in progress.

National agriculture research project

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

(a) whether Government is taking up at least 15 National Agriculture Research Project (NARP) zones every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the objectives of such efforts and how it would be helpful to the farmers ultimately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The National Agriculture Research Project (NARP) was launched in 1979, and was concluded a decade later.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Houses for fishermen in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has received a proposal for revalidation of sanction of centre's share for construction of houses for fishermen in Madhya Pradesh under the Fishermen Welfare Fund from centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the time when the proposal has been received by Central Government and the action so far taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which the funds as per the proposal, would be sanctioned and released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) A sum of Rs. 22.48 lakh that was released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 2009-10 for construction of houses for fishermen under the Centrally Sponsored 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' was revalidated on 5th May 2010. A fresh proposal for construction of houses was received from the State Government in the 2nd quarter of the current financial year with the request for revalidation of unspent balance of Rs. 50,000/- to be adjusted against the fresh proposal. The proposal could not be considered as it was incomplete and was not submitted as per the requirements of the scheme.

Dairy development in Madhya Pradesh

†935. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh was allocated Rs. 3,268.95 lakh for the year 2008-09 for animal husbandry and dairy development under national Agriculture Development Scheme which was later reduced to Rs.1,737.66 lakh in the year 2009-10;

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

(c) the details of the amount allocated and the amount released so far to Madhya Pradesh for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development for the year 2010-11?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a State Plan scheme launched in August 2007, which provides additional central assistance to the State Governments to rejuvenate agriculture sector in order to achieve 4% annual growth during the XIth Five year Plan. Under the Scheme, funds are released to the State Governments as 100% grants-in-aid. The funds are released to the State Governments on the basis of projects approved in the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary of the State. As the Scheme provides flexibility to the State Governments in formulating and implementing action plan for the development of their agricultural sector as per their needs and priorities, it is for the state Governments to further implement the same in the State on areas of priority from the normal share of RKVY allocation to the States. Government of India does not make any sector/sub-sector wise allocation for any State.

Status of allocation, release and projects approved by the State of Madhya Pradesh for animal husbandry & fisheries sub-sector is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of allocation, release and projects approved for animal husbandry and fisheries in Madhya Pradesh

(Rs in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Release	Funds approved by SLSC			
			Animal Husbandry	Fisheries Development	Dairy AH& Allied	Total Sector
2008-09	14605.00	14605.00	3322.95	688.20	-	4011.15
2009-10	24744.00	24744.00	3104.59	106.40	-	3210.99
2010-11	58909.00	55918.00	8996.31	2619.11	-	11615.42

Decline in number of domestic animals

†936. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in the number of domestic animals in rural areas of northern parts of Maharashtra like Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar and Nasik districts;

(b) whether Government conducts any survey/assessment of such animals in all States of the country;

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

(d) whether the milk production has fallen sharply due to declining numbers of cows and buffaloes;

(e) if so, whether Government proposes to launch a drive to encourage dairy farming; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The number of livestock in rural areas of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar and Nasik districts of Maharashtra has declined from 56.1 lakh in 2003 to 53.1 lakh in 2007. The district-wise details of number of livestock as per Livestock Censuses 2003 & 2007 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The Government conducts Livestock Census quinquennially in all States of the country.

(c) The State wise and animal wise details as per 18th Livestock Census (2007) are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) No Sir. The estimates of milk production from 2001-02 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement-III (See below).

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The details of livestock population in Maharashtra district-wise

Livestock Population (in number)

District	2003	2007 (\$)
Nandurbar	918648	830283
Dhule	1041379	1058860
Jalgaon	1459443	1252597
Nashik	2190300	2165432
TOTAL	5609770	5307172

\$ Provisional derived from village level totals

Source: Livestock Census 2003 and 2007

Statement-II

The animal-wise and State-wise details of livestock in the country

Total number of livestock (in thousand) –2007\$

S.N	States/UTs	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses & ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camel	Yaks	Mithun	Total Livestock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	11223	13272	25539	9626	439	26	-	50	0.12	-	-	60175
2	Arunachal Pradesh	503	3	20	292	356	6	0.01	-	0.01	14	219	1413
3	Assam	10041	500	354	4320	2000	11	0.01	0.06	-	-	-	17227
4	Bihar	12559	6690	218	10167	632	51	-	24	0.22	-	-	30342
5	Chhattisgarh	9491	1604	140	2768	413	1	-	0.15	-	-	-	14418
6	Goa	71	37	0.12	11	58	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	177
7	Gujarat	7976	8774	2002	4640	22	14	0.02	50	38	-	-	23515
8	Haryana	1552	5953	601	538	134	26	11	5	39	-	-	8859
9	Himachal Pradesh	2269	762	901	1241	2	13	19	7	0.06	2	0.01	5217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3443	1050	4127	2068	1	167	42	24	2	62	0.02	10987
11	Jharkhand	8781	1506	483	6592	732	5	0.02	1	-	-	-	18100
12	Karnataka	10503	4327	9558	6153	281	11	0.14	26	0.20	-	-	30859
13	Kerala	1740	58	1	1729	59	0.05	-	0.03	-	-	-	3587
14	Madhya Pradesh	21915	9129	390	9014	193	27	3	20	4	-	-	40696
15	Maharashtra	16184	6073	2909	10391	327	38	0.05	32	0.13	-	-	35954
16	Manipur	342	62	9	51	314	1	-	-	-	-	10	789
17	Meghalaya	887	23	21	365	524	2	-	-	-	-	-	1823
18	Mizoram	35	6	1	16	267	1	-	-	-	-	2	328
19	Nagaland	470	35	4	178	698	1	-	-	-	-	33	1419
20	Orissa	12310	1190	1818	7127	612	0.20	0.14	0.41	-	-	23057	-
21	Punjab	1777	5062	208	290	26	33	6	5	2	-	-	7408
22	Rajasthan	12120	11092	11190	21503	209	25	1	102	422	-	-	56663
23	Sikkim	135	0.24	3	92	35	0.003	-	-	-	5	-	270

24	Tamil Nadu	11189	2009	7991	9275	284	7	-	5	0.01	-	-	30759
25	Tripura	954	14	4	633	264	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	1869
26	Uttar Pradesh	18883	23812	1188	14793	1350	122	31	84	9	-	-	60272
27	Uttarakhand	2235	1220	290	1335	20	15	24	1	0.001	0.05	-	5141
28	West Bengal	19188	764	1577	15069	815	6	0.08	0.02	-	0.03	-	37419
29	Andaman & Nicobar	49	10	-	67	48	-	-	0.003	-	-	-	174
30	Chandigarh	7	20	0.05	1	0.27	0.44	0.10	-	0.01	-	-	28
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57	4	0.20	25	0.18	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	87
32	Daman & Diu	3	1	-	3	0.17	0.01	-	-	0.001	-	-	7
33	Delhi	92	278	6	21	20	1	0.04	0.38	0.003	-	-	418
34	Lakshadweep	7	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
35	Puducherry	84	3	4	69	1	0.01	-	0.05	-	-	-	162
All India		199075	105343	71558	140537	11134	611	137	438	517	83	264	529698

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding up of figures

\$ provisional, derived from village level totals

Source: 18th Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, M/o Agriculture

Statement-III

Estimates of Milk production from 2000-01 to 2009-10 on All India basis

Year	Milk Production
(March to February)	(million tonnes)
2000-01	80.6
2001-02	84.4
2002-03	86.2
2003-04	88.1
2004-05	92.5
2005-06	97.1
2006-07	100.9
2007-08	104.8
2008-09	108.6
2009-10	112.5

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

Increase in agricultural production

†937. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in comparison to the set target higher projection of agricultural production is being made in the country in the year 2010-2011;

(b) if so, the quantum of targeted and actual production;

(c) the names of such produces that have had more production with comparison to the same, last year; and

(d) the quantum of increase in the production growth rate of these produces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Although it is too early to predict the final production of the crops, as per the second

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

advance estimates of 2010-11, the projected production of crops especially of pulses, cotton, sugarcane is estimated to be more than the set targets. The targets vs. estimated production of major foodgrains and commercial crops is as follows:

(in lakh tons)

Crop	Target	Production estimates
Rice	102.0	94.01
Wheat	82	81.47
Pulses	16.5	16.51
Total foodgrains	244.5	232.07
Cotton (lakh bales)	260	339.27
Sugarcane (cane)	3150	3366.98

Source: DES. second advance estimate. 2010-11

(c) and (d) The production of total foodgrains including rice, wheat, total coarse cereals, pulses and Oilseed crops have shown significant increase in production during 2010-11 compared to 2009-10. Crop-wise details of higher production recorded during 2010-11 over 2009-10 *vis-a-vis* percent increase is given here under:

Crop	Final Production Estimates 2009-10 (Million tons)	2nd advance estimate 2010-11 (Million tons)	Percent increase over 2009-10
Rice	89.09	94.01	5.522
Wheat	80.80	81.47	0.829
Total cereals	203.45	215.56	5.952
Total coarse cereals	33.55	40.08	19.46
Total Pulses	14.66	16.51	12.6
Total Foodgrains	218.11	232.07	6.40
Total oilseed	24.88	27.85	12.00

Source: DES

Availability of quality seeds of coconut

938. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to make available quality seeds and saplings of hybrid, disease resistant, dwarf and other varieties to coconut at subsidized rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Coconut Development Board (CDB) has been implementing scheme for the production and distribution of quality planting materials since VIIIth five year plan. The main objective of this scheme is to enhance the production and supply of quality planting material in both government and private sector to ensure the availability of quality seedlings for planting and replanting.

Major components of the aforesaid scheme are:

- a) Establishment of Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farms for coconut
- b) Setting up of coconut nurseries attached to DSP farms
- c) Establishment of regional coconut nurseries
- d) Aid to registered/approved/private Coconut nurseries and seed gardens and
- e) Production and distribution of hybrids/other local tall seedlings.

Since its inception, more than 195 lakhs seedlings, including hybrids and dwarf varieties were produced and distributed by the Board. Besides this, about 28 lakhs quality seedlings were also procured and supplied to various agencies in different states by it.

Protection to coconut growers

939. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the coconut growers often suffer destruction of coconut trees due to crop diseases, pest attack and natural calamity;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to introduce a peasant-friendly crop insurance to protect the coconut growers;

(c) whether Government will consider a proposal to declare remunerative price for coconut and create adequate marketing mechanism to ensure this price to the coconut growers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) To protect the coconut growers, Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) is under implementation since December, 2009. This scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in selected districts in the states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Goa, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

This scheme is applicable to all healthy nut-bearing coconut palms, grown as mono or intercropped, on bunds farms or homestead and to all varieties of coconut, having age of 4-60 years (tall variety age range 7-60 years), excluding unhealthy and senile palms, to be insured through Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd (AIC). Insured sum vary from Rs.600 per palm (for 4th -15th year age group) to Rs.1150 per palm (for 16th to 60th year age group). Fifty percent of premium subsidy amount is borne by CDB (Central Government), 25% by participating state and 25% by the beneficiary.

(c) and (d) Government of India regularly announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for both milling and edible grade ball copra and also for de-husked coconut sufficiently in advance to the procurement season. For the year 2011, the Govt. of India has fixed MSP at Rs.4525/- per quintal for FAQ grade milling copra and Rs.4775/- per quintal for edible ball copra. The MSP for raw coconut is fixed at Rs.12/- per Kg.

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) is the Central Nodal Agency for undertaking procurement of oilseeds, including milling/ball copra & de-husked coconut under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the MSP declared by the Government of India. Procurement is also undertaken through State Government agencies notified by the respective State Governments.

Production techniques for small land holdings

†940. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the land in agriculture sector have small holdings;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the percentage of small holdings in the total agricultural lands in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to small land holdings we have to develop our own separate production techniques; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the latest Agriculture Census 2005-06, small holdings (operated area below 2.0 hectares) constitute 83.29 percent of total holding with 41.14 percent of operated area.

(c) and (d) A large number of equipment and technologies including hand tools, animal drawn equipment and power operated implements and machinery have been developed by Agricultural Engineering Research Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), keeping in view the predominance of small farm holdings in the country.

Suicide by farmers

†941. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers still commit suicide due to the fact that agriculture is non-profitable;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the news of those incidents are coming from such States which are considered advanced in agriculture; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such steps being taken by farmers and speedy redressal measures being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) Incidents of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons were reported during 2009 and 2010 by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala and Punjab.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reasons for suicides by farmers are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include crop failure, indebtedness, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

With a view to ensure that farming activity becomes more viable and the economic condition of farmers is improved on a sustainable basis Government has approved the National Policy for Farmers, 2007.

In order to revitalize agriculture various measures have been taken by the Government which, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Mission on Micro Irrigation, Integrated development of 60,000 pulses villages in rain-fed areas, scheme for extending Green Revolution to Eastern India, watershed Management and soil health etc.

Additional measures announced for agriculture sector in the Budget 2011-12, *inter-alia*, include bringing 60,000 hectares under oil palm plantation, initiative on vegetable clusters, promotion of higher production of nutri cereals, and launching of National Mission for Protein Supplements.

The Minimum Support Prices of major cereals have been increased substantially during the last 5 years to benefit the farmers.

The Government of India approved a Rehabilitation Package in 2006 covering 31 districts in 4 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra initially for a period of 3 years to address the problem of agrarian distress. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package was extended by 2 more years i.e. up to September 30, 2011.

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans up to Rs.3 lakh was enhanced from 1% to 2% for the year 2010-11, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 5% per annum. The Union Budget 2011-12 has proposed further enhancement in interest subvention from 2% to 3%, which would lower the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 4% per annum.

The Government also implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefitting about 3.69 crore farmers involving an estimated amount of Rs.65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.

Commission on DMS booth operators and private suppliers

†942. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the commission given to the authorized booth operators of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) on one litre of milk;

(b) the dates on which the commission was hiked during last five years and the extent of hike made in the commission;

(c) whether DMS makes milk available for sale even to the milk suppliers of private sector in addition to providing it to the authorized booth operators;

(d) if so, the number of such authorized private suppliers along with the quality of milk supplied by them per day; and

(e) the commission given to the private suppliers on one litre of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) DMS gives a discount of Rs.0.70 per litre of milk delivered at booth to booth operators.

(b) No commission/ discount was hiked during the last five years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The number of such authorized private suppliers is 11 and discount given to them varies from Rs.1.39 to Rs.1.65 per litre of milk. The quality of milk supplied to them is as follows:

Type of milk	Minimum Fat	Minimum Solid Not Fat (SNF)
Toned Milk	3.0%	8.5%
Double Toned milk	1.5%	9.0%
Full Cream Milk	6.0%	9.0%

Financial assistance to buy cows

†943. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to promote animal husbandry and dairy industry farmers are given financial assistance to buy cows;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the said assistance is not given for cows of indigenous breed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the said discrimination and other schemes with Government to promote cows of indigenous breed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing schemes namely, Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) and Special Livestock and Fisheries Package (SLFP) under which assistance is given to the farmers for induction of dairy animals. Under these schemes there is no restriction on induction of high yielding dairy animals of indigenous breeds. Details of these schemes is given in the Statement-I (See below). Details of the other schemes being implemented by the Department to promote cows of indigenous breeds is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes being implemented by the Government having component for induction of high yielding dairy animals

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Details of the scheme
1	2	3
1.	Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)	Under the scheme subsidy on induction of dairy animals is restricted to 50% of the cost of animal to SC/ST and BPL families subject to overall ceiling of 10% of the total project cost. There is no restriction on induction of high yielding dairy animals of indigenous breeds
2.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)	Under the scheme financial assistance is provided as back ended subsidy capital subsidy (25% for general category and 33.33% for SC/ST) for

	purchase of crossbred
cows/indigenous	
	descript milch cows/graded
buffaloes	
	upto 10 animals, which is routed
	through NABARD to Commercial Bank.

1	2	3
3.	Special Livestock and Fisheries	Implementation of the scheme is limited
	Package	to 31 suicide prone districts of
	Andhra	Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and
		Maharashtra. Under the scheme
	farmers	are provided subsidy to the extent
	of	50% of the cost of purchase of high
	the	yielding milch animals. Scheme has
	animals	provision for induction of 1000
		per district per year.

Statement-II

Details of Schemes being implemented by the Government to promote cows of indigenous breeds

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Objectives
1	2	3

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)	The project envisages genetic upgradation of bovine population on priority basis and also has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds.
		All recognized indigenous bovine breeds are covered under the project.

Central Sector Schemes

1	Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)	There are 7 CCBFs located at Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu), Andeshnagar (UP), Chiplima (Orissa), Sunabeda (Orissa) Dhamrod (Gujarat), Hessarghata (Karnataka) and Suratgarh (Rajasthan).
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and
important
States

These farms are producing high
pedigree bull calves of indigenous
exotic breeds of cattle and
buffalo breeds for distribution to
for use in the cattle and buffalo
development programmes.

1	2	3
2.	Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute (CFSP&TI)	The institute is producing quality semen straws of indigenous, exotic, crossbred and Murrah bulls for use
in		artificial insemination (AI)
programme		being implemented by the States.
3	Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS)	CHRS is being implemented with the objective of identification of
superior		germplasm of cattle and buffaloes, propagation of superior genetic
stock,		regulating sale and purchase,
facilitating		formation of Breeders' Associations
and		meeting the requirement of
indigenous		bulls in different parts of the
country.		

Ban on Endosulfan

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

(a) names of the countries where the Endosulfan liquid insecticide is banned;

(b) the reasons for banning this liquid insecticide in the said countries of the World;

(c) whether the production of this liquid insecticide in the country has legal sanction and the duration for which production has been permitted; and

(d) the advantages and disadvantages of this liquid insecticide, if its production in the country is allowed, and whether the consumers are duly informed of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) List of countries where Endosulfan is banned is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Some countries have banned Endosulfan after re-assessing its risks and benefits.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir. Endosulfan is registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 for use in the country and its production, sale, transport, distribution etc. is legally permitted.

(d) Endosulfan is a broad spectrum insecticide approved for use on several crops. Information on control of insects of various crops, dosage, dilution, waiting period (pre-harvest interval), directions for use, symptoms of poisoning, first-aid measures etc. are included in the label and leaflet which are mandatory with each pack as per the provisions of the Act for the benefits of consumers i.e. farmers. Training is also imparted to farmers, dealers, distributors, workers on safe and judicious use of insecticides, including Endosulfan, by extension functionaries of Central and State Governments.

Statement

Details of countries, which have banned use of Endosulfan

Sl.No.	Name	Sl.No.	Name
1	Austria	14	Cyprus
2	Bahrain	15	Czech Republic
3	Belgium	16	Denmark
4	Belize	17	Egypt
5	Benin	18	Estonia
6	Bulgaria	19	Finland
7	Burkina Faso	20	France
8	Cambodia	21	Gambia
9	Cape Verde	22	Germany
10	Chad	23	Greece
11	Cote d'Ivoire	24	Guinea Bissau
12	Croatia	25	Hungary
13	Croatia	26	Indonesia

Sl.No.	Name	Sl.No.	Name
27	Ireland	43	Oman
28	Italy	44	Poland
29	Jordan	45	Portugal
30	Kuwait	46	Qatar
31	Latvia	47	Romania
32	Lithuania	48	Saudi Arabia
33	Luxembourg	49	Senegal
34	Malaysia	50	Singapore
35	Mali	51	Slovakia
36	Mauritania	52	Slovenia
37	Mauritius	53	Spain
38	Netherlands	54	Sri Lanka
39	New Zealand	55	St. Lucia
40	Niger	56	Sweden
41	Nigeria	57	Syria
42	Norway	58	United Arab Emirates
		59	United Kingdom

Note:

1. Australia is reported to have decided in October'10 to end use of Endosulfan in two years.
2. US Environmental Protection Agency is reported to have taken action in 2010 to end use of Endosulfan. Most currently approved Endosulfan crop uses will end in two years. About 12 other crop uses will end over the following four years. Of these 12, the last 4 Endosulfan uses will end on July 31, 2016.

(Source: Adapted from UNEP/POPS/POPRC.5/3)

Second White Revolution

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

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is launching country's second White Revolution through a National Dairy Plan aiming to

double milk production of the country;

(b) if so, will this Rs.17,300 crore plan with assistance largely from World Bank, also cover economically backward districts in phase-I, scheduled to commence from April, 2011; and

(c) whether intensive R&D based inputs the gradually adopted to increase annual average incremental production to 5 million tonnes from the existing 2.5 million tonnes so as to meet projected demand of 180 million tonnes by 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) National Dairy Plan (NDP) to be implemented through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), is a focused scientifically planned multi state initiative to increase the productivity of milch animals with the aim of increasing milk production to meet the rapidly growing milk demand and to achieve annual milk production of 180 million tonnes by 2021-22. The Planning Commission has conveyed that International Development Association (IDA) loan for Phase-I of NDP amounting to Rs.1584 Crores may when finalised be made available to NDDB as grant-in-aid. It is envisaged that Phase-I of NDP, to be implemented in selected states, would also cover some economically backward districts that have potential for dairy development. NDP also envisages the adoption of R&D based inputs to increase milk production.

Encouragement to coconut based enterprises

946. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coconut Development Board extends loans for setting up, expansion and modernisation of coconut based enterprises in the coconut growing States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loans provided by the Board for setting up, expansion of existing units and for modernization of units in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the other measures undertaken by the Board to encourage coconut based enterprises in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Coconut Development Board provides back ended subsidy to entrepreneurs for setting up/modernization/expansion of integrated coconut processing units for production of value added coconut products under the scheme Technology Mission on Coconut (TMOC). Financial assistance @25% of the cost of setting up of the unit limited to a maximum of Rs.50 lakhs is given under the scheme.

So far, financial assistance has been extended to 136 coconut processing units with total investment of Rs. 127.537 crores, out of which Board has extended back ended subsidy of Rs.22.956 crores.

(c) As per details given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Apart from (c) above, the Board has sanctioned a project under TMOC in the year 2006-07 to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for the establishment of Field Training Centres. The project envisages establishment of product diversification training centres by strengthening the existing Farmers Training Centres for manufacture of chips, vinegar, convenient food, etc. Full cost of the project is Rs.41.35 lakhs and shall be met by the Board.

Statement

Details of coconut processing units in Tamil Nadu assisted under TMOC

Year	Number of units assisted	Subsidy sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Subsidy Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
2007-08	1	33.05	33.05
2008-09	6	142.96	130.09
2009-10	11	246.16	214.74
2010-11	5	102.82	54.28
TOTAL	23	524.99	432.16

MSP for coconut

947. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revised the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for both 'Milling and Ball Copra' for 2011 season in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) whether farmers have demanded for revision of MSP for coconut;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof;
 - (e) the extent to which the farmers are satisfied with the new MSP;
- and
- (f) the details of the target fixed by NAFED for procurement of coconut during the current season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of India has announced the Minimum Support Prices for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) variety of Milling Copra at Rs.4525 per quintal and for the Ball Copra at Rs.4775 per quintal for the 2011 season.

(c) to (e) Government has not received any representation from the farmers for revision of MSP of Copra. Presently, the market prices of both Milling and Ball Copra are ruling above their MSPs. The farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market, if the market offers higher price than the MSP.

(f) No such target for procurement is fixed under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). NAFED procures coconut till the market prices rule below the Minimum Support Price.

Cold storage facilities for agricultural produce

948. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total farm production of vegetables and fruits in our country during 2009-10 and 2010-11;
- (b) whether there is any increase or otherwise in comparison to the total production in the previous year;
- (c) the percentage of such product exported and consumed in the country;
- (d) whether Government has provided cold storage facilities for preventing large scale wastage of agricultural produce; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The estimated production figures of vegetables and fruits for the year 2010-11 when compared to the production in 2009-10 shows an increase, as evident from the table below:

Hort. Commodity	Production ('000 MT)	
	2009-10	2010-11 (Estimated)
Vegetables	133545	141350
Fruits	72282	75770

Source: NHB, DAC

(c) During 2008-09, 0.69% of total, production of fruits and 1.69% of total vegetable production was exported.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (i) Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the holistic development of horticulture crops. Under HMNEH, cold storages are established in the beneficiary States by National Horticulture Board (NHB).

However, under NHM, for post harvest management component including construction of cold storage units, credit linked back ended subsidy @ 40% of the capital cost of projects in general areas and 55% in case of hilly and scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs is available. The NHM has provided an assistance of Rs. 17796.97 lakh for establishment of 367 cold storages in various States with the capacity of 26,19,223 MT.

National Horticulture Board under the scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion/ Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce" provides credit linked back-ended capital investment subsidy to the eligible organizations for creation/modernization/expansion of cold storage/ CA storage @ 40% of the capital project cost in general areas and 55% in case of Hilly & scheduled areas for a maximum storage capacity of 5000 MT per project. The Board has provided subsidy of Rs. 64307.58 lakh for establishment of 2316 no. of cold storages in various States with capacity of 97,21,791 MT.

Suicide by farmers

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

(a) the number of farmers who committed suicide in the country during last five years;

(b) the number of farmers who committed suicide in the country during last one year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that during the month of December, 2010 and January, 2011, 8 farmers in Madhya Pradesh and 4 farmers in Orissa have committed suicide;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for suicide by farmers; and

(f) the details of fresh steps taken by Government to check the rising trend of suicide by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons during last five years, as reported by the respective State Government, is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that cases of suicide by farmers were reported in Damoh district in the months of December, 2010 and January, 2011. However, none of these was on account of crop failure. As per the information available from Government of Orissa up to November 15, 2010 none of the cases of alleged suicide by farmers reported in the media during 2009-10 and 2010-11 can be attributed to agrarian reasons.

(e) Reasons for suicides by farmers are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include crop failure, indebtedness, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

(f) The Government of India had approved a Rehabilitation Package in 2006 covering 31 districts in 4 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra initially for a period of 3 years to address the problem of agrarian distress. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package was extended by 2 more years i.e. up to September 30, 2011. With the implementation of the Rehabilitation Package, the trend of suicides has declined.

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans up to Rs.3 lakh was enhanced from 1% to 2% for the year 2010-11, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 5% per annum. The Union Budget 2011-12 has proposed further enhancement in interest subvention from 2% to 3%, which would lower the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 4% per annum.

The Government has also implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefitting about 3.69 crore farmers involving an estimated amount of Rs.65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.

In order to revitalize agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis various measures have been taken by the Government which, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Mission on Micro Irrigation, Integrated development of 60,000 pulses villages in rain-fed areas, scheme for extending Green Revolution to Eastern India, watershed management and soil health & fertility etc. The Guidelines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme were amended by the Government in July, 2009 to allow provision of irrigation facility, horticultural plantation and land development works on land belonging to small and marginal farmers under the Scheme.

The Minimum Support Prices of major cereals have also been increased substantially during the last 5 years for benefit of farmers.

Statement

*Details of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons
during 2006 to 2010 in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Period (Date of report)	No. of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	530

2007

507

2008

439

1	2	3	4
		2009	248
		2010 (19.11.2010)	18 (31.10.2010)
2.	Karnataka	2006-07	176
		2007-08	182
		2008-09	156
		2009-10	128
		2010-11 (13.01.2011)	22 (30.10.2010)
3.	Maharashtra	2006	1028
		2007	590
		2008	627
		2009	503
		2010 (10.11. 2010)	234 (31.08.2010)
4.	Kerala	2006	112
		2007	68
		2008	22
		2009	03
		2010 (25.11. 2010)	Nil
5	Tamil Nadu	2006	01
		2007	01
		2008	Nil
		2009	Nil
		2010 (10.11.2010)	Nil
6.	Punjab	2006	19
		2007	24

1	2	3	4
		2008	12
		2009	15
		2010 (20.09. 2010)	04 (31.07.2010)
7.	Gujarat	22.02.2011	Nil
8.	Assam	15.12.2010	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.09.2010	Nil
10.	Bihar	03.12.2010	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	06.12.2010	Nil
13.	Haryana	01.03.2011	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.11.2010	Nil
15.	J&K	24.12.2010	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010 -	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	05.08.2010	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	19.08.2010	Nil
20.	Mizoram	2009 (07.10.2010)	Nil
		2010	NA
21.	Nagaland	18.08.2010	Nil
22.	Orissa	26.11.2010	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	16.10.2010	Nil
25.	Tripura	01.03.2011	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	03.05.2010	Nil

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	03.12.2010	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	10.02.2011	Nil
30.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	25.11.2010	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	19.11.2010	Nil
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.12.2010	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	04.12.2010	Nil
34.	Puducherry	2009 (24.03.2010)	Nil
		2010	NA
35.	Chandigarh	14.02.2011	Nil

Scheme to save arable land

†950. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the arable land area in hectare in the country at present and the annual production of foodgrains on that land;

(b) the demand of foodgrains in comparison to the production and the quantum of foodgrains imported to meet the demand;

(c) whether it is a fact that 10 per cent of current arable land is being used annually in industry, establishment and urbanization, if so, whether Government is working upon any scheme to save the arable land in view of this serious situation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per available estimates (2008-09), the total area of arable/agricultural land is 182.385 million hectare across the country. As per the second advance estimates of Directorate of Economics

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

& Statistics, the annual production of foodgrains is 232.07 million tones in the year 2010-11 against the corresponding demand of 229.12 million tones in the country. Import of rice and wheat on Government account was not undertaken during last two years and current year.

(c) and (d) Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture do not maintain data on diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc. With a view to prevent land degradation and to maintain balance in various types of land uses, Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc. across the country.

Protection of fertile land

951. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for farm commodities should be 50 per cent higher than well calculated input costs to enable farm families to earn out a decent living;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that farmers' organizations had demanded a new Act to protect the fertile land; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Farmers under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be atleast 50% more than the weighed average cost of production. This recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government because MSP is recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) based on objective criteria and considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increasing of at least 50% on cost may distort market. A mechanical linkage between MSP and cost of production may be counter-productive in some cases.

The Government fixes the MSPs for agricultural produce, inter-alia, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries. The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers, inter-alia, a number of factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, suggestions received from farmers/others etc.

The Government's Price policy (MSP) for agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

(c) Representations have been received from various organizations from time to time regarding protection of fertile land etc.

(d) Government has notified the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 on 31st October, 2007. This policy provides that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes, and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

Horticulture Mission in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to boost horticulture in the country, Government has set up National Horticulture Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States which are to be given priority in the mission;

(d) whether considering the geographical and environmental conditions of Himachal Pradesh, any special project has been developed or proposed to be developed there under this mission; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) during 2005-06 for the holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring forward and backward linkages by adopting an area based regionally differentiated cluster approach. The Mission envisages an end-to-end approach covering production, post harvest management, processing and marketing to assure appropriate returns to growers/producers. The scheme was implemented during X Plan period with 100% assistance from Government of India. From the XI Plan (2007-08) onwards, the scheme is being implemented with the financial assistance of Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 85 : 15.

(c) All the States and three Union Territories of Andaman Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which are covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH).

(d) and (e) The State of Himachal Pradesh has been covered under the HMNEH since 2003-04. Under the scheme, from 2003-04 to 2010-11, an amount of 19132.31 lakhs has been released to Himachal Pradesh for taking up various activities for the overall development of horticulture in the State covering Research, Production & Productivity programmes, creation of infrastructures for Post Harvest Management & Marketing and Processing. One rural primary market, one cold storage and thirteen processing units have been established in Himachal Pradesh under HMNEH. As a special intervention measure, an anti-hail control system was sanctioned to the State during 2008-09.

Scheme for popularisation of dairying in rural areas

953. SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the 'Operation Flood ' programme, States are provided assistance to increase milk production;

(b) if so, the salient details of the programme;

(c) whether Jharkhand State has been covered under it;

(d) if not, the reason therefor;

(e) whether Government initiated any scheme for popularisation of dairying among the rural population with a view to boost milk production and income generation;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reason therefor;

(h) whether any proposal has been received from the State; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Operation Flood programme was implemented between 1970 and 1996. Loans and grants were provided for establishing and expanding dairy cooperatives, delivery of technical inputs, increasing processing capacities and strengthening milk marketing.

(c) Under Operation Flood, NDDB had disbursed funds for expansion of Bokaro dairy and Jamshedpur dairy and for setting up Ranchi Dairy. These dairies were in Bihar State when they were funded under Operation Flood and are now a part of Jharkhand State.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Government of India is implementing the following two schemes for popularisation of dairying, increasing the milk production and income generation:

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP): The scheme 'Integrated Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) in Non-Operation Flood Areas, Hilly and Backward Areas' on 100 per cent grant-in-aid basis. Subsidy for cattle induction will be restricted to 50% of the cost of cattle, as per norms by NABARD.
2. Dairy Entrepreneurships Development scheme (DEDS): The scheme provides financial assistance as back ended capital subsidy (25% of the outlay for general category and 33.33% for SC/ST) to Farmers, Self Help Groups, Non-Government Organizations, Cooperative societies, Companies etc. in Operation Flood and Non Operational Flood districts for financing components eligible as per the guidelines of the scheme.

(g) Does not arise

(h) and (i) Two project proposals have been received from the State of Jharkhand under Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) scheme, one each for Godda and Dhanbad district. Project for Godda District has been approved at a total cost of Rs. 279.91 lakh.

Subsidy to apple growers

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

(a) whether subsidy to apple growers in the country is low as compared to other farmers;

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

(c) whether Government has decreased the subsidy to apple growers in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government for awareness campaign about subsidies provided and for its more effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States", subsidy is provided to apple growers for area expansion. The details of subsidy provided for area expansion of fruits including apple is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The subsidy provided to apple growers in the country during the current year has been increased under the revised cost norms of the Mission.

(e) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation undertakes awareness campaigns of its schemes through its Extension Division. The State Governments also undertake awareness campaigns of schemes by organizing State level and District level seminars, conferences, exhibitions, Kisan mela and horticulture exhibitions. In addition, farmers' trainings and exposure visits within States and outside the States also provide information on various features of schemes including subsidy.

Statement

Details of subsidy to Apple Growers in the country

Sl. No	Item	Maximum	Pattern of
	Assistance	permissible cost	under Horticulture Mission for North
	East		& Himalayan States
Area Expansion under horticultural Crops			
Fruits (for a maximum area of 4 ha. per beneficiary)			
(i)	High density planting (apple, pear, peach, including mango, guava, litchi, ber, etc.) and	Rs.80,000/ha.	75% of cost, i.e. Rs.60000/ha.
			the expenditure on planting material
			cost of material for INM/IPM, in 3 instalments of
60:20:20			subject to survival
			rate
			of 75% in 2nd year and 90% in 3rd year.
(ii)	Fruit crops other than i.e. cost intensive crops including using normal spacing and	Rs.40,000/ha	75% of the cost, Rs.30000/ha.
			expenditure on planting material
			cost of material for INM/IPM, in 3 instalments of
60:20:20			subject to survival

rate

of 75% in 2nd year &
90% in 3rd year.

Conversion of agricultural land for commercial use

955. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area under cultivation is showing a decreasing trend;

(b) if so, the details of the total cultivated area in the country;

(c) whether shrinkage of cultivable land is due to the transfer of agricultural land for commercial purposes;

(d) the details of the agricultural land converted for commercial purposes in the country during the last three years, Statewise;

(e) whether measures have been taken to curb the conversion of agricultural land for commercial use; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) On account of shift in area for non-agricultural purposes*, the agricultural/cultivable land in the country has marginally declined during the last five years. As compared to 183.19 million hectares during 2003-04, the agricultural land in the country has come down to 182.39 million hectares during 2008-09. (*this includes all land occupied by buildings, roads, railways, under water and land put to uses other than agriculture)

(d) The details of area under agricultural land and area under non-agricultural uses in the country during the last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) and (f) With a view to prevent conversion of agricultural land for non agricultural purposes, Government of India has taken several steps, viz.

National Policy on Farmers 2007, inter-alia lays emphasis on the fact that prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded wastelands elsewhere.

The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 which came into effect on 31st October, 2007; envisages that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes, and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

In order to increase the agricultural land area in the country and for maintaining balance in different types of uses, the Government is implementing various Programmes/Schemes, such as, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation & Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA).

Statement

The details of area under agricultural land and area under non-agricultural uses in the country during the last three years, State-wise

(in thousand hectares)

Name of the State/UT	Area put to Non-Agricultural Uses	Area under Agricultural land
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
2006-07	2683	15911
2007-08	2725	15939
2008-09	2742	15928
Arunachal Pradesh		
2006-07	23	422
2007-08	25	423
2008-09	25	422
Assam		
2006-07	1065	3224
2007-08	1218	3211
2008-09	1218	3211
Bihar		
2006-07	1647	6638

1	2	3
2007-08	1653	6637
2008-09	1653	6637
Chhattisgarh		
2006-07	683	5581
2007-08	687	5585
2008-09	696	5581
Goa		
2006-07	37	197
2007-08	37	197
2008-09	37	197
Gujarat		
2006-07	1163	12422
2007-08	1163	12422
2008-09	1163	12422
Haryana		
2006-07	421	3782
2007-08	457	3746
2008-09	470	3728
Himachal Pradesh		
2006-07	473	821
2007-08	473	822
2008-09	473	822

1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir		
2006-07	293	1048
2007-08	302	1040
2008-09	297	1044
Jharkhand		
2006-07	757	4299
2007-08	754	4302
2008-09	764	4289
Karnataka		
2006-07	1363	12894
2007-08	1369	12891
2008-09	1375	12892
Kerala		
2006-07	449	2329
2007-08	463	2316
2008-09	475	2305
Madhya Pradesh		
2006-07	1992	17312
2007-08	2012	17310
2008-09	2050	17322
Maharashtra		
2006-07	1412	21162
2007-08	1428	21151

1	2	3
2008-09	1433	21148
Manipur		
2006-07	26	232
2007-08	26	242
2008-09	26	243
Meghalaya		
2006-07	91	1057
2007-08	91	1056
2008-09	91	1053
Mizoram		
2006-07	125	373
2007-08	125	379
2008-09	124	377
Nagaland		
2006-07	75	657
2007-08	74	677
2008-09	95	659
Orissa		
2006-07	1298	7126
2007-08	1298	7126
2008-09	1298	7126
Punjab		
2006-07	477	4229

1	2	3
2007-08	483	4236
2008-09	492	4215
Rajasthan		
2006-07	1835	25600
2007-08	1847	25576
2008-09	1970	25578
Sikkim		
2006-07	143	155
2007-08	143	150
2008-09	143	150
Tamil Nadu		
2006-07	2160	8148
2007-08	2169	8149
2008-09	2173	8146
Tripura		
2006-07	131	310
2007-08	131	310
2008-09	131	310
Uttarakhand		
2006-07	161	1509
2007-08	217	1549
2008-09	217	1547
Uttar Pradesh		
2006-07	2729	19213
2007-08	2761	19179
2008-09	2761	19179

1	2	3
West Bengal		
2006-07	1733	5751
2007-08	1762	5721
2008-09	1793	5689
A&N Islands		
2006-07	22	47
2007-08	22	47
2008-09	22	47
Chandigarh		
2006-07	5	2
2007-08	5	2
2008-09	5	2
D & N Haveli		
2006-07	4	24
2007-08	4	24
2008-09	4	24
Daman & Diu		
2006-07	0	3
2007-08	0	3
2008-09	0	5
Delhi		
2006-07	76	54
2007-08	76	54
2008-09	76	54

1	2	3
Lakshadweep		
2006-07	0	3
2007-08	0	3
2008-09	0	3
Pondicherry		
2006-07	18	31
2007-08	18	30
2008-09	18	30
All India		
2006-07	25568	182565
2007-08	26017	182505
2008-09	26308	182385

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

Benefit of debt waiver scheme to tribal farmers

956. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the majority of tribal farmers have not been able to benefit from the present design of the debt waiver scheme;

(b) whether Government will create a special package to address the debt burden of tribal farmers; and

(c) whether delay in addressing this issue makes the present debt waiver scheme discriminatory against a section of farmers who are tribal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government of India's Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 is aimed at de-clogging the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers and to entitle these farmers for fresh credit. All agricultural loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial

Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Cooperative Banks (including Urban Cooperative Banks) and Local Area Banks (LABs) up to 31st March, 2007, overdue as on 31st December, 2007 and that remained unpaid until 29.02.2008 were covered under the Scheme. The Scheme was applicable to all farmers including tribal farmers eligible under the Scheme and there was no discrimination against a section of farmers who are tribal. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for creation of a special package to address the debt burden of tribal farmers.

Area under natural calamities

†957. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge agricultural area of the country can be estimated as affected by natural calamities;

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

(c) whether Government has identified the said affected agricultural land; and

(d) if so, the States having such land along with the percentage of such land of total geographical area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India is susceptible to different types of disasters owing to its unique topographic and climatic characteristics. Agriculture and Disaster Management are subject matters of the State Governments. The Government of India coordinates and supplements the efforts of the State Governments for providing relief assistance to the people affected by natural calamities including damages sustained in the agricultural sector. In the wake of natural calamity, the State Government(s) concerned has ready available of fund under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to provide necessary assistance to the victims of natural calamities. In the event of the requirements of additional financial assistance to provide relief over and above SDRF, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with the procedure in vogue. A "Diesel Subsidy Scheme" was also introduced in 2009-10 and 2010-11 to provide supplementary irrigation to sustain the crops

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during drought in the Kharif season. Further, in case of damage to agricultural areas due to the natural calamities, a pro-active approach is maintained where by farmers are advised on the basis of inputs from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes, SAUs etc., to take alternate crop programme in affected areas to minimize the loss. If required seeds for alternate crops and supply of fertilizer is made available to sustain alternate crop programme. Also, the Government of India provides Central assistance to the State Governments for sustenance of 4% agricultural growth through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) etc. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management in Agriculture (MMA) the programme of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River for Soil Conservation in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers is implemented in 27 States through State Governments to minimize soil erosion, land degradation and to reduce flood peaks and volume of runoff. In the 11th Plan, the Ministry of Water Resources has provisioned an amount of Rs.8000 crores under "Flood Management Programme" to provide financial assistance to the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The cropped area affected by natural calamities is estimated by the State Governments. The State-wise details of cropped area affected due to cyclonic storms/floods/landslides/cloudburst and Drought as estimated by the State Governments during 2010-11 is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Estimated cropped area affected due to natural calamities
during 2010-11 in the country*

(In lakh Hectares)				
Sl. States No.	Total Geographical Area	Total Agricultural land area	Estimated cropped area affected by cyclonic storms/ floods/landslide/ cloudburst	Estimated Cropped area affected by drought
1	2	3	4	5
				6

1	Andhra Pradesh	275.07	159.39	12.07	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83.74	4.23	1.64	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	78.44	32.11	1.87	-
4	Bihar	94.16	66.38	0.32	19.09
5	Chhattisgarh	135.19	55.85	-	-
6	Gujarat	196.02	124.10	0.67	-
7	Goa	3.70	1.97	-	-
8	Haryana	44.21	37.46	1.31	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	55.67	8.13	0.26	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	222.24	10.40	0.14	-
11	Jharkhand	79.72	43.02	0.0014	7.40
12	Karnataka	191.79	128.91	0.1	-
13	Kerala	38.86	23.16	0.03	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	308.25	173.10	-	-
15	Maharashtra	307.71	211.51	-	-
16	Mizoram	21.08	3.76	0.02	-
17	Orissa	155.71	71.26	0.3	8.48
18	Punjab	50.36	42.36	0.84	-
19	Rajasthan	342.24	255.76	-	-
20	Sikkim	7.10	1.50	-	-
21	Tamil Nadu	130.06	81.49	4.17	-
22	Tripura	10.49	3.10	-	-
23	Uttar Pradesh	240.93	191.79	8.15	-
24	Uttarakhand	53.48	15.09	5.02	-
25	West Bengal	88.75	57.21	0.3	15.95

Production and consumption of pulses and oilseeds

958. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of pulses and oilseeds have come to standstill and as a result thereof their prices have gone up;

(b) if so, the details of production and consumption of pulses and oilseeds in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds and the incentives provided to the growers; and

(d) the time by which the country is likely to attain self sufficiency in these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The details of production of pulses and oilseeds in the country during the last three years, i.e., 2007-08 to 2009-10 are as under:

(Million tones)		
Year	Estimated production	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
2007-08	14.76	29.76
2008-09	14.57	27.72
2009-10	14.66	24.88

The item-wise details of consumption by households are collected through quinquennial rounds of Consumer Expenditure Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and as per the above Survey for 2004-05 (latest available), the details of per capita monthly quantity of consumption of Pulses and pulses products and Edible oil in the country are as under:

Item	Monthly per capita quantity of consumption - all India (in Kgs.)	
	Rural	Urban
Edible Oil	0.484	0.663
Pulses and pulses products	0.705	0.824

As per Wholesale Price Indices (WPI) released by Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the week ended 12th February, 2011, the overall inflation in pulses has been (-) 5.62%, indicating fall in prices. In case of oilseeds, the inflation has been 7.44%.

(c) and (d) To increase production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds in the country, the Government of India is implementing various Crop Development Schemes such as National Food Security Mission-Pulses, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Maize and Oil Palm (ISOPOM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. The National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has been started in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, in order to incentivise farmers for cultivation of pulses and oilseeds, their Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 2010-11 have also been increased.

Despite various efforts made by the Government, the production of pulses and oilseeds is lower than their requirements and in the near future the gap between demand and supply has to be met through imports.

Soil erosion

959. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment with regard to the extent of soil erosion caused by floods in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to check soil erosion;

(d) whether Government has assessed the loss caused therefrom; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. As per the study conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), about 1 millimeter of top soil is being lost every year due to soil erosion including erosion due to water. Ministry of Agriculture does not maintain separate data on erosion due to floods. The State-wise details of various kind of land degradation are given in the Statement (See below).

With a view to prevent soil erosion and land degradation, the Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes, namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) across the country.

Statement

State-wise area affected by Soil Erosion and Land Degradation in India

(Area in thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Water Erosion	Wind Erosion	Water Logging	Salinity/ Alkalinity	Soil Acidity	Complex Problem	Degraded Area	Geographical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11518	0	1896	517	905	156	14992	27507
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2372	0	176	0	1955	0	4503	8374
3.	Assam	688	0	37	0	612	876	2213	7844
4.+5.	Bihar + Jharkhand	3024	0	2001	229	1029	0	6283	17387
6.	Goa	60	0	76	0	2	24	162	370
7.	Gujarat	5207	443	523	296	0	1666	8133	19602
8.	Haryana	315	536	146	256	0	214	1467	4421
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2718	0	1303	0	157	0	4178	5567
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5460	1360	200	0	0	0	7020	22224
11.	Karnataka	5810	0	941	110	58	712	7631	19179

12.	Kerala	76	0	2098	0	138	296	2608	3886
13.+14.	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	17883	0	359	46	6796	1126	26210	44344
15.	Maharashtra	11179	0	0	1056	517	303	13055	30771
16.	Manipur	133	0	111	0	481	227	952	2233
17.	Mizoram	137	0	0	0	1050	694	1881	2108
18.	Meghalaya	137	0	7	0	1030	34	1208	2243
19.	Nagaland	390	0	0	0	127	478	995	1658
20.	Orissa	5028	0	681	75	263	75	6122	15571
21.	Punjab	372	282	338	288	0	0	1280	5036
22.	Rajasthan	3137	6650	53	1418	0	110	11368	34224
23.	Sikkim	158	0	0	0	76	0	234	710
24.	Tamil Nadu	4926	0	96	96	78	138	5334	13006
25.	Tripura	121	0	191	0	203	113	628	1049
26.+27.	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	11392	212	2350	1370	0	0	15324	29441

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	1197	0	710	170	556	119	2752	8875
29.	Delhi	55	0	6	10	0	11	82	148
30.	A & N Islands	187	0	0	9	0	9	205	825
31.	Chandigarh*								11
32.	D&N Haveli*								49
33.	Daman & Diu*								11
34.	Lakshadweep*								3
35.	Pondicherry*								48
Grand Total		93680	9483	14299	5946	16033	7381	146820	328725
Grand Total (Million ha)		93.68	9.48	14.30	5.95	16.03	7.38	146.82	328.73

* Degradation details are not available.

Source: National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP-2005) - Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Regional Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Assistance to farmers of Assam

960. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has warned that the country is likely to face acute shortage of foodgrains by 2020;

(b) if so, the steps taken to be self sufficient in production of pulses and oilseeds; and

(c) whether Government will consider of Central assistance to farmers of Assam in line with the encouragement given to farmers of Punjab and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) As per the Food Security and Nutrition: Vision 2020 document of Planning Commission, the house hold food grain demand is projected to be 240.64 million by 2020. As per the 2nd advance estimates released by the E&S, the total food grain production in the country during 2010-11 is about 232.07 million tons.

(b) For attaining self sufficiency in the production of pulses and Oilseeds in the country, the Government of India is implementing National Food Security Mission-pulses in 16 States and ISOPOM in 14 States for increasing the production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds respectively .

Besides, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) was launched under NFSM-Pulses from Kharif, 2010 for demonstration of Production and Protection Technologies as Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production of pulses as well as motivating Farmers. Assistance are also being provided to the farmers for increasing the production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds under 60,000 villages of pulses and oilseeds programme, RKVY, MMA & a new initiative of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" in seven states is also focused towards enhancing agricultural production including production of pulses.

(c) Government of India has given due priority for enhancing the Production and productivity of food grains and oilseed crops in Assam. Several ongoing Centrally sponsored schemes viz., National Food Security Mission on Rice and Pulses, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture and Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India

are also under implementation in Assam with a view to enhance the productivity of the region significantly.

Suicide by farmers

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

(a) the suicides committed by farmers due to crop failure/indebtedness during last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) how does it compare with total suicides; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons, as reported by the respective State Government, and number of total suicides by persons in farming/agriculture profession, as compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, during last five years is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Government of India is implementing a Rehabilitation Package covering 31 districts in 4 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra since 2006 to address the problem of agrarian distress. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package has been extended by 2 more years i.e. up to September 30, 2011.

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans up to Rs.3 lakh was enhanced from 1% to 2% for the year 2010-11, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 5% per annum. The Union Budget 2011-12 has proposed further enhancement in interest subvention from 2% to 3%, which would lower the effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 4% per annum.

The Government has also implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefiting about 3.69 crore farmers involving estimated amount of Rs.65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.

In order to revitalize agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis various measures have been taken by the Government which, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Mission on Micro Irrigation, Integrated development of 60,000 pulses villages in rain-fed areas, scheme for extending Green

Revolution to Eastern India, watershed management and soil health and fertility etc. The Guidelines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme were amended by the Government in July, 2009 to allow provision of irrigation facility, horticultural plantation and land development works on land belonging to small and marginal farmers under the Scheme.

The Minimum Support Prices of major cereals have been increased substantially during the last 5 years for benefit of farmers.

Statement

Suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons during 2006 to 2010 as reported by State Governments and total suicides by persons in farming/agriculture profession as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Period (Date	No. of	
No. of total	of report)	suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government	suicides by persons in farming/ agriculture profession as per NCRB	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	530	2607
		2007	507	1797
		2008	439	2105
		2009	248	2414
		2010(19.11.2010)	18(31.10.2010)	NA
2.	Karnataka	2006-07	176	1720
		2007-08	182	2135
		2008-09	156	1737
		2009-10	128	2282
		2010-11 (13.01.2011)	22(30.10.2010)	NA

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Maharashtra	2006	1028	4453
		2007	590	4238
		2008	627	3802
		2009	503	2872
		2010(10.11.2010)234(31.08.2010)		NA
4.	Kerala	2006	112	1124
		2007	68	1232
		2008	22	820
		2009	03	896
		2010(25.11.2010)	Nil	NA
5	Tamil Nadu	2006	01	426
		2007	01	484
		2008	Nil	512
		2009	Nil	1060
		2010(10.11.2010)	Nil	NA
6.	Punjab	2006	19	85
		2007	24	88
		2008	12	66
		2009	15	97
		2010(20.09.2010)04(31.07.2010)		NA
7.	Gujarat	2006	Nil	487
		2007	Nil	317
		2008	Nil	526

1	2	3	4	5
		2009	Nil	588
		2010 (22.02.2011)	Nil	NA
8.	Assam	2006	Nil	322
		2007	Nil	278
		2008	Nil	197
		2009	Nil	341
		2010 (15.12.2010)	Nil	NA
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006	Nil	4
		2007	Nil	15
		2008	Nil	12
		2009	Nil	12
		2010 (28.09.2010)	Nil	NA
10.	Bihar	2006	Nil	46
		2007	Nil	86
		2008	Nil	67
		2009	Nil	112
		2010 (03.12.2010)	Nil	NA
11.	Chhattisgarh	2006	Nil	1483
		2007	Nil	1593
		2008	Nil	1773
		2009	Nil	1802
		2010 (06.01.2011)	Nil	NA
12.	Goa	2006	Nil	5
		2007	Nil	0

1	2	3	4	5
		2008	Nil	6
		2009	Nil	4
		2010(06.12.2010)	Nil	NA
13.	Haryana	2006	Nil	190
		2007	Nil	179
		2008	Nil	150
		2009	Nil	230
		2010(01.03.2011)	Nil	NA
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2006	Nil	22
		2007	Nil	15
		2008	Nil	188
		2009	Nil	24
		2010(25.11.2010)	Nil	NA
15.	J&K	2006	Nil	34
		2007	Nil	33
		2008	Nil	6
		2009	Nil	8
		2010(24.12.2010)	Nil	NA
16.	Jharkhand	2006	Nil	103
		2007	Nil	113
		2008	Nil	71
		2009	Nil	164
		2010(18.06.2010)	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Manipur	2006	Nil	00
		2007	Nil	00
		2008	Nil	2
		2009	Nil	1
		2010(02.12.2010)	Nil	NA
18.	Meghalaya	2006	Nil	3
		2007	Nil	18
		2008	Nil	9
		2009	Nil	21
		2010(05.08.2010)	Nil	NA
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2006	Nil	1375
		2007	Nil	1263
		2008	Nil	1379
		2009	Nil	1395
		2010(19.08.2010)	Nil	NA
20.	Mizoram	2006	Nil	1
		2007	Nil	0
		2008	Nil	0
		2009	Nil	38
		2010 (07.10.2010)	NA	NA
21.	Nagaland	2006	Nil	2
		2007	Nil	0
		2008	Nil	2
		2009	Nil	1
		2010(18.08.2010)	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Orissa	2006	Nil	283
		2007	Nil	240
		2008	Nil	260
		2009	Nil	154
		2010 (26.11.2010)	Nil	NA
23.	Rajasthan	2006	Nil	395
		2007	Nil	618
		2008	Nil	796
		2009	Nil	851
		2010 (23.11.2010)	Nil	NA
24.	Sikkim	2006	Nil	35
		2007	Nil	21
		2008	Nil	60
		2009	Nil	23
		2010 (16.10.2010)	Nil	NA
25.	Tripura	2006	Nil	7
		2007	Nil	0
		2008	Nil	50
		2009	Nil	45
		2010 (01.03.2011)	Nil	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2006	Nil	411
		2007	Nil	486
		2008	Nil	745
		2009	Nil	656
		2010 (03.05.2010)	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	2006	Nil	51
		2007	Nil	28
		2008	Nil	28
		2009	Nil	30
		2010(03.12.2010)	Nil	NA
28.	West Bengal	2006	Nil	1189
		2007	Nil	1102
		2008	Nil	759
		2009	Nil	1054
		2010(13.12.2010)	Nil	NA
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	2006	Nil	6
		2007	Nil	16
		2008	Nil	23
		2009	Nil	19
		2010(10.02.2011)	Nil	NA
30.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	2006	Nil	3
		2007	Nil	23
		2008	Nil	16
		2009	Nil	5
		2010(25.11.2010)	Nil	NA
31.	Daman & Diu	2006	Nil	0
		2007	Nil	0
		2008	Nil	0
		2009	Nil	0
		2010(19.11.2010)	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2006	Nil	12
		2007	Nil	17
		2008	Nil	12
		2009	Nil	15
		2010(15.12.2010)	Nil	NA
33.	Lakshadweep	2006	Nil	0
		2007	Nil	0
		2008	Nil	0
		2009	Nil	0
		2010(04.12.2010)	Nil	NA
34.	Puducherry	2006	Nil	175
		2007	Nil	197
		2008	Nil	17
		2009 (24.03.2010)	Nil	154
		2010	NA	NA
35.	Chandigarh	2006	Nil	1
		2007	Nil	0
		2008	Nil	0
		2009	Nil	0
		2010(14.02.2011)	Nil	NA

Cultivable land area in the country

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

(a) the cultivable land area of coarse-grain, rice, wheat, oilseeds, pulses and sugar-cane, during the last five years, year-wise and crop-wise;

(b) the increase/decrease in area, reasons thereof;

- (c) the production of above commodities during above period;
- (d) the increase/decrease in total/per hectare production, reasons thereof;
- (e) the farmer's price of production of above commodities;
- (f) the farmer's sale price and whether profit that accrued, if any, could be termed remunerative; and
- (g) the steps taken by Government to enhance production and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) The cultivated land area, production and per hectare production, during the last five years, year-wise and crop-wise for coarse-grain, rice, wheat, oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane is given in the Statement-I (See below). It can be seen from the data, that area, production and per hectare production for individual crops is showing a fluctuating trend during the last five years. The reason for the same is that area, production and per hectare production of a crop depends on a number of factors such as farmers preferences, profitability of other competing crops based on the minimum support prices, input requirements, risks involved due to pests, diseases and weather conditions, rainfall pattern, soil fertility, use of fertilizers etc.

(e) Based on the cost of cultivation studies conducted by the M/o Agriculture, the latest available estimates of farmer's price of production i.e. cost of production of above crops is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(f) To ensure remunerative farmer's sale prices *vis-a-vis* farmer's price of production/cost of production; Government announces, Minimum Support Price (MSP) for major Agricultural commodities. If the market offers higher price than the MSP, the farmers are free to sell at that price. Latest MSP Statement is given in the Statement-III.

(g) In order to enhance agricultural production in the country, various Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oil seeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. As a result of the

steps taken by the Government, Production of foodgrains has increased over the last several years and it has reached 234.47 million tonnes in 2008-09. Similarly, production of oilseeds has increased over the last several years and it has reached 27.72 million tonnes in 2008-09.

Statement-I

All India Estimates of Area, Production and Yield of Major Crops during 2005-06 to 2009-10

Crop production in Kg	Area ('000 Hectares)					Production ('000 Tonnes)					per Hectare				
	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08,	2008- 09	2009- 10
Rice	43659.8	43813.6	43914.4	45537.4	41918.3	91793.4	93355.3	96692.9	99182.4	89093.0	2102	2131	2202	2178	2125
Wheat	26483.6	27994.5	28038.6	27752.4	28457.4	69354.5	75806.7	78570.2	80679.4	80803.6	2619	2708	2802	2907	2839
Coarse Cereals	29064.9	28708.2	28481.5	27449.5	27675.3	34069.3	33922.6	40750.4	40037.9	33549.2	1172	1182	1431	1459	1212
Pulses	22391.3	23191.7	23633.0	22093.1	23282.3	13384.4	14197.5	14761.5	14566.7	14661.9	598	612	625	659	630
Foodgrains	121599.6	123708.0	124067.5	122832.4	121333.4	208601.6	217282.1	230775.0	234466.4	218107.7	1715	1756	1860	1909	1798
Oilseeds	27862.8	26512.7	26692.6	27557.8	25958.9	27977.9	24289.4	29755.3	27719.0	24881.7	1004	916	1115	1006	959
Sugarcane	4201.7	5150.8	5055.2	4415.4	4174.6	281171.8	355519.7	348187.9	285029.3	292301.6	66919	69022	68877	64553	70020

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

Statement-II

State-wise Cost of Production for different Crops during 2008-09 Rs per Quintal

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Haryana	Gujarat	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Karnataka
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arhar	3670.54		1408.75			1898.30			1873.83	2172.46
2	Bajra					769.59	615.04				975.04
3	Cotton	2509.99				2127.35	2179.26			1708.32	2233.26
4	Coconut (Rs/nut)										
5	Groundnut	2554.91					1918.92				3484.01
6	Jowar	1102.37								1123.22	1007.52
7	Maize	840.58		404.43	651.33		593.48	796.56		975.69	581.69
8	Moong	2228.97									5777.48
9	Nigerseed										
10	Paddy	789.90	731.41	584.82	761.74	1021.90	624.37	634.08	865.26	745.22	737.44
11	Ragi										1005.02
12	Sessamum						4445.77				
13	Soyabean									1343.92	
14	Sunflower	2572.84									2825.24
15	Urad	1914.90			2297.44					1833.65	
16	Barley										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	Gram	1559.04		1042.52	1417.82	1967.71			1635.06	1551.94	1619.93
18	Lentil			1441.61					1213.78	1980.66	
19	Peas									1511.37	
20	Rapeseed & Mustard		2478.94	2009.42		1251.12	1610.40			1279.60	
21	Safflower										1437.14
22	Wheat			673.44	1039.66	716.55	717.70	1217.08	1390.97	810.25	
23	Sugarcane	119.72				92.39					86.53

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

S.No.	Name of the Crop	Kerala	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Arhar		2775.80	2147.67			4154.22	1941.55		
2	Bajra		1063.65			668.23		731.21		
3	Cotton		2539.47	2433.65	2003.76	1915.73	2015.38			
4	Coconut (Rs/nut)	3.9								
5	Groundnut		3207.35	1973.47			2358.00			
6	Jowar		927.53			756.72	694.87			
7	Maize					658.77	668.32	1387.36		
8	Moong		2261.24	2614.14		2068.67				
9	Nigerseed			2802.99						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Paddy	792.61	1413.59	715.04	669.86		894.99	732.62	674.05	731.25
11	Ragi		1963.49				822.00			
12	Sessamum			2867.14		3440.82	4020.87			1994.03
13	Soyabean		1763.43			1609.30				
14	Sunflower		2059.11							
15	Urad		3342.29	2111.87		3579.51	2625.29	2564.97		
16	Barley					580.46		663.54		
17	Gram		2277.68			1691.66		1882.68		
18	Lentil							2121.35		2322.51
19	Peas							1806.45		
20	Rapeseed & Mustard					1341.29		1595.56		2733.76
21	Safflower		1865.36							
22	Wheat		1275.77		804.80	683.58		769.84	632.98	1204.73
23	Sugarcane		107.56				85.79	93.64	84.62	

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

Statement-III

Minimum Support Prices for major crops

(According to Crop Year)(As on 10.06.2010)

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(#) increase in MSP 2009-10 over 2008-09	2010-11	(#) increase in MSP 2010-11 over 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Crops									
1	Paddy	Common	580^	645\$\$/850~	850\$	950&	100(11.8)	1000	50(5.3)
		Grade 'A'	610^	675\$\$/880~	880\$	980&	100(11.4)	1030	50(5.1)
2	Jowar	Hybrid	540	600	840	840	0.0	880	40(4.8)
		Maldandi	555	620	860	860	0.0	900	40(4.7)
3	Bajra		540	600	840	840	0.0	880	40(4.8)
4	Maize		540	620	840	840	0.0	880	40(4.8)
5	Ragi		540	600	915	915	0.0	965	50(5.5)
6	Arhar (Tur)		1410	1550^^	2000	2300	300(15)	3000¶	700(30.4)
7	Moong		1520	1700^^	2520	2760	240(9.5)	3170¶	410(14.9)
8	Urad		1520	1700^^	2520	2520	0.0	2900¶	380(15.1)

9	Cotton	Medium Staple	1770	1800	2500a	2500a	0.0	2500a	0(0.0)
		Long Staple	1990	2030	3000aa	3000aa	0.0	3000aa	0(0.0)
10	Groundnut in Shell		1520	1550	2100	2100	0.0	2300	200(9.5)
11	Sunflower seed		1500	1510	2215	2215	0.0	2350	135(6.1)
12	Soyabean	Black	900	910	1350	1350	0.0	1400	50(3.7)
		Yellow	1020	1050	1390	1390	0.0	1440	50(3.6)
13	Sesamum		1560	1580	2750	2850	100(3.6)	2900	50(1.8)
14	Nigerseed		1220	1240	2405	2405	0.0	2450	45(1.9)
Rabi Crops									
15	Wheat		750\$\$	1000	1080	1100	20(1.85)		
16	Barley		565	650	680	750	70(10.29)		
17	Gram		1445	1600	1730	1760	30(1.73)		
18	Masur (Lentil)		1545	1700	1870,	1870	0		
19	Rapeseed/Mustard		1715	1800	1830	1830	0		
20	Safflower		1565	1650	1650	1680	30(1.82)		
21	Toria		1680	1735	1735	1735	0(0)		
Other crops									
22	Copra	Milling	3590	3620	3660	4450	790(21.6)	4450	0(0.0)
	(Calender Year)	Ball	3840	3870	3910	4700	790(20.2)	4700	0(0.0)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	De-husked Coconut (Calendar Year)		-	-	988	1200	212(21.5)	1200	0(0.0)
24	Jute		1000	1055	1250	1375	125(10.0)	1575	200(14.5)
25	Sugarcane		80.25	81.18	81.18	129.84□	48.66(59.9)	139.12□*	9.28(7.1)
26	Tobacco (VFC)	Black Soil (F2 Gr)	32.00	3200					
	(Rs. per kg.)	Light Soil (L2 Gr)	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.

^^ 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 29.5 - 30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5 - 4.3

& An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal is payable over the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

□ Fair and remunerative price.

* At 9.5 percent recovery, subject to a premium of Rs. 1.46 for every 0.1 percent increase in the recovery above 9.5 percent.

¶ Additional incentive at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg of tur, urad and moong sold to procurement agencies is payable during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

Import of onion and vegetables

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

(a) whether it is a fact that onion has been imported from neighbouring countries to control its rising prices;

(b) if so, the quantity of onion imported from other countries alongwith their names separately;

(c) by when this onion will be available in the country; and

(d) whether apart from onion, other vegetables have also been imported; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Sir, import of onions has been permissible under Open General License (OGL) at 5% duty. The duty was reduced to zero with effect from 21.12.2010.

As per country-wise import data available from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), 12800 Kgs and 102400 Kgs of onion has been imported during April-September, 2010 from Australia and Spain, respectively.

PEC Ltd imported approximately 1000 MTs of Onion from Pakistan to increase its availability in the country during last two months. Onion prices have come down substantially in the country.

(d) A statement showing import details of vegetables for the period April - September, 2010 (provisional figures) as per DGCI&S data is given in the statement.

Statement

*Details of India's Import of Vegetables for the period from
April, 2010 - September, 2010*

ITCHS	Description	Qty. (KGS)	Value (INR)
1	2	3	4
0702	Tomatoes, Fresh or Chilled	43974	1326744
0703	Onions, Shallots, Garlic, Leeks and Other Alliaceous Vegetables, Fresh or Chilled	122200	6194866

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
0704	Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Kohlrabi, Kale and Similar Edible Brassicas, Fresh or Chilled	1265000	4012448
0705	Lettuce (Lactucasativa) and Chicoy (Cichorium Spp.), Fresh or Chilled Lettuce:	716	10248
0706	Carrots, Turnips, Salad Beetroot, Salsify, Celeriac, Radishes and Similar Edible Roots, Fresh or Chilled	13590	1072291
0709	Other Vegetables, Fresh or Chilled	172429	16571531
0710	Vegetables (Uncooked or Cooked by steaming or boiling in water), Frozen	31050	2234485
0711	Vegetables Provisionally Preserved (For Example, By Sulphur Dioxide Gas, in Brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative	359256	25866765
0712	Dried Vegetables, Whole, Cut, Sliced, Broken or in Powder, but not further prepared	787914	121209493

Research and development in agriculture sector

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) proposes to re-orient its research and development in agriculture and bridge critical gaps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is also a need to revise the course curriculum of agricultural education to make it more relevant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) ICAR makes regular and continuous efforts to reorient and evolve its R & D activities in light of changed circumstances and demands. During the XI Plan, several new initiatives have been pursued to meet the emerging challenges in agriculture. In this endeavour, the National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management has been established at Baramati, Maharashtra. New tools of science, such as market assisted selection, gene prospecting and allele mining, gene knock down technology, bioremediation, nanotechnology, etc. have been incorporated in research, with due capacity building of scientists through national and international training programmes.

(d) and (e) Revision of PG course curricula and syllabi was undertaken in 2009 and extant 95 PG courses were revised and reorganized into 83 courses. The agricultural universities have agreed to adopt the revised course curricula and syllabi. In accordance with Deans Committee Report, Agriculture Universities have adopted the revised syllabi for UG courses in Agriculture and Allied Sciences.

Development of fishing harbours in Maharashtra

965. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for development of fishing harbours, fish landing centres etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided to State Government for Maharashtra during the last three years for the purpose, year-wise; and

(d) the number of fishing harbours, fish landing centres developed and existing ones modernized and expanded during the said period with Central assistance in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) provides financial assistance to the coastal State Governments and others for development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres including modernization of existing ones. Details of financial assistance provided are as below:

- (i) 75% to Coastal States; Port Trusts, Fishermen Cooperative Societies/Organisations/Associations and 100% to Union Territories (UTs) for (a) construction of new Minor Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres and (b) Upgradation/expansion/repair/renovation of existing minor fishing harbours and fish landing Centres.
- (ii) 100% assistance to States, UTs & Port Trusts and Fishermen Cooperative Societies/Associations/Organization for construction of major fishing harbours including expansion/modernization of existing major fishing harbours.
- (iii) 50% assistance to Private Entrepreneurs for construction of major/minor fishing harbours and fish landing centres on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis.

Besides, the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) also provides need based financial support to the coastal State Governments/UTs for modernization and up-gradation of fishing harbours and fish landing centres.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Agriculture had in February, 2008 accorded approval to the proposal of Government of Maharashtra for construction of a fishing harbour in Deogad (Anandwadi) in Sindhudurg District at a cost of Rs. 3589 lakh with 50% Central assistance under the CSS. Besides, the Project Sanctioning Committee in its meeting held on 25th February, 2011 has accorded approval to the proposals of Government of Maharashtra for development of two more new fishing harbours with 75% Central assistance under the CSS and the details are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Fishing Harbour location	District	Total project cost (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Karanja	Raigad	6802.00
2.	Arnala	Thane	6156.00
	Total		12,958.00

However, no Central financial assistance has been provided till date in respect of these three harbours. The Government of Maharashtra has not sought assistance for modernization of the existing fishing harbours and fish landing centres during the last three financial years.

Discovery of new variety of paddy

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

(a) whether discovery of a new variety of paddy named Rajarajan 1000 has proved to be a great success in Tamil Nadu, almost doubling the average yield;

(b) whether the new method of cultivation was earlier known as system of rice intensification;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether farmers received good yield of about 8 tonnes of paddy per hectare against 4 tonnes from other technique and also the yield comes about 15 days ahead of the usual period; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to adopt this new variety of paddy in other parts of the country to meet the growing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) "Rajarajan 1000" is not a paddy variety, rather this is a system of paddy cultivation. In Tamil Nadu, this system of cultivation gives paddy yields between 6 t and 13 t per hectare as against an average yield of 4 t per hectare using conventional practices. However, this depends on several other factors such as variety of seed material, climate, soil type and source of irrigation.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. This method of paddy cultivation was earlier known as System of Rice Intensification (SRI). On 26.09.2010, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu named this system as "Rajarajan 1000" to commemorate 1000 years celebration of Tanjore Temple constructed by Chola King Rajarajan. Components of this technology are:

- Adoption of 7.5 Kg seed rate per ha.
- Nursery area, 100 m² for 1 ha.
- Seedling age, 14 to 16 days.
- Transplanting single seedling at 25 cm x 25 cm spacing.
- Four times mechanical weeding at 10, 20, 30 & 40 days after transplanting.

- Alternate wetting and drying up to panicle initiation stage. It is recommended to irrigate the field to 2.5 cm after the previously irrigated water disappears and hairline cracks develop.
- Nutrient application based on soil testing.

(d) Farmers are getting increased yields under this system as compared to the conventional system. Nearly 30 percent of total System of Rice Intensification farmers are getting on an average yield of 8 tonnes per ha. Against 4 tonnes under normal system. There is no evidence about early maturity of paddy in this System of Rice Intensification.

(e) Government is providing subsidy to the farmers for organizing System of Rice Intensification demonstrations. The system is gaining popularity in several states of the country particularly Andhra Pradesh and Tripura.

Use of Endosulfan

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

- (a) whether Government has any data on the adverse health-effects of the use of Endosulfan pesticide;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken to regulate and check the use of Endosulfan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Several Committees have reviewed effect of Endosulfan on human health and environment in Kasargod district of Kerala against the backdrop of its aerial spraying on cashew plantations. The National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad submitted a report to the National Human Rights Commission in 2002 on epidemiological study of school children in Padre village of Kasargod district. The report concluded that there was a significantly higher prevalence of neuro-behavioral disorders, congenital malformation in female subjects and abnormalities related to male reproductive system in the study group and identified relatively high and continued exposure to Endosulfan as the most probable cause of health problems. It also concluded that physiography of Padre village had been a major factor responsible for continued exposure of the population.

Various reports on Endosulfan, including NIOH report, were subsequently examined by two expert

committees, namely, Dr. O.P. Dubey Committee (2003) and Dr. CD. Mayee Committee (2004) which found no link between use of Endosulfan and health problems reported. Taking into consideration the recommendations of these committees, use of Endosulfan has been continued in the country as per provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 except in Kerala where its use has been put on hold *vide* notification dated 31.10.2006.

Government is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach for control of various insect-pests, diseases and weeds of various crops which envisages use of non-chemical methods of pest control such as cultural, mechanical, biological, use of biopesticides, and need based judicious use of chemical pesticides, including Endosulfan.

Protection under NAIS

968. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers protected under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) since 2000 in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the number of farmers protected under NAIS since 2000 in the country, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the premium paid by Central and State Governments as contribution of their premium under NAIS since 2000; State-wise, year-wise, crop-wise, acre-wise and farmer-wise; and

(d) the amount disbursed by insurance company since 2000 to farmers; year-wise, district-wise, crop-wise, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV) : (a) Details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Details are given in the Statements-III and IV (See below). Acre-wise and farmer-wise details are not maintained.

(d) Details are given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

District-wise, year-wise farmers insured under NAIS from 2000-01
to 2009-10 (As on 01.03.2011) in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.		District			Farmers Insured											
Farmers Insured																
		KH 2000	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR
			2000-01	2000-01	2001	2001-02	2001-02	2002	2002-03	2002-03	2003	2003-04	2003-04	2004	2004-05	2004-05
1	Adilabad	67573	87	67660	52184	389	52573	42472	214	42686	39711	777	40488	74243	314	74557
2	Anantapur	171217	3244	174461	176773	2767	179540	213224	3408	216632	228340	5075	233415	353616	1939	355555
3	Chittoor	73483	3512	76995	64309	4276	68585	73893	2112	76005	62577	3734	66311	102994	5472	108466
4	Cuddapah	76522	6378	82900	84529	9306	93835	84482	5647	90129	97627	8257	105884	156549	3750	160299
S	East Godavari	168734	5043	173777	133782	4879	138661	151935	3144	155079	138887	4980	143867	134389	5566	139955
6	Guntur	41929	1630	43559	42965	3147	46112	44041	2104	46145	37040	2156	39196	87044	2683	89727
7	Karimnagar	42005	6577	48582	41183	7632	48815	51091	5392	56483	31975	8450	40425	64329	8670	72999

8	Khammam	24604	818	25422	25468	1627	27095	28343	1166	29509	24027	3817	27844	56927	1946	58873
9	Krishna	128017	4013	132030	109755	4111	113866	114623	638	115261	72669	4302	76971	104650	2212	106862
10	Kurnool	96165	5383	101548	75723	7045	82768	75065	3930	78995	54099	6601	60700	99416	4837	104253
11	Mahbubnagar	105355	55545	160900	109966	38284	148250	86640	33287	119927	87040	49807	136847	145906	47984	193890
12	Medak	74488	14769	89257	70227	14256	84483	61990	6390	68380	47702	17832	65534	108959	15797	124756
13	Nalgonda	130486	21297	151783	65846	28485	94331	73330	9247	82577	39148	23708	62856	70818	25575	96393
14	Nellore	35864	28660	64524	20119	25948	46067	22828	28575	51403	23932	30216	54148	20966	49337	70303
16	Nizamabad	65232	11742	76974	76026	9798	85824	78819	6149	84968	63145	12080	75225	136440	9375	145815
16	Prakasam	37417	19527	56944	26507	13009	39516	22913	10650	33563	20826	16004	36830	38345	15690	54035
17	Rangareddy	47073	4569	51642	46701	3634	50335	39294	2983	42277	8586	3129	11715	30861	4688	35549
18	Srikakulam	63015	3075	66090	48952	6054	55006	73979	3512	77491	73254	4735	77989	112598	3669	116267
19	Visakhapatnam	71616	2141	73757	71545	1029	72574	83177	952	84129	99908	1824	101732	120827	2024	122851

20	Vizianagaram	39030	4774	43804	26159	5965	32124	59054	4007	63061	62946	7615	70561	101345	6062	107407
21	Warangal	42235	4422	46657	39925	5873	45798	42189	4654	46843	33572	11721	45293	80345	6738	87083
22	West Godavari	169258	7842	177100	157267	12307	169574	161171	7219	168390	152911	10328	163239	155113	11613	166726
Total		1771318	215048	1986366	1565911	209821	1775732	1684553	145380	1829933	1499922	237148	1737070	2356680	235941	2592621
KH - Kharif		RB - Rabi		YR - Year												
Sl.No.	District	Farmers Insured														
Farmers Insured																
		KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR
		2005	2005-06	2005-06	2006	2006-07	2006-07	2007	2007-08	2007-08	2008	2008-09	2008-09	2009	2009-10	2009-10
1	Adilabad	70257	1055	71312	82323	488	82811	81344	963	82307	69846	987	70833	116442	2159	118601
2	Anantapur	289560	2081	291641	361048	7324	368372	430660	3169	433829	464786	5634	470420	539611	1816	541427
3	Chittoor	62063	3875	65938	39212	1719	40931	28817	1341	30158	70687	5045	75732	129805	3348	133153
4	Cuddapah	149020	7825	156845	170761	38727	209488	182922	10049	192971	157711	94645	252356	199647	18357	218004
5	East Godavari	139993	8408	148401	136844	12800	149644	165214	9624	174838	77048	12759	89807	173962	8834	182796
6	Guntur	57867	3714	61581	48031	4090	52121	44191	6788	50979	39798	8719	48517	43034	9680	52714

7	Karimnagar	39090	13258	52348	51739	14798	66537	53934	11040	64974	39584	11774	51358	110706	13788	124494
8	Khammam	64058	3219	67277	52230	3041	55271	52453	3300	55753	42880	10743	53623	151561	7128	158689
9	Krishna	125343	2465	127808	132039	4542	136581	129944	3502	133446	71249	3930	75179	134816	6164	140980
10	Kurnool	65355	6616	71971	65865	12399	78264	60274	10286	70560	42348	26648	68996	132824	13422	146246
11	Mahbubnagar	93260	55758	149018	93722	48071	141793	113676	41553	155229	112272	57261	169533	170436	37632	208068
12	Medak	62384	21380	83764	60365	14127	74492	57708	12471	70179	75382	40122	115504	135892	23641	159533
13	Nalgonda	69239	23686	92925	58727	22465	81192	56310	20056	76366	51652	27977	79629	112989	24418	137407
14	Nellore	15198	33091	48289	20444	26378	46822	17907	17688	35595	6175	36808	42983	15025	19339	34364
15	Nizamabad	95209	19079	114288	84669	14932	99601	116412	11009	127421	60640	19426	80066	211861	26385	238246
16	Prakasam	24980	13907	38887	18811	12256	31067	19025	13416	32441	11861	15589	27450	22862	12700	35562
17	Rangareddy	27794	2137	29931	29285	2896	32181	16103	1744	17847	20324	3714	24038	63025	5537	68562

18	Srikakulam	96553	4436	100989	97628	9431	107059	102679	6384	109063	62567	8882	71449	117407	5302	122709
19	Visakhapatnam	113608	5593	119201	83113	2950	86063	60404	806	61210	11073	1009	12082	70057	1639	71696
20	Vizianagaram	84030	12377	96407	72581	13090	85671	86977	5648	92625	34799	7784	42583	115534	6887	122421
21	Warangal	64909	8549	73458	44260	8864	53124	50747	9949	60696	38101	25706	63807	84771	17937	102708
22	West Godavari	170268	14988	185256	168441	22748	191189	182952	22263	205215	145987	20631	166618	197312	30937	228249
Total		1980038	267497	2247535	1972138	298136	2270274	2110653	223049	2333702	1706770	445793	2152563	3049579	297050	3346629

Note: Year 2010-11 statistics is not available as Kharif 2010 season is yet to be finalised and Rabi 2010-11 season has just started & is under progress.

KH - Kharif RB - Rabi YR - Year

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise farmers insured under NAIS from 2000-01 to 2009-10 (As on 01-03-2011) in the country

Farmers Insured											
Sl.No.	State/UT	YR 2000-01	YR 2001-02	YR 2002-03	YR 2003-04	YR 2004-05	YR 2005-06	YR 2006-07	YR 2007-08	YR 2008-09	YR 2009-10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1986366	1775732	1829933	1737070	2592621	2247535	2270274	2333702	2152563	3346629
2	Assam	2179	4790	5440	12358	21241	22535	14618	19609	35817	51907
3	A & N Islands	193	99	68	86	118	208	78	176	198	170
4	Bihar	208201	80462	102105	150340	411576	409946	684435	913018	769896	1062014
5	Chhattisgarh	478367	391865	712548	502927	738704	665750	729320	708590	828297	910515
6	Goa	1206	696	1232	793	643	565	544	513	393	237
7	Gujarat	1150690	1280543	1195467	1038430	1068284	891075	877882	839253	841690	948419
8	Haryana					168583	121400	98743	140741	1788	54931
9	Himachal Pradesh	1425	4744	68515	3871	25529	9499	19272	13228	22293	45332
10	Jammu & Kashmir					4486	4501	5770	6012	1764	4333
11	Jharkhand	1741	12569	7187	26127	123313	828225	1262681	742089	742837	1330955
12	Karnataka	367474	677472	1014549	1864476	963418	970767	1340337	636976	1341946	1102064
13	Kerala	37023	31329	29978	40213	32549	31776	30212	33961	27945	32810

14	Madhya Pradesh	1250252	1345702	1778257	1521371	2132923	2176304	1859108	2215524	1845126	2557165
15	Maharashtra	2950299	2752981	2041006	2761657	2210168	2555440	1676064	1984301	3504113	3184348
16	Manipur										10930
17	Meghalaya	2474	1904	1455	1381	1504	1969	3102	1319	3225	5059
18	Mizoram									0	121
19	Orissa	806614	839777	1347720	841002	1083404	1130061	1080217	973145	773197	1203359
20	Puducherry	1591	1244	2610	2927	3682	4831	2824	2670	1572	4210
21	Rajasthan				61200	1943030	2336993	2619180	2834649	2250722	3012900
22	Sikkim		399	251	316	167	237	38	23	314	40
23	Tamil Nadu	110208	163722	87815	65964	145639	119967	315447	557200	857459	909974
24	Tripura		131	1188	1005	1772	2651	2472	1889	4118	588
25	Uttar pradesh	948442	591313	1130405	999699	1733429	1277156	1998002	2397911	2183557	2967896
26	Uttrakhand			5589	10731	2882	15575	20135	33293	53741	93174
27	West bengal	196362	694544	732204	748173	808484	897391	1001321	1052765	957052	1052942
TOTAL		10501107	10652018	12095522	12392117	16218149	16722357	17912076	18442557	19201623	23893022

Note: 2000-01 indicates Year 2000-01 which consists of Kharif 2000 & Rabi 2000-01 seasons statistics cumulatively.

Year 2010-11 statistics is not available as Kharif 2010 season is yet to be finalised and Rabi 2010-11 season has just started & is under progress.

Blank cells indicate that scheme was not implemented in that particular state during that particular season/year.

Statement-III

State-wise, season-wise Central Government share in premium subsidy under NAIS from 2000-01 to 2009-10 (As on 25.02.2011)

S.No.District		Central Govt. share in premium subsidy (in Lacs)														
Central Govt. share in premium subsidy (in Lacs)																
		KH 2000	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR
			2000-01	2000-01	2001	2001-02	2001-02	2002	2002-03	2002-03	2003	2003-04	2003-04	2004	2004-05	2004-05
1	Andhra Pradesh	859.37	58.33	917.70	686.35	51.84	738.19	571.63	35.58	607.21	350.91	40.09	390.99	317.10	24.08	341.18
2	Assam	0.35	0.74	1.09	1.02	1.50	2.52	0.50	1.33	1.83	0.64	1.32	1.96	0.64	1.11	1.75
3	A & N Islands	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02
4	Bihar	73.95	10.80	84.75	23.12	7.03	30.15	26.06	4.42	30.48	16.64	11.04	27.68	38.18	10.16	48.33
5	Chhattisgarh	42.51	0.16	42.67	29.44	0.18	29.62	58.83	0.18	59.00	26.13	0.09	26.22	25.66	0.19	25.85
6	Goa	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.07	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02
7	Gujarat	427.61	5.29	432.89	414.81	3.21	418.01	386.97	3.83	390.79	293.30	2.35	295.65	164.05	0.00	164.05

8	Haryana													4.66	0.00	4.66
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.27	0.33	0.27	0.57	0.84	8.10	0.68	8.78	0.26	0.21	0.47	1.28	0.16	1.44
10	Jammu & Kashmir													0.03	0.15	0.17
11	Jharkhand		0.50	0.50	4.06	0.24	4.29	1.69	0.04	1.73	3.44	0.20	3.64	4.51	0.47	4.98
12	Karnataka	91.72	7.13	98.85	139.84	7.80	147.64	222.83	7.56	230.39	89.91	17.55	107.46	65.93	2.53	68.46
13	Kerala	8.47	8.40	16.86	5.72	6.26	11.98	3.55	6.20	9.75	5.06	4.89	9.95	2.21	2.01	4.22
14	Madhya Pradesh	149.55	19.57	169.12	138.33	22.78	161.11	147.66	22.69	170.35	72.82	16.93	89.75	60.05	10.02	70.07
15	Maharashtra	414.92	54.21	469.13	634.70	5.71	640.41	305.32	18.81	324.13	151.40	37.79	189.19	92.23	4.35	96.58
16	Manipur															

17	Meghalaya	0.17	3.03	3.20	0.13	2.19	2.32	0.11	1.41	1.52	0.08	0.34	0.42	0.05	0.47	0.52
18	Mizoram															
19	Orissa	227.83	39.86	267.69	174.20	57.23	231.42	352.08	32.34	384.41	114.94	28.79	143.73	93.01	21.18	114.19
20	Puducherry	0.09	0.56	0.64	0.07	0.40	0.47	0.18	0.63	0.81	0.16	0.60	075	0.10	0.41	0.51
21	Rajasthan										1.54	0.67	2.21	52.62	8.99	61.61
22	Sikkim					0.07	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.99	0.01	1.00
23	Tamilnadu	3.74	24.33	28.06	5.99	33.96	39.95	3.21	14.94	18.14	1.24	9.10	10.34	0.04	14.87	14.90
24	Tripura					0.03	0.03	0.21	9.14	0.34	0.06	0.12	0.17	56.94	0.30	57.24
25	Uttar Pradesh	69.44	113.91	183.35	49.46	85.69	135.15	85.59	92.36	177.95	45.20	63.49	108.69	0.07	46.01	46.07
26	Uttrakhand								0.72	0.72	0.99	0.27	1.25	0.00	0.07	0.07
27	West Bengal		64.69	64.69	73.52	102.25	175.77	68.51	92.50	161.01	47.54	76.22	123.76	24.27	58.70	82.96
Total		2369.96	411.77	2781.73	2381.07	388.90	2769.97	2243.19	336.41	2579.6c	1222.29	312.09	1534.38	1004.61	206.18	1210.79

Note: Blank cells indicate that scheme was not implemented in that particular
State during that particular season/year,
KH - Kharif RB - Rabi YR - Year

S.No.	District	Central Govt. share in premium subsidy (In Lacs)						Central Govt. share in premium subsidy (In Lacs)								
		KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR	KH	RB	YR
		2005	2005-06	2005-06	2006	2006-07	2006-07	2007	2007-08	2007-08	2008	2008-09	2008-09	2009	2009-10	2009-10
1	Andhra Pradesh	319.07	30.20	349.27	335.62	33.51	369.12	414.22	33.13	447.34	348.43	64.74	413.18	700.35	57.31	757.66
2	Assam	0.78	1.98	2.76	0.79	1.23	2.02	1.01	2.53	3.54	0.85	6.16	7.01	4.65	8.76	13.41
3	A & N Islands	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
4	Bihar	36.73	17.42	54.15	59.12	41.91	101.03	119.75	42.23	161.98	86.28	80.87	167.15	195.29	131.00	326.29
5	Chhattisgarh	22.98	0.21	23.19	33.89	0.30	34.19	33.37	0.22	33.59	51.81	0.94	52.75	60.83	0.95	61.78
6	Goa	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	135.26	0.57	135.83	128.33	1.05	129.38	125.49	0.93	126.42	121.54	2.23	123.77	156.03	3.02	159.05
8	Haryana	0.97	3.84	4.81	3.07	2.14	5.21	0.23	6.66	6.89	0.04	0.03	0.06	8.10	0.43	8.53

9	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.28	0.63	0.70	0.95	1.65	1.10	4.86	5.96	1.23	1.67	2.90	6.25	1.55	7.80
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	0.02	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.39	0.24	0.15	0.39	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.29	0.21	0.50
11	Jharkhand	20.13	1.27	21.40	12.57	2.54	15.11	11.73	2.42	14.15	16.85	4.19	21.05	59.63	2.30	61.94
12	Karnataka	92.50	2.25	94.75	62.49	3.65	66.14	77.34	1.88	79.22	74.30	6.01	80.32	62.38	3.10	65.49
13	Kerala	2.26	2.40	4.65	2.34	2.67	5.01	3.74	3.39	7.13	2.29	3.51	5.79	2.76	4.18	6.94
14	Madhya Pradesh	62.42	12.05	74.47	71.23	10.35	81.59	83.58	16.32	99.90	73.87	19.49	93.36	R 121.87	28.31	150.18
15	Maharashtra	102.45	4.24	106.69	353.95	0.68	354.63	140.96	1.22	142.17	186.68	1.75	188.43	258.40	4.18	262.58
16	Manipur													3.31	0.00	3.31
17	Meghalaya	0.07	0.48	0.55	0.10	1.03	1.13	0.07	0.67	0.74	0.19	1.12	1.31	0.46	2.27	2.73
18	Mizoram											0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
19	Orissa	100.27	23.72	123.98	111.70	21.17	132.88	114.99	14.68	129.68	83.58	19.98	103.56	166.80	18.40	185.20

20	Puducherry	0.29	0.43	0.72	0.10	0.28	0.38	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.01	0.29	0.30	0.08	0.82	0.90
21	Rajasthan	53.90	15.71	69.61	31.83	17.57	49.40	39.19	21.87	61.06	22.74	23.44	46.18	69.24	9.51	78.75
22	Sikkim	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	1.68	11.72	13.40	7.11	29.40	36.51	3.64	64.22	67.87	7.93	190.34	198.27	164.09	168.07	332.16
24	Tripura	0.10	0.34	0.44	0.03	0.48	0.51	0.03	0.31	0.34	0.11	0.87	0.99	0.03	0.17	0.20
25	Uttar Pradesh	38.05	69.30	107.34	76.47	106.17	182.64	91.19	118.17	209.36	66.06	132.33	198.39	164.84	128.23	293.07
26	Uttarakhand	0.43	0.68	1.11	0.63	1.70	2.33	2.01	1.74	3.76	5.48	4.81	10.28	14.34	5.85	20.19
27	West Bengal	30.89	62.50	93.39	35.11	89.32	124.43	41.72	120.74	162.46	29.12	378.87	407.99	43.60	374.11	417.70
TOTAL		1021.77	261.56	1283.33	1327.42	368.27	1695.69	1305.64	458.64	1764.28	1179.45	943.75	2123.20	2263.68	952.73	3216.41

Note: Blank cells indicate that scheme was not implemented in that particular

State during that particular season/year.

Year 2010-11 Statistics is not available as Kharif 2010 season is yet to be finalised

and Rabi 2010-11 season has just started and is under progress.

KH - Kharif

RB - Rabi

YR - Year

Statement-IV

State-wise, Season-wise State Government share in premium subsidy
under NAIS from 2000-01 to 2009-10 (As on 25.02.2011)

State Govt. share in premium subsidy (In Lacs)																
State Govt. share in premium subsidy (In Lacs)																
Sl. No.	District	KH 2000	RB 2000-01	YR 2000-01	KH 2001	RB 2001-02	YR 2001-02	KH 2002	RB 2002-03	YR 2002-03	KH 2003	RB 2003-04	YR 2003-04	KH 2004	RB 2004-05	YR 2004-05
1	Andhra Pradesh	859.37	58.33	917.70	686.35	51.84	738.19	571.63	35.58	607.21	350.91	40.09	390.99	317.10	24.08	341.18
2	Assam	0.35	0.74	1.09	1.02	1.50	2.52	0.50	1.33	1.83	0.64	1.32	1.96	0.64	1.11	1.75
3	A & N Islands	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02
4	Bihar	73.95	10.80	84.75	23.12	7.03	30.15	26.06	4.42	30.48	16.64	11.04	27.68	38.18	10.16	48.33
5	Chhattisgarh	42.51	0.16	42.67	29.44	0.18	29.62	58.83	0.18	59.00	26.13	0.09	26.22	25.66	0.19	25.85
6	Goa	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.07	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02

7	Gujarat	427.61	5.29	432.89	414.81	3.21	418.01	386.97	3.83	390.79	293.30	2.35	295.65	164.05	0.00	164.05
8	Haryana													4.66	0.00	4.66
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.27	0.33	0.27	0.57	0.84	8.10	0.68	8.78	0.26	0.21	0.47	1.28	0.16	1.44
10	Jammu & Kashmir													0.03	0.15	0.17
11	Jharkhand		0.50	0.50	4.06	0.24	4.29	1.69	0.04	1.73	3.44	0.20	3.64	4.51	0.47	4.98
12	Karnataka	91.72	7.13	98.85	139.84	7.80	147.64	222.83	7.56	230.39	89.91	17.55	107.46	65.93	2.53	68.46
13	Kerala	8.47	8.40	16.86	5.72	6.26	11.98	3.55	6.20	9.75	5.06	4.89	9.95	2.21	2.01	4.22
14	Madhya Pradesh	149.55	19.57	169.12	138.33	22.78	161.11	147.66	22.69	170.35	72.82	16.93	89.75	60.05	10.02	70.07
15	Maharashtra	414.92	54.21	469.13	634.70	5.71	640.41	305.32	18.81	324.13	151.40	37.79	189.19	92.23	4.35	96.58
16	Manipur															
17	Meghalaya	0.17	3.03	3.20	0.13	2.19	2.32	0.11	1.41	1.52	0.08	0.34	0.42	0.05	0.47	0.52

18	Mizoram															
19	Orissa	227.83	39.86	267.69	174.20	57.23	231.42	352.08	32.34	384.41	114.94	28.79	143.73	93.01	21.18	114.19
20	Puducherry	0.09	0.56	0.64	0.07	0.40	0.47	0.18	0.63	0.81	0.16	0.60	0.75	0.10	0.41	0.51
21	Rajasthan										1.54	0.67	2.21	52.62	8.99	61.61
22	Sikkim					0.07	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.99	0.01	1.00
23	Tamil Nadu	3.74	24.33	28.06	5.99	33.96	39.95	3.21	14.94	18.14	1.24	9.10	10.34	0.04	14.87	14.90
24	Tripura					0.03	0.03	0.21	0.14	0.34	0.06	0.12	0.17	56.94	0.30	57.24
25	Uttar Pradesh	69.44	113.91	183.35	49.46	85.69	135.15	85.59	92.36	177.95	45.20	63.49	108.69	0.07	46.01	46.07
26	Uttarakhand								0.72	0.72	0.99	0.27	1.25	0.00	0.07	0.07
27	West Bengal		64.69	64.69	73.52	102.25	175.77	68.51	92.50	161.01	47.54	76.22	123.76	24.27	58.70	82.96
Total		2369.96	411.77	2781.73	2381.07	388.90	2769.97	2243.19	336.41	2579.60	1222.29	312.09	1534.38	1004.61	206.18	1210.79

Note: Blank cells indicate that scheme was not implemented in that particular State during that particular season/year

KH-Kharif RB-Rabi YR-Year

State Govt. share in premium subsidy (In Lacs)												State Govt. share in premium subsidy (In Lacs)				
Sl. No.	District	KH 2005	RB 2005-06	YR 2005-06	KH 2006	RB 2006-07	YR 2006-07	KH 2007	RB 2007-08	YR 2007-08	KH 2008	RB 2008-09	YR 2008-09	KH 2009	RB 2009-10	YR 2009-10
1	Andhra Pradesh	319.07	30.20	349.27	335.62	33.51	369.12	414.22	33.13	447.34	348.43	64.74	413.18	700.35	57.31	757.66
2	Assam	0.78	1.98	2.76	0.79	1.23	2.02	1.01	2.53	3.54	0.85	6.16	7.01	4.65	8.76	13.41
3	A & N Islands	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.24	0.00	0.24
4	Bihar	36.73	17.42	54.15	59.12	41.91	101.03	119.75	42.23	161.98	86.28	80.87	167.15	195.29	131.00	326.29
5	Chhattisgarh	22.98	0.21	23.19	33.89	0.30	34.19	33.37	0.22	33.59	51.81	0.94	52.75	60.83	0.95	61.78
6	Goa	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
7	Gujarat	135.26	0.57	135.83	128.33	1.05	129.38	125.49	0.93	126.42	121.54	2.23	123.77	156.03	3.02	159.05
8	Haryana	0.97	3.84	4.81	3.07	2.14	5.21	0.23	6.66	6.89	0.04	0.03	0.06	8.10	0.43	8.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.28	0.63	0.70	0.95	1.65	1.10	0.54	1.64	11.03	15.07	26.10	56.24	13.93	70.17

10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	0.02	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.39	0.24	0.15	0.39	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.29	0.21	0.50
11	Jharkhand	20.13	1.27	21.40	12.57	2.54	15.11	11.73	2.42	14.15	16.85	4.19	21.05	59.63	2.30	61.93
12	Karnataka	92.50	2.25	94.75	62.49	3.65	66.14	77.34	1.88	79.22	74.30	6.01	80.32	62.38	3.10	65.48
13	Kerala	2.26	2.40	4.65	2.34	2.67	5.01	3.74	3.39	7.13	2.29	3.51	5.79	2.76	4.18	6.94
14	Madhya Pradesh	62.42	12.05	74.47	71.23	10.35	81.59	83.58	16.32	99.90	73.87	19.49	93.36	121.87	28.31	150.18
15	Maharashtra	102.45	4.24	106.69	353.95	4.67	358.61	140.96	2.98	143.93	1095.20	6.42	1101.61	1365.03	28.51	1393.54
16	Manipur													3.31	0.00	3.31
17	Meghalaya	0.07	0.48	0.55	0.10	1.03	1.13	0.07	0.67	0.74	0.19	1.12	1.31	0.46	2.27	2.73
18	Mizoram											0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
19	Orissa	100.27	23.72	123.98	111.70	21.17	132.88	114.99	14.68	129.68	83.58	19.98	103.56	166.80	18.40	185.20
20	Puducherry	0.29	0.43	0.72	0.10	0.28	0.38	0.00	4.28	4.28	0.13	3.29	3.41	0.82	8.82	9.64

Claims Disbursed (In Lacs)								Claims Disbursed (In Lacs)								
Sl. No.	District	KH 2000	RB 2000-01	YR 2000-01	KH 2001	RB 2001-02	YR 2001-02	KH 2002	RB 2002-03	YR 2002-03	KH 2003	RB 2003-04	YR 2003-04	KH 2004	RB 2004-05	YR 2004-05
1	Adilabad	549.52	0.00	549.52	0.00	2.01	2.01	610.16	0.49	610.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	1852.42	0.05	1852.47
2	Anantapur	0.00	42.47	42.47	4330.52	0.02	4330.53	6680.08	36.94	6717.03	11225.98	53.99	11279.98	669.24	24.37	693.62
3	Chittoor	0.00	23.31	23.31	137.43	0.00	137.43	1018.62	0.03	1018.65	249.94	77.06	327.00	7.12	2.32	9.44
4	Cuddapah	0.00	114.87	114.87	1595.77	1.33	1597.09	5329.25	97.66	5426.91	5284.45	140.50	5424.95	3190.56	1.23	3191.79
5	East Godavari	370.46	0.00	370.46	257.06	0.00	257.06	805.04	7.56	812.60	75.88	0.00	75.88	85.79	0.00	85.79
6	Guntur	48.98	0.00	48.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	412.19	87.42	499.61	213.42	39.16	252.58	1.49	0.99	2.48
7	Karimnagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.04	6.49	34.53	159.89	4.23	164.12	0.15	0.00	0.15	814.66	125.40	940.05
8	Khammam	16.18	0.03	16.21	42.19	0.00	42.19	355.41	0.99	356.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.64	0.11	15.74

9	Krishna	1.35	0.86	2.21	137.28	10.16	147.44	265.57	8.52	274.08	2249.29	80.66	2329.95	126.33	1.28	127.61
10	Kurnool	35.82	1.08	36.90	30.22	0.17	30.38	234.74	49.13	283.87	87.61	40.29	127.90	91.62	35.26	126.88
11	Mahbubnagar	50.69	0.09	50.78	263.35	19.99	283.34	418.06	64.66	482.73	3.02	195.24	198.26	98.59	72.71	171.29
12	Medak	57.61	0.00	57.61	23.04	0.00	23.04	195.27	74.13	269.40	253.79	62.05	315.84	588.40	40.51	628.91
13	Nalgonda	174.47	29.42	203.89	55.24	6.46	61.70	326.77	19.19	345.96	4.09	2.86	6.95	75.04	28.99	104.03
14	Nellore	23.57	242.65	266.22	110.80	0.00	110.80	0.00	58.00	58.00	48.45	586.13	634.58	0.00	156.72	156.72
15	Nizamabad	13.42	0.00	13.42	885.91	25.42	911.32	2835.62	82.82	2918.44	0.00	5.02	5.02	575.26	93.90	669.16
16	Prakasam	156.34	3.78	160.12	0.18	0.00	0.18	336.25	412.54	748.79	96.49	159.03	255.53	235.77	87.42	323.19
17	Rangareddy	2.21	0.00	2.21	5.89	0.00	5.89	97.62	4.05	101.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Srlkakulam	724.89	27.66	752.56	485.01	14.90	499.92	1486.08	9.96	1496.03	42.55	0.00	42.55	35.90	0.00	35.90
19	Visakhapatnam	0.01	19.47	19.48	0.00	11.68	11.68	1820.51	16.38	1836.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.53	14.22	29.74

20	Vizianagaram	379.47	65.92	445.39	67.64	16.05	83.69	1100.00	25.67	1125.67	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	20.95	20.95
21	Warangal	0.16	0.00	0.16	95.69	1.10	96.78	362.94	6.12	369.06	0.00	14.27	14.27	100.17	0.74	100.91
22	West Godavari	321.10	15.95	337.04	213.10	8.47	221.57	169.96	3.01	172.96	183.26	0.36	183.62	4.43	5.75	10.18
Total		2926.26	587.54	3513.80	8764.34	124.24	8888.58	25020.02	1069.50	26089.52	20035.04	1456.63	21491.67	8583.96	712.90	9296.86

KH - Kharif		RB - Rabi			YR - Year												
		Claims Disbursed (In Lacs)						Claims Disbursed (In Lacs)									
Sl. No.	District	KH 2000	RB 2000-01	YR 2000-01	KH 2001	RB 2001-02	YR 2001-02	KH 2002	RB 2002-03	YR 2002-03	KH 2003	RB 2003-04	YR 2003-04	KH 2004	RB 2004-05	YR 2004-05	
1	Adilabad	36.30	0.13	36.43	10.66	0.00	10.66	17.65	0.11	17.76	620.29	0.00	620.29	2400.29	113.43	2513.72	
2	Anantapur	13407.23	45.30	13452.53	37797.12	1.38	37798.50	91.31	0.00	91.31	60024.65	0.00	60024.65	22851.61	3.61	22855.22	
3	Chittoor	15.26	0.00	15.26	66.99	0.00	66.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	343.87	0.00	343.87	1660.28	4.48	1664.76	
4	Cuddapah	16381.55	177.07	16558.62	1566.60	1647.04	3213.64	0.00	186.24	186.24	12132.25	3564.07	15696.32	11550.09	1455.58	13005.67	

5	East Godavari	7011.68	2.94	7014.61	2904.02	0.99	2905.00	418.31	7.28	425.59	265.21	0.00	265.21	1206.48	140.05	1346.53
6	Guntur	0.00	0.00	0.00	1826.98	0.00	1826.98	0.00	39.40	39.40	27.24	8.75	35.99	177.26	45.61	222.87
7	Karimnagar	6.33	0.00	6.33	60.09	18.30	78.39	0.56	0.00	0.56	55.08	0.00	55.08	682.74	287.11	969.85
8	Khammam	7.70	1.14	8.84	129.86	0.00	129.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.76	0.00	72.76	1079.83	0.00	1079.83
9	Krishna	1622.46	3.52	1625.98	4975.67	34.53	5010.20	0.00	37.15	37.15	82.80	0.00	82.80	247.18	5.17	252.35
10	Kurnool	273.36	18.55	291.91	1027.43	34.66	1062.09	19.47	4.14	23.61	1099.08	7.28	1106.36	5888.58	42.98	5931.56
11	Mahbubnagar	167.51	20.07	187.58	600.42	1.57	601.99	16.41	0.00	16.41	849.48	0.00	849.48	4824.41	96.23	4920.64
12	Medak	45.49	0.00	45.49	189.89	16.75	206.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	190.09	0.00	190.09	5063.73	187.16	5250.89
13	Nalgonda	41.39	0.00	41.39	62.55	70.80	133.35	12.19	18.28	30.47	153.97	0.00	153.97	58.42	13.15	71.57
14	Nellore	0.00	59.52	59.52	0.00	34.18	34.18	0.00	4.52	4.52	1.36	0.00	1.36	196.18	60.39	256.56

15	Nizamabad	0.00	2.88	2.88	98.39	0.14	98.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	1436.38	135.57	1571.96
16	Prakasam	136.52	0.00	136.52	591.12	0.00	591.12	0.00	41.73	41.73	0.07	23.66	23.73	9.96	2.20	12.16
17	Rangareddy	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.21	0.00	5.21	0.43	0.59	1.02	108.21	0.00	108.21	1719.42	33.38	1752.80
18	Srikakulam	670.80	0.00	670.80	28.89	0.00	28.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	1975.76	12.68	1988.44	2903.29	0.00	2903.29
19	Visakhapatnam	3.79	0.00	3.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.66	0.00	161.66	2749.90	32.09	2781.99
20	Vizianagaram	787.85	26.79	814.64	27.30	1.08	28.37	1.07	0.00	1.07	176.61	0.00	176.61	1947.42	0.00	1947.42
21	Warangal	0.00	0.07	0.07	2.71	70.21	72.92	0.00	4.23	4.23	172.80	44.04	216.84	788.00	184.53	972.53
22	West Godavari	8719.79	0.00	8719.79	2224.64	0.00	2224.64	148.18	75.78	223.96	1619.58	0.00	1619.58	506.37	394.47	900.84
Total		49335.01	357.96	49692.98	54196.53	1931.63	56128.16	725.59	419.44	1145.03	80133.28	3660.48	83793.75	69947.80	3237.20	73185.00

NOTE: Year 2010-11 statistics is not available as Kharif 2010 season is yet to be finalised and Rabi 2010-11 season has just started and is under progress.

KH - Kharif

RB - Rabi

YR - Year

Tuna fishing by foreign fishermen

969. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Murari Committee with regard to banning of fishing Tuna fish in Indian waters by foreign fishermen/trawlers;

(b) whether it is a fact that fishing of Tuna was banned between 1996 and 2002;

(c) whether it is also a fact that now Government has issued letter of permit for Tuna fishing by foreign fishermen/trawlers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The Murari Committee *inter alia* made the following recommendations in 1996 with regard to Tuna fishing in Indian waters:

1. All permits issued for fishing by joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing should be cancelled.
2. No renewal extension or new licence/permits be issued in future for fishing to joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing vessels.
3. In the area open to the vessels above 20m length resource specific vessels for tuna and tuna like fishes, squids and cuttle fish, deep-sea fin-fishes in mid-water or pelagic regions and oceanic tuna may be allowed to Indian owned registered vessels.
4. The fleet size for different fishing grounds may be fixed taking into account of the maximum sustainable yield and the need for conservation of resources.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the Government issues Letters of Permission (LOPs) to Indian vessels for fishing in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone.

Implementation of Vidarbha package

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

(a) the status of implementation of Vidarbha package so far;

(b) how many farmers have been benefited from the package so far; and

(c) the percentage of women farmers who have been benefited from the Vidarbha package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) In July 2006, Government of India announced a rehabilitation package amounting to Rs. 3873.26 crore to mitigate the distress of farmers in six identified districts namely Akola, Wardha, Amravati, Buldana, Wasim and Yavatmal of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. Details regarding status of implementation of this package including number of farmers benefited are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) This information is not collected by the present information collection system instituted for monitoring of the implementation of Rehabilitation Package.

Statement

Status of implementation of Vidarbha package in Maharashtra

(Up to 31st December, 2010)

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	Total Allocation Expenditure		Physical Achievement including number of farmers benefited	
1	2	3	4	
Interest Waiver	712.00	837.509.37	Lakh	Farmers
Assured Irrigation	2,177.26	2,684.89	1.15 Lakh Ha. Irrigation potential	
Micro Irrigation	78.00	113.19	91603 farmers	
Check Dams	180.00	191.72	9072 Check Dam completed	
Watershed Development	162.00	54.15	90118 Ha. Area	
Water Harvesting	18.00	6.00	3000 Farm Ponds	

1	2	3	4
Extension Services	3.00	11.66	Farmers training
Seed Replacement	180.00	215.69	15.31 Lakh qtl. seed distributed
Horticulture Development	225.00	114.31	52128 Ha. area
Subsidiary income Activities	135.00	80.50	25247 Milch animal distributed to 15319 farmers
TOTAL	3,870.26*	4309.61	

* In addition, allocation of Rs.3.00 crore as ex-gratia assistance under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) was also made under the Rehabilitation Package to mitigate the distress of farmers in six identified districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Investment in agriculture for research and development

†971. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investment in agricultural research and development work in India is very low;

(b) whether Government is considering increasing investment in research and development activities in agricultural sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Plan expenditure of ICAR during the IX Plan was Rs. 2479 crore, Rs. 4658 crore in X Plan and is expected to be Rs. 8900 crores during the XI Plan.

Drug discovery and research

972. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set-up a venture capital fund to facilitate investment in drug discovery and research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the guidelines for investment from the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) is in the process of examining a proposal to set up a Venture Fund for promoting Pharma drug discovery and innovation. Details including size etc. are being worked out with the help of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

Setting up of fourth unit at Namrup

973. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to set up Fourth unit at Namrup under the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. has been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the unit will be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) For establishing fourth unit at Namrup under Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), a detailed Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) prepared by M/s Project Development India Ltd. (PDIL) has been submitted to the Department of Fertilizers for setting up a Brown Field Ammonia Urea Plant. The proposal is under examination of Department of Fertilizers.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer subsidy

†974. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite having five fertilizer production plants in Gujarat itself, the fertilizers produced in other States is sold in Gujarat thereby putting extra burden of subsidy on Government, whereas burden of subsidy on Government, whereas burden of subsidy can be moderated if Government allows fertilizer producers of Gujarat to sell fertilizer in Gujarat itself;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has received any request in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has taken necessary action thereon so that Government does not have to bear unnecessary burden of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The fertilizers produced by units located in adjacent States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan etc. is allocated to Gujarat and other States to fulfil the entire requirement of State and also to overcome any eventuality of unforeseen break downs of production units. Allocations are made to States keeping in view the minimum lead distance so that fertilizers are supplied within short time span. All the States have multiple linkages of fertilizer supply so that in case of breakdown of any one of them, alternative supply line can be maintained to fulfil the requirement of the State.

Variation in prices of similar medicines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines with similar chemical combination in similar quantity are charged in whopping variation from consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons for variation in the prices of medicines with almost the same input cost;

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to check the blatant exploitation of consumers by medicine manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is aware about the wide variation in the prices of non scheduled drugs of different brands based on same chemical combinations as there is no control on the launch price of these medicines. The prices of decontrolled drugs are monitored and suitable action is taken by NPPA, as per the guidelines, in cases where price increase is more than 10% in a period of one year.

Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 prices of 74 bulk drugs and formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs

are controlled. NPPA/Govt, fixes or revises

prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. Under the DPCO, no person can sell any formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government. In case, a company is found selling at prices higher than the price notified/ approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against them as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995.

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

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

Incidents of fire in chemical industries

†976. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the fire tragedies in chemical industries in the last three years have been completed;

(b) if so, the main reasons of these fire incidents; and

(c) the efforts made to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The enquiries into the fire tragedies in chemical industries have been completed. The main reasons for the fire incidents are - electrical short circuit or static/frictional

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

charge generation, chemical vapour fire, non availability of adequate fire control and fire combat facilities, run away chemical reactions leading to building of high temperature, non-availability of smoke detectors for early detection of fire, unprecedented scenario of vapour cloud explosion, non imposition of total prohibition on the use of sparking tools and non availability of adequate fire control and fire combat facilities.

The efforts are made to strengthen the inspection systems, conduct onsite mock drills/fire drills, availability of offsite emergency plans and regular conduct of mock drill plans, providing training to the officers to make them competent to inspect the chemical industries, imparting training to workers/supervisors for making them aware of industrial safety, ensuring adequate fire fighting measures as per the manufacturing process requirements, prosecution against the occupier of the factory for safety violations and monitoring of compliance status of remedial measures on regular basis.

Setting up of urea plants at Hazira and Surat

917. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish some new urea plants at Hazira and Bharuch with a view to increase the production capacity of urea in the country to meet the domestic and international demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount to be invested to establish the above plants and their production capacity; and

(d) whether the country will be self reliant in demand and supply of urea after these plants start producing urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Pension to Bhopal gas tragedy victims

978. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhopal Gas tragedy victims are getting a meagre pension of Rs.150/- per month;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they are also deprived of free medical facilities and pure drinking water;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is actively considering to enhance the monthly pension and provide other facilities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There has not been any provision of pension for the gas victims of Bhopal.

(c) and (d) No, it is not true. Department of Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of MP is providing free of cost medical facilities through its 6 Hospitals and 9 Day Care Units and 3 Ayurvedic, 3 Homeopathic and 3 Unani Dispensaries to the Gas Victims. Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, a super speciality hospital is also providing free medical facilities to Bhopal Gas Victims. Municipal Corporation, Bhopal is providing pure drinking water to gas affected localities of Bhopal.

(e) to (g) Government of India has provided its share of 75% of total outlay of Rs. 272.75 crore as Additional Central Assistance for various rehabilitation activities for the gas victims under the new Plan of Action submitted by Government of M.P. This includes a provision of Rs. 30 crore earmarked for payment of pension @ 1000 p.m. for estimated 5000 widows of Gas Victims for 5 years.

Rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas victims

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 75 per cent contribution by Government and 25 per cent by Madhya Pradesh Government has been ensured for schemes being operated for gas tragedy victims;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that as per the said agreement the amount for the rehabilitation schemes being operated for gas tragedy victims is being provided to Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(c) if not, by when the amount would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Government of India had released its share of 75% of total outlay of Rs. 258 crore for the first Action Plan of the State Government of MP for medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims, approved in 1990. The implementation of this Action Plan was completed in July, 1999.

In July, 2010, Government of India has further released its share of 75% of the total outlay of Rs.272.75 crore as Additional Central Assistance for schemes for medical, economic, social rehabilitation and for providing safe drinking water under the New Plan of Action submitted by Government of MP.

Filling up of vacancies in NIPER

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

(a) the details of faculty members, scientists and non-teaching staff who have left National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Mohali (NIPER) in the last ten years without completing their contract;

(b) whether Government is aware that various committees in NIPER has been unable to fill up various vacancies over the last three years;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reorganize these committees, so that the vacancies could be filled immediately; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) NIPER Mohali has informed that during the last ten years 8 Assistant/Associate Professors, 26 Scientists/Technical Supr. Grade I/II/ Technical Assistant/Junior Technical Assistants and 12 other staff have left the institute before completing five year contract period.

(b) NIPER Mohali has informed that Selection Committees constituted for filling up vacancies are functional and on the basis of the recommendations of these Committees, the Institute has been able to fill up a number of vacant positions during the last three years.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Setting up of centres STPI

†981. SHRI BALAVANT alias BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up centres of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) in the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India has set up 52 STPI Centres across the country. The State-wise and location-wise list of STPI Centres including Maharashtra is given in the Statement-I (See below) and the list of approved new STPI centres under various stages of implementation is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

List of State-wise STPI Centers

S.No.	States	STPI Centers
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2		Tirupati
3		Vijayawada

1	2	3
4		Vizag
5		Warangal
6		Kakinada
7	Assam	Guwahati
8	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
12		Jammu
13	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14	Karnataka	Bangalore
15		Hubli
16		Mangalore
17		Manipal
18		Mysore
19	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
22		Nagpur
23		Nasik
24		Navi Mumbai
25		Kolhapur
26		Pune

1	2	3
27	Manipur	Imphal
28		Bhubaneswar
29	Orissa	Rourkela
30		Behrampur
31	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
32	Punjab	Mohali
33	Rajasthan	Jaipur
34		Jodhpur
35	Sikkim	Gangtok
36		Chennai
37		Coimbatore
38	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
39		Tirunelveli
40		Trichy
41	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
42		Lucknow
43		Noida
44		Allahabad
45	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
46		Kolkata
47	West Bengal	Durgapur
48		Kharagpur
49		Siliguri
50		Haldia
51	Bihar	Patna
52	Meghalaya	Shillong

Statement-II

State-wise list of approved new STPI centres under various stages of implementation

S.No.	States	Location
1	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
2		Bhopal
3	Tripura	Agartala
4	Mizoram	Aizawl
5	Gujarat	Surat
6	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
7		Dhanbad
8	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
9		Agra
10	Karnataka	Gulburga
11	Goa	Goa

Broadband spectrum allocated to BSNL

†982. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BSNL has been allocated by the Ministry broadband spectrum capable of supporting old technology having less capacity;

(b) if so, the level at which recommendation was made for the selection of Wi-Max Technology having less capacity;

(c) the level at which and from where the recommendation was made for allocation of the spectrum capable of supporting LTE and Wi-Max technology to the private companies; and

(d) whether this is the reason why the mobile connection holders of public sector company are not able to get good connectivity in comparison to the private mobile operators?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir. The spectrum has been assigned to BSNL for Broadband Wireless Access in the frequency band 2.5-2.69 GHz which is internationally identified for IMT applications which inter-alia includes BWA. The spectrum in 2.5-2.69 GHz band allotted for BSNL & in 2.3-2.4 GHz band allotted to private companies have been identified for IMT applications as per International Telecommunication Union-Radio Sector. It is for the service provider to select a specific technology to provide the service using assigned spectrum. The Government adopts technology neutral approach and do not enforce them to use specific technology.

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

(d) No, Sir.

Auction of spectrum

983. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that auction of spectrum might yield immediate revenue but runs the risk of sacrificing enormous growth potential for the economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Government has not conducted any study regarding immediate revenue generation through auction of spectrum versus risk of sacrificing enormous growth potential of the economy. However, a committee in DoT has been constituted for making recommendations on National Telecom Policy 2011, the details of which are being worked out.

Complaints regarding MNP

984. SHRI R.C SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that some of the cellular service providers are not permitting their customers to avail Mobile Number Portability (MNP) facility;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard either in the Ministry or the BSNL/MTNL;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action the Ministry has taken against such operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) As per the feedback received from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and subscribers some problems have been noted in porting the numbers. In general the reported problems in porting are:

(i) Port-out request are rejected by donor stating reason as less than 90 days of activation even though numbers have worked for more than 90 days.

(ii) Non-disconnection of ported out number and non-updation of number Portability Database by Donor in case of successfully ported out numbers.

(iii) Rejection of port-out request by donor under contractual obligations.

(iv) Delayed generation/non-generation of Unique Porting Code (UPC) due to failure of UPC generating system.

(d) A close watch on the matter is being kept by Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells and based on the feedbacks received from TSPs/subscribers, the TSPs have been called for meetings to resolve the issues. In addition TRAI has also sought compliance of various provisions of 'The Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Regulations, 2009 as amended' from the TSPs.

Health hazards from radiation from mobile towers and phones

985. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether JNU has found that the exposure to radiation from mobile towers and mobile phones could have an adverse impact on male fertility and also poses health hazards by depleting the defence mechanism of cells;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect the people and at the same time with alternatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, School of Environmental Sciences of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi has carried out a study under the financial assistance of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on 'Mobile phone usage and male infertility in Wistar rats'. The study indicates that there is a decrease in sperm count in rats due to mobile phone frequency exposure leading to infertility.

However, World Health Organization (WHO), in its latest Fact Sheet No. 193 of May 2010, has stated that a large number of studies have been performed over the last two decades to assess whether mobile phones pose a potential health risk. To date, no adverse health effects have been established for mobile phone use.

(c) With regard to radiation from mobile towers and mobile phones, DoT has already adopted the Electro Magnetic Radiation norms prescribed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Further, DoT, vide letter No. 800-15/2010-VAS dated 8th April 2010 has directed all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees for compliance of the reference limits/levels prescribed by ICNIRP by way of self certification of their Base Transmitting Station (BTS) for meeting the Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations norms.

As per the directions issued vide letter dated 8th April, 2010, all existing BTSs should be ICNIRP guidelines compliant and all BTSs should be self certified as meeting the radiation norm. Self certification should be submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DOT. All new BTS sites should start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant TERM Cells.

The TERM Cell will test up to 10% of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints shall also be tested by TERM Cell. The testing shall be done as per procedures prescribed by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) from time to time.

If a site fails to meet the EMR criterion, a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh shall be levied per BTS per service provider. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM cell in such cases,

after which the site will be shut down.

Accordingly, the self certifications are being submitted by the telecom service providers to respective TERM Cells. As on date, there are 5,74,025 Base Transmitting Stations (BTS) out of which the self certifications have been submitted by the service providers to the respective TERM Cells for 4,66,052 BTSs. TERM Cells have carried out the testing of radiation levels for 1360 BTSs and found that the radiations levels are in compliance of ICNIRP prescribed levels in all the tested BTSs.

For the mobile handsets, DoT, vide letter no. 18-10/2008-IP dated 01.09.2008, has notified for compliance of Mobile Handsets being manufactured in India as well as the handsets being imported to conform to ICNIRP prescribed Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) limit of 2 W/kg localized for head and trunk in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz. Mobile handsets manufacturers have to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phones radiation and exposure.

Further, DoT has also decided to set-up a laboratory in the Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC) for testing of SAR value of mobile handsets imported/manufactured in India.

To examine the effect of EMF Radiation from base stations and mobile phones, DoT has constituted an Inter-ministerial committee consisting of officers from DoT, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health, Department of Biotechnology and Ministry of Environment and Forest.

Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in its report has indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health; and the scientific studies as yet have not been able to confirm a cause-and-effect relationship between radio frequency radiation and health. The effect of emission from cell phone towers is not known yet with certainty. Further, the committee has also suggested certain safeguards. The IMC report has been placed on the DoT website for feedback from stakeholders.

Starting of 197 service

†986. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has formulated a policy for starting 197 service for licence and mobile phones of all the private operators on the lines of MTNL's 197 service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when this service will be started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) In view of (a) above, question of starting 197 service for the subscribers of all the private operators does not arise.

Raising of price of 2G spectrum

987. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has recommended to Government to raise the price of 2G spectrum by at least six fold;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of action taken by Government in this regard, till date; and

(d) the details of revenue likely to be accrued by this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in their letter dated 8th February, 2011 to the Secretary, DoT has recommended the following estimated Price of 1800 MHz spectrum in 2010 on per MHz basis for a period of 20 years.

(i) Per MHz All India price of Rs. 1769.75 Crores upto 6.2 MHz

(ii) Per MHz All India price of Rs.4571.87 Crores beyond 6.2 MHz

Further, TRAI has recommended that the above prices may be made applicable from 1.4.2010, prorated for the remaining validity of the respective licences while charging for excess spectrum. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Computer facilities in post offices

†988. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices/panchayat offices in urban, rural and tribal areas of the country where e-mail, internet and computer facilities are available;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide said facilities in all important post offices of rural and tribal areas in a specified time-frame;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has prepared any programme to provide computer facilities in the remaining post offices in the country in a specified time frame; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) 14,415 post offices have been computerized till January, 2011 in the country. The break-up of urban, rural and tribal post offices where e-mail, internet and computer facilities is as under:

Break-up of Urban/Rural/Tribal post offices with computer,
internet and e-mail connectivity

	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total
Number of Computerised post offices	7,936	6,260	219	14,415
E-mail and internet connectivity	6,718	5,299	185	12,202

(b) to (e) The Government has approved the IT Modernization project of Department of Posts to be implemented in a phased manner by 2012-13, subject to availability of funds. IT modernization project of the Department of Posts will include computerization of all non-computerized post offices, mail offices and administrative offices in the country. Besides computerization, the project includes development of software for various operations of Department of Posts, commissioning of data centre, provision of network connectivity and implementation of rural technology solution.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Re-verification of subscribers

989. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had earlier asked the telecom operators to complete the re-verification process within one year from November, 2009;

(b) whether the operators have not been able to complete the job of re-verification of subscribers and they have demanded more time to complete the re-verification of more than 729 million subscribers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action initiated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Citing the reasons that they have a huge subscriber base and are adding large number of subscribers @ nearly 15 million subscribers per month the telecom operators had demanded more time through their associations namely Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) and Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India (AUSPI). The Government has extended the timeline of re-verification till 31.03.2011.

Setting up of gramtells

990. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested for setting up of Gramtells (rural ATM) at post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether only 45 per cent of India's Population has access to basic banking services in rural areas;

(c) if so, whether Government will propose to make banking services accessible to at least 80 per cent rural population before setting up Gramtells; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Over-staffing in MTNL

991. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MTNL has been facing the problem of over-staffing for quite some time now;

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

(c) the monthly expenditure being incurred on the salaries of officers and staff and on the establishment *vis-a-vis* revenue generated; and

(d) the steps being taken to curtail avoidable expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 31.12.2010, the total manpower strength of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is 44,046. Cadre-wise number of employees are as below:

Cadre	No. of Employees
Group 'A'	1,205
Group 'B'	5,188
Group 'C'	26,002
Group 'D'	11,651
Total	44,046

(c) The expenditure being incurred by MTNL on staff cost *vis-a-vis* income, for the last three years is as follows:

Year	Staff Cost (in Rs. Crore)	Income (in Rs. Crore)
2007-08	1643	5330
2008-09	2127	5220
2009-10	4966*	5058

*On account of pay revision and arrears thereof

(d) The following steps have been taken by MTNL to curtail avoidable expenditure:

- (i) It has imposed a ban on all types to recruitment except in key areas where posts have to be manned by professionally qualified personnel.
- (ii) It has taken steps to cut non-essential expenditure like tour expenses by promoting the use of video conferencing.

Project Arrow

†992. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the nine point agenda of the Project Arrow of Department of Posts;

(b) the target of this project and to what extent success has been achieved so far and the status of this project at present; and

(c) the status of the scheme to provide facilities such as ATM and Railway ticket reservation from post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Project Arrow focuses on improvement in:-

1. Mail Delivery
2. Remittance
3. Savings Bank Operations
4. Office Service Level
5. Branding
6. Infrastructure
7. Technology
8. Training

(b) The Project Arrow targets to improve the core operational areas and look and feel of identified post offices. The project envisages upgradation of identified post offices both in urban and rural areas in terms of upgrading and enhancing the quality of service in 'core areas' and improving the 'look and feel'.

1000 Post Offices have been covered under Project Arrow till March, 2010 as per target and 530 Post Offices will be covered in the year 2010-2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Introduction of ATM is a part of computerized postal banking service. The introduction of this service is under active consideration. Rail ticket reservation facility is being provided through 120 Post offices by Passenger Reservation System (PRS) with the help of terminals provided by the Ministry of Railway.

Operation of PPF scheme in post offices

993. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Post Master General, UP Postal Circle, Lucknow has received a representation from Indira Puram, Ghaziabad for allowing Shipra Suncity P.O. in that area to operate PPF Scheme, 1968;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of post offices in urban areas of Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh like Indirapuram (Shipra Suncity P.O.) which do not have this facility thereby inconveniencing the residents of those areas which are fast developing; and

(d) by when a decision would be taken to extend this facility in more post offices in that district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir. No such representation has been received as on date.

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

(c) There are 62 small post offices where this facility is not provided.

(d) As per rules, the PPF scheme is available in post offices having sanctioned posts of at least 3 operative and one supervisory staff.

Allowing private companies access to BSNL spectrum

994. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private companies were allowed access to BSNL's resources including BSNL Spectrum, its towers and offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry is being conducted to probe the irregularities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) BSNL has entered into an agreement with franchisees for roll-out of Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) services in urban areas of Himachal Pradesh, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh(West), Rajasthan, Karnataka, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat & Maharashtra service areas under revenue share basis. As per the agreement, Franchisee shall deploy WiMAX network and BSNL will provide its infrastructure like premises, tower and media connectivity.

(c) and (d) A direct enquiry is being conducted by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on "irregularities in allotting BSNL's WiMAX franchisee". Department of Telecommunications has also constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Member (Finance), Telecom Commission for detailed examination of the course of actions taken by BSNL while floating tender/EOI for short listing of bidders for WiMAX franchisee.

IT development in the country

995. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India in Information Technology (IT) development amongst other nations in the world;

(b) the status of the IT development in various States of the country, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the working conditions and hours of work in this sector are not good;

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure good working conditions as per law; and

(e) the total exports of IT products in 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) As per the Networked Readiness Index developed by the World Economic Forum (WEF) India was ranked at 43rd position among 133 economies assessed by the WEF in its Global Information Technology Report 2009-10.

(b) The ranking of the States according to the e-Readiness Index developed by the Department of Information Technology, Government of India is given in the Statement (See below). The States are ranked on six levels, L1 to L6 where L1 is the highest and L6 is the lowest.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The labour legislations pertaining to working hours, leave, holidays, overtime wages, night shifts etc. in the IT sector are largely governed by the State legislations. National Association of Software & Services Companies (NASSCOM) along with the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), Ministry of Labour carried out survey of a few IT/ITES companies and interacted randomly with some employees to study the nature of work environment in which BPO employees are working. They have indicated that the level of care extended to employees of BPO companies was satisfactory.

(e) The exports of IT/ITES Sector from the country in 2009-10 is US\$ 49.7 Billion.

Statement

*Distribution of states by Environment, Readiness, Usage
and e-Readiness for the year 2008.*

Levels	Environment	Readiness	Usage	e-Readiness
1	2	3	4	5
L1	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Chandigarh	Karnataka
	Chandigarh	Tamil Nadu	Delhi	Chandigarh
	Karnataka	Chandigarh	Andaman and	Maharashtra
	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Nicobar	Tamil Nadu
			Karnataka	Delhi
				Andhra Pradesh
L2	Gujarat	Haryana	Kerala	West Bengal
	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Kerala
	Haryana	Delhi	Andhra Pradesh	Haryana
	West Bengal	Kerala	West Bengal	Gujarat
	Punjab	Punjab	Jharkhand	Punjab
	Assam	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	
	Delhi	Bihar	Uttarakhand	
	Kerala			

Madhya Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
L3	Orissa Goa Nagaland Tripura Puducherry	Gujarat Andaman and Nicobar Himachal Pradesh Goa Madhya Pradesh Orissa	Maharashtra Assam Punjab Haryana Himachal Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Sikkim Chhattisgarh Rajasthan	Andaman and Nicobar Madhya Pradesh Goa Orissa Assam Himachal Pradesh Uttar Pradesh Bihar
L4	Himachal Pradesh Chhattisgarh Chhattisgarh Sikkim Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh Sikkim Uttarakhand Jharkhand Rajasthan	Chhattisgarh Bihar Goa Uttar Pradesh Meghalaya	Orissa Uttarakhand Jharkhand Sikkim Rajasthan
L5	Manipur Bihar Uttarakhand Jharkhand Andaman and Nicobar Jammu and Kashmir	Puducherry Jammu and Kashmir Assam Meghalaya Tripura	Nagaland Mizoram	Tripura Nagaland Puducherry Meghalaya
L6	Meghalaya Mizoram Arunachal Pradesh Lakshadweep Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	Manipur Lakshadweep Mizoram Arunachal Pradesh Daman and Diu Nagaland	Tripura Lakshadweep Manipur Puducherry Arunachal Pradesh Dadra and Nagar	Manipur Mizoram Jammu and Kashmir Arunachal Pradesh Lakshadweep Dadra and
Nagar		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Haveli Daman and Diu Jammu and Kashmir	Haveli Daman and Diu

Source - e-Readiness Assessment of States & UTs 2008

Privacy of internet service users

996. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Intelligence Bureau has asked DoT to direct Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to keep a record of all online activities of customers for a minimum of six months;

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

(c) the response of Government and ISPs to the above;

(d) whether keeping such records can threaten customer's privacy and security; and

(e) the measures Government proposes to ensure protection of customers using the internet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No communication has been received from Security Agencies in DoT to direct Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to keep a record of all online activities of customers.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Premature exit of service providers from rural telephony

997. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that RCom and Bharti approached Government for premature exit from the rural telephony scheme under the USO without fulfilling the commitments made by winning the bids in 2007;

(b) will the Ministry ban the nonperforming service providers from participating in the next round of bidding which would be launched soon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no exit policy in place as a result of which Government is in dilemma about the course of action; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) M/s Reliance Communications Limited [M/s RCL] and M/s Reliance Telecom Limited [M/s RTL] have requested for pre-mature exit from the universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme of shared mobile infrastructure for 4537 sites (out of the 5118) and 781 sites (out of the 3864) respectively stating following unjustifiable reasons keeping in view the well known nature of rural & remote areas for which, the said USOF supported scheme was launched specifically:

- Very low subscriber acquisition primarily due to remoteness of the sites.
- Delay in commissioning of mobile tower sites by IP [part A] resulting in non USOF sites capturing a substantial portion of the potential market and unprecedented economic slowdown resulting in loss of revenue on an overall basis & substantial increase in the capex and operation cost.
- Sites being located in difficult terrain and Naxalite affected areas.

As regards M/s Bharti, there is no such request pending as on date on the contrary, M/s Bharti has expressed its interest for performing the same work as a substitute of M/s RCL/RTL at USOF sites in Bihar.

(b) Yes. Sir.

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

(d) At present there is no exit provision/clause in place in the agreement for shared mobile infrastructure scheme supported by USOF.

(e) Intent and objective of the scheme was to incentivize & financially support the provision of mobile services in uncovered villages/rural habitations having population of 2000 & above in order to make the service providers venture into such areas to perform and not to provide them an easy exit path to go away without performing after winning the contract thereby jeopardizing the implementation of USOF supported scheme itself.

Visually impaired-friendly websites

998. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Indian websites that have their audio versions

for the benefit of the blind;

(b) the steps taken by Government for making the internet accessible for the visually impaired; and

(c) whether all the sites owned by Government are equipped for access by the visually impaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Currently there are only a few Indian websites that have audio versions for the benefit of the blind.

(b) The steps taken by Government for making the Internet accessible for the visually impaired are as follows:

- Department of Information Technology has formulated a draft National Electronic Accessibility Policy in consultation with stakeholders.
- National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed Guidelines for Indian Government Websites which enables accessibility for visually challenged.
- Cabinet Secretary has also advised all the Ministries/Departments to make their websites compliant with guidelines and thus making them accessible to visually impaired.
- NIC also provides necessary advisory & technical support to Ministries/ Departments in making their websites compliant with the guidelines.

(c) No, Sir.

Poor voice quality in cell phones of BSNL/MTNL

999. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received large scale complaints regarding poor voice quality in cell phones of BSNL/MTNL operators;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to retain the BSNL/MTNL subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Though BSNL/MTNL

are, in general, meeting the quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of

India (TRAI) but still some complaints of subscriber are received by BSNL/MTNL on problems faced by subscribers. Which are generally attended by the field units promptly. To further improve the QoS, BSNL/MTNL is also augmenting its network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity. BSNL/MTNL is also optimizing its network continuously for its performance.

(c) The major steps taken/being taken by BSNL to retain the existing subscribers are as follows:

- (i) Circles have formed Special Cell to contact customers and address their grievances on war footing.
- (ii) Special arrangements have been made in call centers.
- (iii) Attractive tariff plans.

The major steps taken/being taken by MTNL to retain the existing subscribers are as follows:

- (i) All exchanges have been made Digital to improve service quality.
- (ii) Opening of Sanchar Haats, increasing the points where customers can make payments and special care of Corporate Customers.
- (iii) Attractive tariff plans.

Schemes to support small and medium IT units

1000. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has evaluated the situation of small and medium IT industries in the post 2011 No STPI Tax Benefit era;
- (b) whether Government is planning for some special schemes to support SME units to face the competition; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme is an ongoing scheme as per the Foreign Trade Policy and will continue to serve small and

medium IT units. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, presently there is no proposal to stop indirect tax benefits to IT companies located in Software Technology Park of India. So far as direct taxes are concerned, the tax benefit to units located in Software Technology Parks under the provisions of section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, which was available upto assessment year 2010-11 has been extended upto assessment year 2011-12. The Government has introduced a SEZ policy regime, which is also available to the IT sector. A unit in an IT SEZ which would start operation by March 2014, would be eligible for tax benefits for a period of 15 years.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation of spectrum in future

1001. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided that it will hold auctions for allocation of all spectrum in future, including 2G spectrum; and

(b) if so, the details of available spectrum in the 900 and 1800 MHz bands that would be subject to such auctions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations made on 8th February, 2011 on "Spectrum Pricing" mentioned the possibility of auction of the surplus spectrum. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Price to be charged for excess spectrum

1002. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incumbent UAS licensees and new entrants since 2008 are governed by the same UASL guidelines/license conditions with regards to contracted spectrum;

(b) whether Government has announced on 29 January, 2011 that incumbent operators will pay a market price for spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz while new entrants since 2008 will pay a market price beyond 4.4 MHz to be decided by TRAI; and

(c) if so, the basis of this differentiation between existing and new entrants where contracted spectrum is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in their letter dated 8th February, 2011 to the Secretary, DoT has recommended the following estimated Price of 1800 MHz spectrum in 2010 on per MHz basis for a period of 20 years.

(i) Per MHz All India price of Rs. 1769.75 Crores upto 6.2 MHz

(ii) Per MHz All India price of Rs.4571.87 Crores beyond 6.2 MHz

Further, TRAI has recommended that the above prices may be made applicable from 1.4.2010, prorated for the remaining validity of the respective licences while charging for excess spectrum. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Loss to Government from grant of 2G licenses

1003. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has termed CAG's methodology to reach a figure of Rs. 1.76 lakh crore loss' to Government exchequer on 2G licenses as 'utterly erroneous';

(b) whether CAG on the other hand has reportedly dismissed the Minister's claim of 'zero loss' on 2G licenses as false; and

(c) the facts of the case and the final decision taken by Government in this matter, so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG had calculated one set of presumptive loss as Rs. 1.76 Lakh crore on the basis of certain presumptions. However, similarly Government too, on the basis of certain other presumptions arrived at different value. In this context, Hon'ble Minister of Communications & Information Technology on 7.1.2011 in an interaction with media shared above views. It may also be mentioned that in a separate televised statement to a

certain private channels, CAG himself had mentioned that he had never pegged losses at Rs. 1.76 lakh crore and all that he had done was to give four separate ranges based on different approached.

(b) The C&AG has termed this reported statement of CAG as "Not Applicable".

(c) The said report of the C&AG is presently being examined by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

Availability of 2G band spectrum

1004. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current availability of spectrum with regards to all 2G bands per circle;

(b) whether Government has announced on 29 January, 2011 that more spectrum will be made available to the UASL operators;

(c) if so, from where Government proposes to acquire this additional 2G spectrum; and

(d) by when Government plans to hold auctions for such spectrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The current availability of 2G spectrum is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Ministry of Defence (MOD) and Department of Telecom has been signed on 22.05.2009 to ensure time bound vacation of spectrum by MOD and implementation of other related issues. Spectrum vacated by MOD will be made available for telecom service providers. So far MOD has released 10 MHz of 2G spectrum.

(d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations made on 8th February, 2011 on "Spectrum Pricing" mentioned the possibility of auction of the surplus spectrum. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Current availability of 2G spectrum

*(a) Availability of GSM Spectrum after release of 10 MHz
spectrum by Ministry of Defence*

Sl. No.	Service Area	Availability of 2G spectrum based on internal assessment (in MHZ)	
		900 MHz	1800MHz
1	Delhi	Nil	11.6
2	Mumbai	Nil	5
3	Kolkata	Nil	23
4	Maharashtra	Nil	6
5	Gujarat	Nil	4.4
6	AP	Nil	15
7	Karnataka	Nil	11.8
8	Tamil Nadu incl. CNI	Nil	25.4
9	Kerala	Nil	28
10	Punjab	Nil	1.4
11	Haryana	Nil	4.4
12	UP(West)	Nil	8.2
13	UP(E)	Nil	Nil
14	Rajasthan	Nil	3.2
15	MP	Nil	18
16	West Bengal	Nil	4
17	HP	Nil	6.4
18	Bihar	Nil	Nil
19	Orissa	Nil	18
20	Assam	Nil	3.8
21	NE	Nil	7
22	J&K	Nil	6.4

(b) Spectrum Allocated to operators using CDMA based systems in different service areas as on 03.03.2011 and availability

Sl.No.	Circle	Available spectrum in CDMA 800 MHz band (Paired) in MHz
1	Delhi Metro	1.25+1.25 MHz (1 carrier)
2	Mumbai Metro	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
3	Kolkata Metro	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
4	Chennai Metro	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
5	Andhra Pradesh	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
6	Assam	7.5 + 7.5MHz (6 carriers)
7	Bihar	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
8	Gujarat	5.0 + 5.0 MHz (4 carriers)
9	Haryana	5.0 + 5.0 MHz (4 carriers)
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.5 + 7.5MHz (6 carriers)
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5.0 + 5.0 MHz (4 carriers)
12	Karnataka	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
13	Kerala	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
14	Madhya Pradesh	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
15	Maharashtra	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
16	NE Region	7.5 + 7.5MHz (6 carriers)
17	Orissa	6.25+6.25 MHz (5 carriers)
18	Punjab	1.25+1.25 MHz (1 carrier)
19	Rajasthan	NIL
20	Tamil Nadu	5.0 + 5.0 MHz (4 carriers)
21	UP (E)	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
22	UP(W)	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
23	West Bengal	6.25+6.25 MHz (5 carriers)

P.S. - Availability of CDMA carriers are subject to no Inter-Operator guard band being unharmonised carriers

Vision for food processing sector

1005. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of fruits and vegetables used for processed food, perished during the last ten years, year-wise;

(b) the details of value addition that Government has made in food processing sector during the last ten years, year-wise;

(c) the Indian share in the processed food in the global market during the last ten years, year-wise;

(d) whether any targets under Vision 2015 have been set for (a), (b) and (c) above; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per a study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering & Technology, Ludhiana, post harvest losses in 2009 were estimated to be Rs.44,000 crore. The data regarding percentage of fruits and vegetables used for processed food, perished during the last ten years, year-wise is not centrally maintained by this Ministry. However comparative figures of years 2004 and 2010 is as under:

Sl.No.	Item	2004	2010
1.	Over-all processing level	6%	11%
2.	Annual Growth rate	7%	14.21%
3.	Value addition	20%	26%

(c) The share of India in processed food in the global market is 1.5% as per vision document 2015.

(d) and (e) In order to increase level of processing and to promote food processing industries to exploit both the domestic and international market potential for processed food products, Vision 2015 Document has been finalized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), which envisages tripling the size of the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20% value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3%

by 2015. An integrated strategy for promotion of agribusiness-Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for the Food Processing Sector has also been approved by the Government.

Growth of business in FPI

†1006. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been constant growth in the business of food processing industries during the past few years;

(b) if so, the annual average growth estimated during 2005-06 to 2010-11;

(c) the growth recorded during the said period in this business in export segment; and

(d) the average annual growth recorded in the export during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The annual average growth rate of food processing sector was 7% in 2004 which has gone up to over 14% in 2010-11.

(c) and (d) The data pertaining to export of processed food is not maintained by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The quantity of products exported and its value for 2008-09, 2009-10 and upto October month of 2010-11 given below:

(Qty in MT and Value in Rs. Lakh)

Product	2008-09		2009-10		
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Value
					(Apr-Oct)
Processed	844881.31	316351.91	808920.46	312051.35	154803.21
fruits and vegetables		(687.87)		(658.33)	(336.53)
Other processed	2433913.43	690204.79	1016333.64	518677.64	397899.05
foods		(1500.77)		(1094.25)	(865.00)
Total	3278794.74	1006556.7	1825254.1	83072.99	552702.26
		(2188.64)		(1752.58)	(1201.53)

Figures in Parenthesis are in terms of million US\$

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of FPIs

†1007. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several incentives are given for the development and expansion of food processing industries of the country;

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

(c) the number of industrial units functional in the country as on December, 2010 and number of such units in which foreign investments have been made; and

(d) the average capital investment on the basis of industrial units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector *i.e.* i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components *i.e.* Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs and Value Added Centres, ii) Setting up of Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Expansion of FPI, iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food. All implementing agencies engaged in setting up/expansion/modernization of food processing industries covering all segments are eligible for financial assistance. The implementing agencies include Central/State Government organizations/PSUs/NGOs/Cooperative societies and private sector units and individuals.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries in the country.

(c) and (d) As per the competitiveness report of National

Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) there are 25,367 registered food processing units in the country whose total

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

invested capital is Rs. 84,094 crores. As per the data provided by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, the number of units wherein foreign direction investment has been approved during the last three years is as under:

Year (April-March)	Number of units	FDI in Rs. crore	FDI in US \$ million
2007-08	69	274.57	69.08
2008-09	72	455.30	102.64
2009-10	164	1316.27	279.33
2010-11 (upto Dec.)	67	595.83	130.74

**Request to hand over slipway complex at fisheries
harbour Thoppumpady to KSINC**

1008. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested Central Government to hand over the slipway complex at Fisheries Harbour, Thoppumpady, which has been given to Cochin Port Trust for many years to Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation (KSINC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has requested the Ministry of Agriculture for long term lease of the slipway complex at Fisheries Harbour, Thoppumpady to the Kerala Shipping and Inland Navigation Corporation (KSINC). The Cochin Port Trust, which is managing the fishing harbour has submitted a draft tripartite agreement to be executed between Ministry of Agriculture, Cochin Port Trust and KSINC.

Schemes for promoting FPIs

1009. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is extending new schemes for promoting value added products in food processing industries;

(b) whether these schemes are applicable for cashew industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Under 11th Plan, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector i.e. i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs and ii) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs), iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution and vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food.

In order to facilitate creation of food processing related infrastructure, under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development, Government has approved scheme for Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs.

The scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs is applicable to cashew processing and the scheme envisages to extend the financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units as well as Technological Upgradation and Expansion of existing units in the country. Ministry extends financial assistance in form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas.

Construction of cold storages

†1010. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct additional cold storages in the country to promote food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of cities where these are to be set up; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of cold storages at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Government is operating several Plan Schemes under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of cold storages/cold chain facilities. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has also a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public/private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc.

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation as well as Ministry of Commerce and State Governments also provide financial assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes through their agencies like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processing Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

The scheme of MFPI is project based and not state specific. Under the scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure, MFPI has assisted 10 cold chain projects during last three years in the States viz. Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Haryana.

(c) As per the information available with Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), Ministry of Agriculture, total number of cold storage in the country as on 31.12.2007 was 5316, which has been increased to 5381 as on 31.12.2009 on account of the initiatives taken by Government. State-wise and capacity-wise details of cold storages in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of cold storages in the country as on 31/12/2009

Sl.No.	State/UT	As on 31.12.2007			
As on 31.12.2009					
		Total No.	Total Capacity	Total No.	Total Capacity
		in MTs		in MTs	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	02	210	02	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	281	845811	290	900606
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	5000	01	5000
4.	Assam	25	90826	24	88068
5.	Bihar	252	1310466	246	1147041
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	06	12216	06	12216
7.	Chhattisgarh	60	278706	69	341885
8.	Delhi	93	126091	95	126158
9.	Gujarat	377	1112254	398	1267304
10.	Goa	28	7105	29	7705
11.	Haryana	243	392121	244	393121
12.	Himachal Pradesh	17	18375	18	19858
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	42869	19	42869
14.	Jharkhand	43	170148	45	170148
15.	Kerala	184	56765	193	58105
16.	Karnataka	157	397034	170	407165
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	01	15	01	15
18.	Maharashtra	448	527737	466	546748

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Madhya Pradesh	185	775156	197	808052
20.	Manipur	00	00	00	00
21.	Meghalaya	03	3200	03	3200
22.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00
23.	Nagaland	02	6150	02	6150
24.	Orissa	94	224240	101	291039
25.	Pondichery (UT)	03	85	03	85
26.	Punjab	420	1337517	422	1345193
27.	Rajasthan	107	314747	110	324226
28.	Sikkim	00	00	01	2000
29.	Tamil Nadu	139	236853	148	238536
30.	Tripura	11	29450	11	29450
31.	Uttar Pradesh			1589	10118000
32.	Uttarakhand	1588	9039047	15	68499
33.	West Bengal	527	5973500	463	5682000
TOTAL		5316	23333694	5381	24450652

* DMI, M/o Agriculture

UGC guidelines for handling radioactive substance

1011. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by UGC with regard to purchase by universities and colleges of radioactive substance, intent of its use and safety of storage facilities; and

(b) the mechanism developed/proposed to be developed for strict adherence of these guidelines by the universities and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has issued guidelines for procurement, storage, usages and disposal of radioactive and other hazardous materials/chemicals in Universities, research institutions and colleges. The same are available at UGC's website: <http://www.ugc.ac.in/notices/notice.html>. These guidelines have been communicated to all concerned in the country.

IGNOU's programmes in Urdu and Arabic

1012. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether IGNOU has launched new programmes in Urdu and Arabic;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the implementation status thereof?

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), the University has launched the following programmes in Urdu and Arabic:

S.No.	Name of the Course	Year of Commencement	Duration
1.	Certificate in Urdu Language (CUL)	July 2009	Minimum 6 months and Maximum 2 years.
2.	Diploma in Urdu	January 2011	Minimum 1 year and Maximum 3 years.
3.	Certificate in Arabic Language	January 2011	Minimum 6 months and Maximum 2 years.

CBSE decision on multiple choice questions

1013. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made Multiple Choice questions mandatory for all subjects for students this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir. Multiple choice questions have not been made mandatory by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in either class 10 or class 12 Examinations conducted by it.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of RTE Act

1014. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have started implementing Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure implementation of RTE Act in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The States/UTs have undertaken the task of implementing the provisions of the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Several States have notified the State Rules under the RTE Act and issued instructions/Notifications for banning (a) private tuition by school teachers; (b) capitation fees; (c) corporal punishment, no detention and no Board examination till completion of elementary education, etc.

The Central Government has taken several steps for implementation of the RTE Act including (a) notifying the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010; (b) notifying the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority under section 23(1) of the RTE Act and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority under section 29(1) of the Act; (c) constitution of a National Advisory Council (NAC) under section 33(1) of the Act; (d) harmonization of norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with the

provisions of the RTE Act; (e) laying down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in schools; (f) consultation at various forums with the State Governments and other stakeholders regarding implementation of the Act (g) revising the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State Governments for implementing the SSA programme as per the RTE norms. An outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore has been approved for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme for 2010-11 to 2014-15.

Deemed universities

1015. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently served show cause notices on 44 deemed universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of such deemed universities; and

(d) the final action Government has taken, in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In view of public perception regarding decrease in academic standards in certain institutions deemed to be universities, the Government ordered a review of the functioning of such institutions by a Committee of academic Experts. The Review Committee found 44 institutions deemed to be universities deficient and thereby unfit to continue as such. The Report of the Committee has been accepted, in principle, by the Government.

The matter is linked with Viplav Sharma Vs Union of India [WP (C) 142 of 2006] pending in the Supreme Court of India. On 11/1/2011, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Government to issue individual notices to each of the 44 institutions deemed to be universities drawing attention of each institution to the deficiencies and call for explanation and response, including representation as to the status vis-a-vis the deficiencies. The Court also directed the Government to separately hear each such institution and pass separate reasoned report in this regard in case of each institution and place a comprehensive report before that Court on or before 25/4/2011 with a copy to the learned Counsels

appearing for those institutions. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also directed the Government to continue maintaining status quo as regards the above-mentioned 44 institutions. The date of the next hearing is 3/5/2011.

Proposal received from Punjab under IEDSS

1016. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal received by the Union Government from the State of Punjab under the Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS);

(b) the amount of funds sought by the State Government of Punjab under the said scheme; and

(c) the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) This Ministry had received a proposal in August, 2010 from the State Government of Punjab for financial assistance amounting to Rs.34.87 crore for implementation of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) during the year 2010-11.

(c) The proposal of the State Government of Punjab has been cleared for an amount of Rs.28.26 crore. An amount of Rs.7.64 crore has been released to the State Govt. of Punjab as first installment.

Monitoring of mid-day-meal scheme

†1017. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that mid-day-meal is not served in many schools of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would conduct a countrywide survey in collaboration with States so that loot in the name of mid-day-meal can be checked;

(c) if so, by when Government would take steps in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) More than 10.59 crore children studying in classes I to VIII in 12.61 lakh Government, Government aided, local body and National Child Labour Project schools, in the country, are getting cooked and nutritious mid-day meals. To ensure effective implementation of the scheme, there is a detailed monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National level. According to the reports of the State Governments, till 30th September 2010, 5,20,891 inspections have been carried out. Government of India Review Missions on Mid Day Meal Scheme comprising members from Central Government, State Government, UNICEF and Office of Supreme Court Commissioner have reviewed the scheme in five States during 2009-11. In addition 36 independent Monitoring Institutes have been engaged with defined terms of reference to monitor and supervise the Scheme on a biannual basis. The Supreme Court Commissioners have also evaluated the scheme in six States of the country.

Duping of Indian students in United States

1018. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the report about hundreds of Indian students, mostly from Andhra Pradesh, facing the prospect of deportation from the US after authorities raided and shut down a university in the Silicon Valley on charges of a massive immigration fraud; and

(b) if so, Government's response and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tri Valley University in California, which was closed down on 19 January 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices by authorities in the United States, had enrolled approximately 1500 Indian students, including those from Andhra Pradesh. The Government has repeatedly raised with the U.S. Government, including during the recent visits of External Affairs Minister and the Foreign Secretary, its strong concerns in the matter as well as the welfare of the students and their academic future in the United States. The United States

Government has conveyed that it would seek to provide innocent students an adequate opportunity to transfer to other universities, adjust their status or, otherwise, leave the country honourably. The Government expects the US Government to take steps to prevent such universities from being set up and exploiting foreign students. Government also hopes that Indian students will exercise due vigilance in applying to foreign universities.

Admission of EWS children in schools in Delhi

1019. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether public schools in Delhi have shown their reluctance to admit the children belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of the society;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has come forward with a proposal to reimburse the school fees for EWS seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that no public school in Delhi has denied admission to the children belonging to the economically weaker section (EWS) of the society.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of NCT of Delhi has a proposal to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the schools for providing free and compulsory elementary education to the economically weaker section students as per the provision under Section 12(2) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

Spending on education

1020. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of education being a very important component of human capital formation, Education Commission long back recommended that at least six per cent of GDP should be spent on education;

- (b) whether Government is spending six per cent of GDP on education;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the comparative figures of GDP and amount spent on education during 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The National Policy on Education, 1968 had recommended and also reiterated in 1986 as modified in 1992 that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of the National Income as early as possible.

(b) to (d) The comparative figures as per the latest data available with Ministry of Human Resource Development, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), amount spent on education and its percentage of GDP during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)			
Years	GDP*	Expenditure on Education (Centre+ States/UTs)	Expenditure on Education as % of GDP
2006-07	3779385(p)	137383.98	3.63
2007-08 (RE)	4320892(q)	161419.89	3.74 (p)
2008-09 (BE)	4933183(a)	186498.57	3.78(p)

p-provisional q-quick estimates a-advanced estimate

* Source-National Account Statistics published by Central Statistical Office

As evident from above table, the Expenditure on Education in absolute terms as well as percentage of GDP has increased over the years. During XI Plan, a substantial increase has been made in Central Plan Allocation to augment the funds for education sector. This substantial increase in Central Plan outlay for education represents a very substantial effort on the part of the Central Government towards raising public spending on education towards the goal of spending 6% of GDP on education.

Books for visually impaired

1021. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government makes books and publications accessible to visually challenged and blind persons and the locations thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has received complaints from visually disabled and blind persons and/or organizations representing them, with regard to lack of or inadequate access to the above; and

(c) if so, the action Government has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment produces Braille text books, magazines, reference books and literature of general interest for the visually impaired persons through its Central Braille Press at Dehradun, Regional Braille Press, Poonamallee, Chennai and small scale Braille Printing Units at Shillong (Meghalaya); Aizawal (Mizoram) and Agartala (Tripura). The National Talking Book Library of the Institute records audio text books, magazine and literature of general interest which are supplied to the visually impaired members and organizations. NIVH has established 21 extension library counters for provision of Braille and talking books. The locations of these counters are given in the Statement (*See below*).

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has entered into an agreement with NIVH under which Braille versions of all the textbooks prepared by NCERT are produced by NIVH for catering to the educational needs of the visually impaired users throughout the country.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" and "Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)" of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, appropriate reading learning material is provided to the visually impaired children.

(b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has not received any such complaint.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

*Location of library counters established by National Institute
of Visually Handicapped*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Location
1	Assam	Guwahati
2	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
3	Chandigarh	
4	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
5	Haryana	Sirsa
6	Karnataka	Belguam and Bangalore
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Indore
8	Maharashtra	Amravati
9	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur
10	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi
11	Uttarakhand	Dehradun and Uttarkashi
12	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad, Aligarh (2 counters), Lucknow, Varanasi (2 counters)

Funds under SSA for Punjab

1022. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is yet to release the third Instalment to the State Government of Punjab under the SSA programme despite the State Government having submitted all necessary documents/information in this regard;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) the time by when the third instalment under SSA is likely to be released to the State Government of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Union Government has

sanctioned release of

Rs. 16126.14 lakh vide sanction dated 01.02.2011 as 3rd instalment of 2010-2011 for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme in Punjab.

(c) Question does not arise.

University status for NCERT

1023. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to grant university status to the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT);

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) the outcome of the study conducted by Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Government has not taken any decision to grant university status to National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). However, a Committee has been constituted in November, 2010 to examine the desirability and feasibility of conversion of NCERT into a university.

University for craftsmen, artisans and labourers

1024. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal regarding establishment of a separate university for providing specialized degrees to craftsmen, artisans and labourers, a fast dwindling species, has been received and is under active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and by what time a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Opening of IIITs

†1025. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to open Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) on the pattern of IIT and IIM in 20 States in public-private-partnership mode;

(b) whether Government would provide economic assistance and help these institutions to get land at concessional rates;

(c) whether Government would also provide some grants to these institutions; and

(d) if so, the share of Centre in the form of grants and the portion to be borne by private organisations interested in opening these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has approved setting up 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis though not on the pattern of IITs and IIMs, which are fully centrally funded institutes. As per the approved scheme, the Central Government, the Governments of the respective States where IIIT will be established, and the industry will be stakeholders. The capital cost of each IIIT would be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 (57.5:35:7.5 in the North-Eastern region) by the Central Government, the State Government, and the industry respectively. In addition, the State Governments will provide 50-100 acres of land, free of cost, for establishment of IIIT. The Central Government will also provide Rs. 50.00 crore for faculty development programme and meet the recurring expenditure upto Rs. 10.00 crore during the first four years of setting up each IIIT.

Admissions in central schools under Minister's Discretionary Quota

†1026. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that admissions made in Central Schools from 17 May, 2004 to 28 February, 2009 under discretionary quota of Minister of Human Resource Development were not in accordance with the orders of Honourable High Court; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the action taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Setting up of model schools

1027. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the participation of State Governments and other agencies for setting up of 6000 model schools in each block in the country as announced by Government in 2007;

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

(c) the number of model schools out of 6000 schools set up so far in various blocks, State-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in finalizing the process related to said announcement so far; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Government to expedite the setting up of such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The centrally sponsored scheme to set up 6000 model schools at block level as benchmarks of excellence, formulated in pursuance to Prime Minister's announcement in Independence Day speech of 2007, was launched in 2008-09. At present the component to set up 3500 schools in educationally backward blocks through the State Governments is operational. Under this component, 75% of the capital and recurring cost is borne by the Central Government during the 11th Five Year Plan except for the special category States, where 90% of the cost is borne by the Central Government. The remaining 2500 schools are meant to be set up in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not classified as educationally backward. So far, model schools have been approved for 1826 blocks in 20 States, and financial sanction has been accorded for 752 schools in 16 states. The State wise details of proposals approved and schools sanctioned are given in the Statement (See below). 128 schools have become functional in 4 States during 2010-11.

Statement

Details of State-wise proposals approved and schools sanctioned in the country

Sl. No.	State	No. of schools approved	No. of schools sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	355	0
2	Assam	24	24
3	Bihar	370	105
4	Chhattisgarh	74	72
5	Gujarat	74	74
6	Haryana	36	36
7	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
8	Jammu & Kashmir	19	19
9	Jharkhand	40	0
10	Karnataka	74	74
11	Madhya Pradesh	201	33
12	Maharashtra	43	0
13	Mizoram	1	1
14	Nagaland	11	11
15	Orissa	111	0
16	Punjab	21	21
17	Rajasthan	134	91
18	Tamil Nadu	44	18
19	Uttar Pradesh	151	148
20	West Bengal	38	20
TOTAL		1826	752

Funding of education from Education Cess

1028. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount generated under Education Cess in the financial years of 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(b) what proportion of total Central expenditure on education is currently being funded by the Education Cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Education Cess generated during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) is Rs. 10139.64 crore and Rs. 7350.88 crore, respectively.

(b) The proportion of total central expenditure on education being funded by education cess during 2009-10 was 34.75%.

Agricultural productivity in India

1029. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that productivity of food grains is much lower in India as compared to countries like USA, Japan and China;

(b) if so, the details of the productivity of different items in various countries *vis-a-vis* India;

(c) the main reasons for low productivity in India, if any; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing the agricultural productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The productivity of food grains in India is comparatively lower than that of USA, Japan and China. Productivity of different crops in various countries is given below:

(Figures in Kg/Ha)

Name of Crops	Country	Year (2008)
1	2	3
Paddy	China	6556
	India	3370

Wheat

USA

3018

1	2	3
	India	2802
Maize	USA	9658
	China	5556
	India	2324
	Japan	2583
Pulses	China	1181
	USA	1740
	India	615

(c) Major inherent factors contributing to lower yield in India in comparison to world average yield are summarized below.

- i. Indian agriculture is primarily based on rainfed farming occupying more than 60 percent area, wherein farming are reluctant to use improved quality seed and recommended dose of input due to involvement of risk.
- ii. Short duration of crop season due to agro-climate limitation on account of moisture, temperature etc.
- iii. Small size of farm holding is major limitation in adoption of mechanized technologies (such as ridge-furrow based system, broad bed-furrow based system and zero - tillage etc.) due to unviable economy of scale.
- iv. Poor soil texture due to low Carbon content and other organic matter in India soils particularly in arid and semiarid zones.

(d) For increasing productivity and production of foodgrain crops in the country, various Crop Development schemes and Programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oilpalm (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation through State Governments.

In addition, the efforts initiated under two new programmes of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and integrated development of

60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas initiated in 2010-11 will be continued in 2011-12 also under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has

been strengthened with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States of Assam and Jharkhand for Pulses production. A new programme Accelerated Pulses Production programme (A3P) in the form of block demonstrations has been started to cover 1000 unit of 1000 hectare each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

Selection of Chairman of managing committee of Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

†1030. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines followed by Government for selection of Chairman of managing committee of Sanskrit college/Sanskrit Vidyapeeth and the ideal number of years for which a person can hold the post of Chairman;

(b) whether Government proposes to nominate a Sanskrit scholar for the post of Chairman for promotion of Sanskrit, so that the standard of Sanskrit remains high; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Government is promoting Sanskrit Language through its three deemed Sanskrit Universities, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSV), New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati. The affairs of these Organizations are managed by Karya Parishad (Executive Council)/Board of Management and the Vice Chancellors of these institutions are Ex-Officio Chairman of Karya Parishad/Board of Management.

A Scheme of Financial Assistance to Institutions Recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans which is being implemented by Government of India through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi. As per the guidelines of the Scheme for the Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans there is a Managing Committee and the selection of the Chairman of this Managing Committee is a nominee of Government of India. One Sanskrit Scholar is also nominated by the Government of India as its Member. The term of the nominated Chairman/Member shall be three years but a Member, including Chairman, can be nominated for a second term also.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Admission tests for PG Diploma in Management Courses

1031. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has directed the educational institutions not to conduct their own admission tests for the coveted Post-Graduate Diploma in Management Courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many private business schools had challenged the above notification of the AICTE and pleaded to Government for its reversal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has made Gazette Notification No. 37-3/Legal/2011 dated 10.12.2010 and *inter-alia* defined process for granting approval to various Post Graduate Diploma courses in Management (PGDM) for academic year 2011-12. As per norms prescribed for PGDM programmes under Appendix - 9 of AICTE's Approval Process Handbook 2011-12, admissions to all PGDM colleges shall be done through Common Entrance Test either by CAT or MAT or the examination conducted by respective State Government for all institution other than minority institutions and these admissions to PGDM, PGDM (Executive), PGCM shall not start before 1st April of the academic year.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of legal cases filed in the matter at various courts are at annexure.

Annexure referred in reply to Part (c) & (d) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1031 for 04.03.2011 asked by Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi regarding admission tests for PG Diploma in Management Courses.

In the High Court of Delhi at New Delhi

1. Writ Petition Nos. 599 and 690 of 2011 - filed by Federation of Association of Management of Un-aided Professional Educational Institution of India.
2. Writ Petition No. _____ of 2011 filed by School of Communication & Management Studies & Ors Vs AICTE & Ors.

3. Writ Petition No._____ of 2011 filed by Andhra Pradesh Private Engineering College Management Association & Anr. Vs AICTE & Anr.

In the High Court of Mumbai:

4. Writ Petition No. 1334 of 2011 filed by Institute of Professional Management Vs AICTE
5. Writ Petition No. 1335 of 2011 filed by Consortium of Management and Education Vs AICTE

In the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad:

6. Writ Petition No. 630 of 2011 filed by Joseph Sriharsha & Mary Indraja Educational Society, Hyderabad.
7. Writ Petition No. 1439 of 2011 filed by Tejawani Education Foundation Society,; Savitry College of IT and Management.

In the High Court of Judicature of Orissa at Cuttack:

8. Writ Petition No. 3597 of 2011 filed by Institute of MGMT & Information Science & Ors Vs State of Orissa & Ors.
9. Writ Petition No. 364 of 2011 filed by CV Raman B. School & Ors Vs State of Orissa & Ors.

Setting up of IIM at Ranchi

1032. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of setting up a full-fledged Indian Institute of Management at Ranchi (IIM-R), Jharkhand;

(b) whether the land for the campus of IIM-R has been earmarked and allotted;

(c) if so, the number of acres of land allotted and whether the construction has begun;

(d) how many students are enrolled so far; and

(e) how many of them are from Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi has started functioning from academic session 2010-11 in its temporary campus at Suchna Bhawan and one Hostel at adjacent

Administrative Training Institute, Ranchi.

(b) and (c) The land at Kanke Circle, Mouza, Nagri District, Ranchi was finalized in consultation with the State Government. However, the same could not be handed over by the State Government as the land is not free from encumbrances. The State Government of Jharkhand is in the process of identifying another suitable land for the IIM.

(d) and (e) 44 students have been enrolled in the first batch of PGP programme 2010-11, in which 6 students are from Jharkhand.

Broadband connectivity in colleges

1033. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges across the country that have been provided with broadband connectivity to strengthen Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled education till December 2010, State-wise; and

(b) the targets for the year 2011-12 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A list of colleges provided with broadband connectivity under the Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, namely, National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology is given in the Statement-I (See below). The broadband connectivity is given for strengthening Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled education.

(b) A list, giving targets for the year 2011-12 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise status of Broadband connectivity to the colleges as on 31-12-2010 under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, namely, National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology in the country

S.No.	State/ UT	Total Number of Colleges	Colleges connected
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	4	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3000	1471

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	6
4.	Assam	608	184

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	874	508
6.	Chhattisgarh	404	117
7.	Delhi	101	5
8.	Goa	59	36
9.	Gujarat	1180	575
10.	Haryana	416	171
11.	Himachal Pradesh	170	41
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	319	40
13.	Jharkhand	261	87
14.	Karnataka	2923	1154
15.	Kerala	831	552
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1362	666
17.	Maharashtra	3772	1244
18.	Manipur	110	56
19.	Meghalaya	101	7
20.	Mizoram	47	23
21.	Nagaland	58	33
22.	Orissa	1242	535
23.	Punjab	579	324
24.	Rajasthan	761	263
25.	Sikkim	9	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	1553	432
27.	Puducherry	40	12

1	2	3	4
28.	Tripura	25	7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3310	1069
30.	Uttaranchal	326	136
31.	West Bengal	917	380
Grand Total		25373	10142

Statement-II

Targets for Broadband connectivity to the Colleges for the year 2011-12 under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, namely, National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology in the country

S.No.	State/UT	Targets of number of colleges to be connected in 2011-12 presuming that they would bear their share of cost
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1529
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4.	Assam	424
5.	Bihar	366
6.	Chhattisgarh	287
7.	Delhi	96
8.	Goa	23
9.	Gujarat	605
10.	Haryana	245
11.	Himachal Pradesh	129
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	279

1	2	3
13.	Jharkhand	174
14.	Karnataka	1769
15.	Kerala	279
16.	Madhya Pradesh	696
17.	Maharashtra	2528
18.	Manipur	54
19.	Meghalaya	94
20.	Mizoram	24
21.	Nagaland	25
22.	Orissa	707
23.	Punjab	255
24.	Rajasthan	498
25.	Sikkim	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	1121
27.	Puducherry	28
28.	Tripura	18
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2241
30.	Uttaranchal	190
31.	West Bengal	537
GRAND TOTAL		15231

Special focus districts of SSA

1034. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 314 special focus districts for effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) all over the country;

(b) if so, the number of districts identified in Bihar;

(c) the details of criteria followed for identifying such districts;

(d) the action taken for those 314 districts so far and how much expenditure has been incurred; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Department of School Education and Literacy identifies Special Focus Districts (SFD) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) on the basis of (i) Infrastructure category gaps, viz., districts with a primary school to upper primary school ratio exceeding 3:1, and classroom gap exceeding 3000 classrooms, (ii) Programme category gaps, viz., districts with large number of out-of-school children, gender gap in enrollment exceeding 10% at primary and 20% at upper primary level, and retention rate lower than 60%, and (iii) Social category gaps, viz., districts with more than 25% Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe population, 20% Muslim minority population, as well as districts affected by Left Wing Extremism and Border Area Districts. Several districts are classified as SFD under more than one of the above categories. For example, Patna (Rural) district is classified as SFD under Infrastructure category gap and Programme category gap. Purnea district is classified as SFD under Infrastructure category, Programme category as well as Social category. The number of SFDs changes from year to year. In Bihar, 36 SFDs have been identified as per the details given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) SFDs get higher outlays under SSA, including 50% of approved outlay for civil works. SFDs are also given priority for sanctioning teacher posts and training of untrained teachers. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 26,760.47 lakh was allocated for various activities under SSA for 413 SFDs in the country.

Statement

All Special Focus Districts (SFDs) for the year 2010-11

S.No.	Districts	PS UPS Ratio >3:1 (DISE 2008-09)	ACR GAP > 3000 & above	OoSC > 20,000*	Gender Gap above 10% at Pri. & 20% at UP (DISE 08-09)	Retention Rate (P) below 60%	Sche- duled Tribes (25% and above)	Scheduled Castes 25% and (above)	PMO's 121 Minority Districts	Muslim Concen- tration (20% and above)	Naxalite Affected Districts	Border Area Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Bihar											
1	Araria	1	1						1	1	1	1
2	Aurangabad		1	1		1					1	
3	Banka	1										
4	Begusarai	1	1	1		1						
5	Bhagalpur		1									
6	Bhojpur		1									
7	Buxar	1										

8	Darbhanga	1	1	1			1	1	
9	East Champaran	1	1	1	1	1			1
10	Gaya	1	1		1			1	
11	Gopalganj	1	1		1				
12	Jamui				1			1	
13	Jehanabad	1			1			1	
14	Kaimur	1			1				
15	Katihar	1		1			1	1	
16	Kishanganj	1					1	1	1
17	Lakhisarai	1			1				
18	Madhepura	1				1			
19	Madhubani	1	1						1
20	Munger	1							
21	Muzaffarpur	1	1		1				
22	Nalanda	1	1	1	1				
23	Nawada	1		1					
24	Patna (Rural)	1	1	1	1				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	Purnea		1			1			1	1		
26	Rohtas	1	1								1	
27	Saharsa	1			1	1						
28	Samastipur	1	1			1						
29	Saran	1	1			1						
30	Sheikhpura					1						
31	Sheohar					1						
32	Sitamarhi								1	1		1
33	Siwan	1	1			1						
34	Supaul					1						1
35	Vaishali		1									
36	West Champaran	1	1	1		1			1	1		1

Establishment of engineering and management institutions

1035. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has identified large number of districts for establishment of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved institutions for engineering and management all over the country;

(b) the new set of norms proposed by the Ministry;

(c) the number of districts identified in each of the State especially in Maharashtra;

(d) whether some amendments have been made in the existing system where only trusts could establish technical institutions and whether the scheme has also been opened for corporate sector; and

(e) whether some guidelines have also been made for corporate sector who intend to establish technical institutions under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information given by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Council has identified those districts on Pan India basis where no AICTE approved institution at either Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) level exists.

(b) The new set of norms for establishment of new institutions under Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) models in those districts where no AICTE approved institution at either UG and PG level exists have been notified vide the Gazette Notification No. 37-3/Legal/2011 dated 10.12.2010 and further described under Section 2.3 of Chapter 1 of AICTE's Approval Process Handbook 2011-12.

(c) No districts have been identified in Maharashtra. However, the number of districts State-wise identified for this purpose is given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir.

Statement

*State-wise districts identified for establishment of Engg. and
management institutions in the country*

Region	States/Union Territory	No. of districts identified
1	2	3
Central	Madhya Pradesh	23
	Chhattisgarh	10
	Gujarat	2
Eastern	Mizoram	7
	Sikkim	3
	Orissa	14
	West Bengal	4
	Tripura	3
	Meghalaya	6
	Arunachal Pradesh	14
	Andaman & Nicobar	-
	Assam	23
	Manipur	7
	Nagaland	8
	Jharkhand	16
Northern	Bihar	30
	Uttar Pradesh	29
	Uttaranchal	6
North-West	Chandigarh	-
	Haryana	1

1	2	3
	J&K	18
	New Delhi	-
	Punjab	1
	Rajasthan	10
	Himachal Pradesh	3
Southern	Pondicherry	1
	Tamil Nadu	-
South-West	Karnataka	2
	Kerala	-
Western	Maharashtra	-
	Goa	-
	Daman & Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-
SCRO	Andhra Pradesh	-
	TOTAL	241

Awareness about RTE Act

1036. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNICEF has launched campaign to raise awareness for the Right to Education (RTE) Act and to build support for full implementation of RTE Act throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has also launched awareness programme about RTE Act to bring down drop-out rate, especially in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by government for effective implementation of RTE Act in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) UNICEF India has been working in partnership with

Government and other key stakeholders to raise awareness for the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, and its implementation across the country. UNICEF initiatives include development of advocacy and communication material such as TV spots, posters, and radio jingles. In addition, it has launched "Awaaz Do" a digital campaign for RTE advocacy, wherein 2,20,000 people signed up on the website (www.awaazdo.in).

During the current financial year media activities under SSA have focused on creating awareness for the RTE. All print advertisements on SSA carried the RTE message. Several TV spots and radio jingles on RTE have been telecast/broadcast. The Department also designed a tableau on the theme of children's right to education for the Republic Day Parade 2011. In addition, efforts to create awareness on RTE are undertaken through kalajathas in several States.

The Central Government has taken several steps for implementation of the RTE Act including (a) notifying the Central Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010; (b) notifying the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority under section 23(1) of the RTE Act and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority under section 29(1) of the Act, (c) constitution of a National Advisory Council (NAC) under section 33(1) of the Act; (e) harmonization of norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with the provisions of RTE Act; (d) laying down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in schools; (e) consultation at various forums with the State Governments and other stakeholders regarding implementation of the Act (f) revising the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State Governments for implementing the SSA programme as per the RTE norms.

Indira Gandhi Scholar ship Scheme-single girl child

1037. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of scholarships provided by Government during last year for single girl child for pursuing higher and technical education under Indira Gandhi Scholarship Scheme for single girl child is very meagre;

(b) whether very few States and beneficiaries have been covered under this programme and whether Government would consider to expand the

scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken by Government to increase the purview of benefits to all States and all areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the selection under the scheme is made on the basis of the recommendations of an Expert Committee irrespective of any criteria of disability, income, caste, religion, State etc. for pursuing non-professional Post-Graduate degree courses. Though the slots available under the scheme are 1200 per year, the UGC is sanctioning scholarship to all eligible candidates whose applications are received by UGC. 1538 applications were received by UGC for the year 2009-10, which were complete in all respects. All applications were considered and scholarships were sanctioned. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise selected awardees for the year 2009-10 towards the scheme of PG Indira Gandhi Scholarship for single girl child

S.No.	Name of States	No. of Candidates
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	102
2	Assam	32
3	Bihar	19
4	Chhattisgarh	10
5	Delhi	44
6	Goa	1
7	Gujarat	20
8	Haryana	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	2
10	J&K	1
11	Jharkhand	6

1	2	3
12	Karnataka	89
13	Kerala	287
14	Madhya Pradesh	10
15	Maharashtra	25
16	Manipur	2
17	Orissa	9
18	Pondicherry	8
19	Punjab	24
20	Rajasthan	10
21	Tamil Nadu	262
22	Tripura	14
23	Uttar Pradesh	50
24	Uttarakhand	8
25	West Bengal	496
TOTAL		1538

Utilisation of funds granted under SSA

1038. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding financial assistance provided by the Central Government to various State Governments for SSA for teachers' salary, purchase of text-books, etc. during financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09; and

(b) the details regarding mechanism to monitor appropriate utilization of the funds for which they were granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise details of financial assistance for teachers' salary and text-books for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Project Approval Board (PAB) meetings, chaired by Secretary (SE&L), review the appropriate utilization of funds by States/UTs, while approving their Annual Work Plans and Budgets. Quarterly review meetings of Finance Controllers of SSA Societies are organized by the Department in which expenditure under different SSA interventions is reviewed and monitored. This is supplemented by field level monitoring by 39 institutes of social science research and university departments of education, which have been designated Monitoring Institutes under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). In addition, internal audits, statutory audits and concurrent financial reviews are carried out on a regular basis.

Statement

State-wise details of Central assistance under SSA for teachers' salary and purchase of text books

S.No.	States/UTs	Fund for Teachers Salary		Fund for Text books	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman & Nicobar	60.30	23.04	6.31	15.60
2	Andhra Pradesh	26511.10	25074.77	709.52	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3486.02	4488.92	366.58	555.82
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	4548.48	5412.44
5	Bihar	123374.28	90492.63	11051.69	24472.78
6	Chandigarh	858.54	959.54	57.00	122.20
7	Chhattisgarh	30606.80	33211.75	4883.56	3724.29
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	315.46	307.96	0.74	1.89
9	Daman & Diu	39.69	44.10	12.21	21.93
10	Delhi	12.60	28.88	357.50	385.60
11	Goa	211.25	223.75	100.50	284.50
12	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	756.99	1937.36
13	Haryana	9062.18	12051.90	2109.17	3751.99
14	Himachal Pradesh	3460.32	3871.80	302.77	724.95
15	J&K	11064.33	13990.74	1205.13	1856.85
16	Jharkhand	31920.30	48531.42	5754.82	7073.93
17	Karnataka	17462.54	27810.54	331.85	795.74
18	Kerala	256.00	0.00	2610.26	6260.51
19	Lakshadweep	3.60	14.95	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	444.96	2375.87	12615.52	22842.04

21	Manipur	43.80	0.00	380.20	401.78
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1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Meghalaya	2422.80	2815.56	1031.55	1054.59
23	Mizoram	1059.27	1120.96	289.34	356.38
24	Madhya Pradesh	34354.84	35338.85	5355.89	6090.97
25	Nagaland	42.34	142.11	55.26	91.00
26	Orissa	22782.24	24693.54	2842.84	5633.16
27	Pondicherry	26.28	30.96	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	2660.58	3885.84	1181.41	2002.87
29	Rajasthan	80755.57	97950.54	739.78	682.98
30	Sikkim	498.72	521.91	29.65	55.37
31	Tamil Nadu	22825.80	23763.90	0.00	0.00
32	Tripura	1182.66	1235.45	619.07	652.98
33	UP	163807.10	191133.98	11699.65	11939.70
34	Uttaranchal	8056.68	8981.88	1201.77	1256.76
35	West Bengal	37845.70	44285.60	3671.92	12374.10
TOTAL		637514.65	699403.62	76878.93	122833.04

Reservation of seats for EWS

1039. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines for reserving seats for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in various Government and private schools/educational institutions across the country;

(b) the number of persons benefited during last three years from such scheme from Government run and private run institutions, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware of any case of misuse of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof for last three years, institution-wise, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the action Government had taken against the errants and the steps contemplated to avoid recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The High Court of Delhi in its interim order dated 30.5.2007 in WP No 3156/2002 had directed that the private schools of the capital, which have been allotted land

by the Government agencies, shall earmark at least 10 per cent of seats for admission of students belonging to the economically weaker sections and 5 per cent for wards of the staff of the schools. The Central Government has also enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which became effective from 1-4-2010. As per the Section 12(1) (c) of the Act, all recognized unaided private schools imparting elementary education shall admit in class-I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighborhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion.

(b) to (e) Education is a concurrent subject and a majority of the schools come under the purview of the State Governments. The data relating to the number of students that have benefited is not centrally monitored. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action against the schools which do not follow the guidelines for admission. The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the number of children from the weaker section benefited during 2009-10 and 2010-11 came to 6871 and 17255 respectively.

Regulation of private coaching/tuition centres

1040. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that students are compelled to spend substantially for coaching and private tuitions and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted any survey in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government contemplates to regulate private coaching/tuition centers and/or the fees being collected; 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) As of now, there is no law or regulation for regulating the functioning of private coaching and tuition centers. However, with a view to curb the undue and undesirable burden on the school going children and mushrooming of coaching institutions, various provisions have been made by the CBSE to ensure that reliance on private coaching institutions by the students is reduced. Some of these

measures are as follows:

- (i) In the examination bye laws of CBSE under Rule 13 (1) and 13 (2), 75% attendance in an academic year has been made mandatory for the students to become eligible to appear in class X and class XII exams.
- (ii) To ensure effective class room transactions, the Board has prescribed for its affiliated schools take minimum hours of teaching in different topics in chapters.
- (iii) The Board has introduced continuous and comprehensive evaluation from class I to X in its affiliated schools for providing equal attention to scholastic and co-scholastic areas of learning.
- (iv) The Rule 39 of the affiliation bye laws of CBSE forbids teachers of such affiliated schools to undertake private or any other tuition without prior permission in writing of the Head of the Institution.
- (v) The school results have been factored into the admission process for the IITs by providing that only those students who scored a first class or equivalent in the 10+2 exam are eligible for admission to exam are eligible for admission to IITs.
- (vi) A student can write the JEE in the year in which he or she passes the 12th standard examination and/or in the following year.
- (vii) Those who join any of the IITs are not allowed to sit for the JEE again.

Apart from the above, this Ministry has constituted a Committee of senior faculty of IITs under the Chairpersonship of Prof. D. Acharya, Director, IIT, Kharagpur to explore the possible alternative to the present IIT JEE/ AIEEE and other State Joint Entrance Examinations for admission to engineering programme in the country for reducing the burden and dependence of the students on coaching institutes.

Percentage of children getting admission in schools

†1041. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of children who are able to get admission in primary schools out of the total number of children eligible to attend school;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the percentage of students out of it who took admission in pre-secondary, secondary, senior secondary and higher education, respectively;

(c) the names of States which are in a better position and the position thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the action plan to improve this scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During 2008-09, 13,45,66,314 students (provisional) have been enrolled in Primary Classes (I-V), which is 114% of the Population in the age group of 6-10 years. (Enrolment figure includes over and above age group).

(b) For the year 2008-2009, Gross Enrolment Ratios (provisional) of Pre-secondary (Classes I-VIII), Secondary (Classes IX-X) and Senior secondary (Classes XI-XII) are 99.80, 59.82 and 34.25 respectively. In Higher Education Gross Enrolment Ratio (provisional) is 13.58 for 2007-08.

(c) The position of States in respect of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is given in the Statement

(d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. Framework of Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a flagship programme for universalization of elementary education, has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 in terms of provisioning for additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools, as well as quality interventions.

Further, Scheme for Setting up of Model Schools at block level is under implementation since 2009-10, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universal access to secondary education and Girls' Hostel Scheme supplements the need of girls of secondary and senior secondary school.

During 11th Five year plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established to increase the GER in Higher Education.

Statement

Position of States as per Gross Enrolment Ratio for School and Higher Education

Position	States/UTs	Pre secondary Classes (I-VIII)S	States/ UTs	Secondary Classes (IX-X)\$	States/ UTs	Senior secondary Classes (XI-XII)\$	States/UTs	Higher Education*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Daman & Diu	164.5	Puducherry	104.3	Himachal Pradesh	62.84	Chandigarh	55.0
2	Mizoram	158.6	Himachal Pradesh	99.8	Puducherry	61.37	Maharashtra	24.8
3	Manipur	150.9	Daman & Diu	94.2	Chandigarh	58.33	Puducherry	21.2
4	Arunachal Pradesh	136.2	Kerala	92.7	Daman & Diu	58.08	Uttarakhand	17.0
5	D&N Haveli	135.7	Uttarakhand	86.8	Delhi	51.91	Andhra Pradesh	15.6
6	Puducherry	132.3	A&N Islands	85.4	Maharashtra	50.12	Goa	15.5
7	Madhya Pradesh	132.2	Tamil Nadu	83.2	Uttarakhand	49.36	Haryana	14.4
8	Meghalaya	129.4	Manipur	76.9	Tamil Nadu	48.21	Tamil Nadu	14.3
9	Tripura	125.9	Goa	75.5	Goa	44.82	Sikkim	13.5

10	Chhattisgarh	123.0	Delhi	71.1	Andhra Pradesh	43.62	Meghalaya	12.9
11	Sikkim	119.8	Chhattisgarh	70.8	Haryana	42.79	Arunachal Pradesh	12.4
12	Jharkhand	118.4	Maharashtra	70.7	Punjab	42.51	Himachal Pradesh	12.2
13	Tamil Nadu	117.2	Chandigarh	70.4	Karnataka	41.62	Gujarat	11.1
14	Goa	114.0	Karnataka	69.1	Lakshadweep	40.92	Uttar Pradesh	10.8
15	Himachal Pradesh	112.2	Mizoram	68.8	Uttar Pradesh	40.79	Kerala	10.7
16	Nagaland	109.5	Arunachal Pradesh	66.4	Arunachal Pradesh	38.46	Madhya Pradesh	10.4
17	Uttarakhand	109.1	Andhra Pradesh	65.1	Madhya Pradesh	38.03	West Bengal	10.1
18	Gujarat	108.2	Uttar Pradesh	64.1	D&N Haveli	37.20	Karnataka	9.9
19	Delhi	107.3	Madhya Pradesh	62.0	Gujarat	35.72	Punjab	9.7
20	Orissa	106.9	Tripura	60.4	A&N Islands	33.42	Chhattisgarh	9.2
21	Jammu & Kashmir	106.3	Haryana	59.6	Mizoram	33.29	Jammu & Kashmir	9.1
22	Rajasthan	105.4	Gujarat	58.8	Tripura	30.64	Mizoram	8.9
23	A&N Islands	101.5	Rajasthan	56.7	Chhattisgarh	28.78	Delhi	8.4
24	Karnataka	100.5	Punjab	55.6	Jammu & Kashmir	28.33	Manipur	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	Maharashtra	97.6	Orissa	54.0	Manipur	28.33	Rajasthan	7.7
26	Assam	97.6	Meghalaya	51.9	Sikkim	27.85	Orissa	7.5
27	Chandigarh	97.4	D&N Haveli	50.0	West Bengal	27.38	Nagaland	7.4
28	Kerala	95.2	Lakshadweep	49.8	Rajasthan	27.37	Bihar	7.2
29	West Bengal	91.0	West Bengal	49.2	Orissa	23.05	Assam	7.0
30	Uttar Pradesh	89.4	Assam	45.6	Nagaland	17.94	Tripura	6.7
31	Bihar	88.9	Sikkim	44.7	Bihar	12.70	A&N Islands	6.5
32	Andhra Pradesh	88.9	Jammu & Kashmir	44.7	Assam	11.83	Jharkhand	6.3
33	Haryana	83.4	Bihar	32.4	Meghalaya	9.71	Lakshadweep	3.5
34	Punjab	71.8	Jharkhand	29.5	Kerala	9.62	Daman & Diu	2.8
35	Lakshadweep	54.0	Nagaland	28.8	Jharkhand	6.78	D&N Haveli	0.0

\$ data pertains to 2008-09 (Provisional)

* data pertains to 2007-08 (Provisional)

Central grants to States under SSA

1042. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central grants have been spent by the Ministry towards various States under the sharing pattern of SSA in the years the figures for which are available during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the ratio of (a) to GDP in terms of percentage; and

(c) whether Government has given priority to the States where education is not found at par in terms of percentage of the budgetary allocation earmarked for girl child education under the SSA pattern during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The details of State-wise and year-wise Central funding made available to States/Union Territories during the last three years and percentage of these funds in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Consequently, SSA attempts to reach out to girls. The National Programme for Education of girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is a focused intervention under SSA to reach the 'Hardest to Reach' girls. NPEGEL is implemented in educationally backward blocks, and provides additional support for enhancing girl's education over and above the investments for girls education through normal SSA interventions. Secondly, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) provides for setting up residential facilities at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and Muslim minority community. KGBVs are also set up in educationally backward blocks.

Statement

Details of central grants to States under SSA for last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
S.No.	Name of the State	Amount released	Central releases as % of GDP value* of Rs.454098700	Amount released	Central releases as % of GDP value* of Rs.522865000	Amount released	Central releases as % of GDP value* of Rs.579126800
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	28100.00	0.0062	71031.78	0.0136	38569.90	0.0067
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11043.55	0.0024	13683.64	0.0026	11427.95	0.0020
3	Assam	28903.62	0.0064	42740.91	0.0082	47480.00	0.0082
4	Bihar	135417.64	0.0298	186158.47	0.0356	121739.06	0.0210
5	Chhattisgarh	46787.76	0.0103	51853.86	0.0099	55592.82	0.0096
6	Goa	899.57	0.0002	804.41	0.0002	550.58	0.0001
7	Gujarat	22658.26	0.0050	25432.47	0.0049	20031.73	0.0035

8	Haryana	14220.00	0.0031	20546.87	0.0039	27600.00	0.0048
9	Himachal Pradesh	7638.30	0.0017	8552.99	0.0016	8608.00	0.0015
10	Jammu & Kashmir	20063.27	0.0044	20532.59	0.0039	37363.27	0.0065
11	Jharkhand	80748.99	0.0178	69041.09	0.0132	70940.22	0.0122
12	Karnataka	40604.78	0.0089	51578.19	0.0099	44220.60	0.0076
13	Kerala	8323.42	0.0018	10854.04	0.0021	11989.50	0.0021
14	Madhya Pradesh	86769.94	0.0191	85569.35	0.0164	113249.00	0.0196
15	Maharashtra	45729.96	0.0101	67386.02	0.0129	56432.00	0.0097
16	Manipur	1850.95	0.0004	321.21	0.0001	1500.00	0.0003
17	Meghalaya	9359.63	0.0021	9440.36	0.0018	9383.00	0.0016
18	Mizoram	4212.02	0.0009	5112.59	0.0010	6617.75	0.0011
19	Nagaland	4596.00	0.0010	2867.87	0.0005	4913.00	0.0008
20	Orissa	62853.68	0.0138	49080.90	0.0094	63061.60	0.0109
21	Punjab	10493.88	0.0023	13808.10	0.0026	20044.00	0.0035
22	Rajasthan	101307.20	0.0223	108326.80	0.0207	127124.00	0.0220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim	1036.25	0.0002	1075.31	0.0002	1736.00	0.0003
24	Tamil Nadu	53125.09	0.0117	45414.47	0.0087	48366.00	0.0084
25	Tripura	4178.49	0.0009	6464.12	0.0012	7473.00	0.0013
26	Uttar Pradesh	204758.00	0.0451	212884.89	0.0407	196011.90	0.0338
27	Uttarakhand	13162.80	0.0029	11444.45	0.0022	16006.29	0.0028
28	West Bengal	90571.68	0.0199	65169.37	0.0125	104142.00	0.0180
29	A&N Islands	187.10	0.0000	780.54	0.0001	412.44	0.0001
30	Chandigarh	934.95	0.0002	820.52	0.0002	1100.72	0.0002
31	Dadra & N. Haveli	418.54	0.0001	104.63	0.0000	350.18	0.0001
32	Daman & Diu		0.0000	0.00	0.0000	169.00	0.0000
33	Delhi	1671.55	0.0004	1529.01	0.0003	3088.62	0.0005
34	Lakshadweep		0.0000	70.00	0.0000	143.80	0.0000
35	Puducherry	577.07	0.0001	638.59	0.0001	669.96	0.0001
Total		1142626.87	0.2516	1260481.82	0.2411	1278107.89	0.2207

Source: National Accounts Statistics - 2010;

*GDP = at factor cost at current prices.

Enrolment of children in schools

1043. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 549 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th November, 2010 and state:

(a) the number of children in the age group of 6-14 years enrolled in various schools in the country for the first time during 2010-11 after the enactment of Right to Education Act, State-wise, the reply to the earlier question relating to 2007-08 being inappropriate;

(b) the number of children in the above age group who could not get admission in any school in the country, State-wise; and

(c) by when all children in that age group are likely to get admission in schools so as to make Right to Education a reality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In response to Unstarred Question No. 549, enrolment data based on Select Education Statistics (SES) 2007-08 brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development was presented. Since then the SES [now known as Statistics of School Education (SSE)] data for the year 2008-09 has, been published. The State-wise enrolment details as per SSE 2008-09 are given in the Statement (See below). Separately, a National Sample Survey was conducted through Social & Rural Research Institute (SRI), a unit of International Marketing Research Bureau (IMRB), which indicates that the estimated number of out of school children has been reduced from 1.34 crore (6.94%) in 2005 to 81.5 lakh (4.28%) in 2009. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory (RTE) Act, 2009, which has become operational with effect from 01.04.2010, provides that for carrying out the provisions of the Act, the appropriate government and the local authority shall establish, within such area or limits of neighbourhood, as may be prescribed, a school, where it is not so established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. The Framework of implementation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised in accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.

Statement

Details of State-wise enrolments

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Enrolment 2008-09	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	7122361	3695246
2	Arunachal Pradesh	209513	76563
3	Assam	4312162	736779
4	Bihar	13201001	3522115
5	Chhattisgarh	3621334	1430378
6	Goa	124754	65689
7	Gujarat	6559964	2886469
8	Haryana	2203009	1113021
9	Himachal Pradesh	646879	418824
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1288047	619777
11	Jharkhand	5251078	1436228
12	Karnataka	5542416	2991976
13	Kerala	2434936	1636452
14	Madhya Pradesh	11780132	4783703
15	Maharashtra	10403746	5519357
16	Manipur	371894	147283
17	Meghalaya	459714	126400
18	Mizoram	174413	58749
19	Nagaland	286235	123256
20	Orissa	4582202	2041413

1	2	3	4
21	Punjab	1764759	1061316
22	Rajasthan	8955966	3880647
23	Sikkim	81366	31237
24	Tamil Nadu	6148411	3730210
25	Tripura	463521	219846
26	Uttar Pradesh	25168813	7414932
27	Uttarakhand	1108276	646782
28	West Bengal	8315923	3910035
29	A and N Islands	35192	22647
30	Chandigarh	84863	48515
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38050	13531
32	Daman and Diu	21137	11768
33	Delhi	1685513	968177
34	Lakshadweep	7046	3752
35	Puducherry	111688	70886
TOTAL :		134566314	55463959

Research work in Science and Maths

1044. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the enrolment in Science and Maths at graduate level and post-graduate level of the total enrolment in all streams;

(b) how many of them are opting for research works in pure Science and Maths;

(c) how much growth has been seen in the Eleventh Five Year Plan after the recommendations of National Knowledge Commission (NKC) on attracting talent and the Committee to Advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education in November, 2008;

(d) where we are positioned in the world at this level as compare to other developed countries like U.S., U.K., Japan and other developing countries like China; and

(e) how fast are we approaching them in percentage terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that out of the total actual enrolment of 1,28,38,154 students in higher education in the year 2007-08; for which information has been validated, students opting for science courses has been 20,71,283 which is 16.13% of the total. The percentage of students for graduate courses in sciences out of the total graduate level enrolment was 15.7%, while percentage of students studying sciences at post-graduate level was 18.4% of such enrolment in the same year.

(b) UGC has reported that 10781 Ph.D. degrees were awarded in 2008-09, out of which 3317 (approximately 31%) were awarded in the sciences stream. The total number of Ph.D.s in pure sciences and mathematics subjects was 1563 which is approximately 14.5% of the total Ph.D.s awarded.

(c) UGC has reported that the enrolment in higher education has risen from 1,28,38,154 in the year 2007-08 to 1,46,24,990 in the year 2009-10 (provisional figures). The enrolment shows an increase of approximately 14% over two years. There is no noteworthy change in the proportion of students applying for science and mathematics courses in this period.

(d) and (e) Based on the data obtained from the websites of UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2007 ([http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/Report Folders.aspx](http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx)) and Thomson Scientific Data (<http://science.thomsonreuters.com/m/pdfs/grr-India-oct09ag0908174.pdf>), a comparison has been made with the countries mentioned in the question and the information is given in the Statement (See below). This data also shows that India's contribution to world share of scientific productions had increased marginally from 2.1% in 1999 to 2.3% in 2004. Contribution of India in the research investments made in the world has grown from 1.66% to 2.2% between 2002 to 2007. The number of publications from India has nearly doubled

from 15,000 papers in the year 2000 to approximately 30000 papers per year in 2007. India ranks 12th amongst the top 20 countries in terms of publications on Sciences and Technology, contributing 2.41% of the total output. The share has grown from 1.84% in 1996 to 2.41% in 2006.

Statement

Comparison of enrolment in Science and Maths with other countries

Sl.No.	Country	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education	Share of world researchers by the country in % age	Share of per million inhabitants	Researchers of GDP spent on research and development	Percentage share in world publications
1	U.S.A	82	20.30	4707	2.67	21.79
2	U.K.	59	2.50	2888	1.84	9.1
3	Japan	58	10	5548	3.45	6.22
4	China	22	20.10	1071	1.49	10.49
5	India	12.74	2.20	136	0.80	2.41

Funds under Saakshar Bharat Scheme

†1045. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh under Saakshar Bharat Scheme;

(b) the funds made available for the said project; and

(c) the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Central assistance of Rs.451.25 Crore has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh under Saakshar Bharat Scheme for implementation of the Scheme in the 26 identified districts of the State till 31-3-2012. An amount of Rs.64.88 Crore has already been released to the State Literacy Mission Authority, Uttar Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) District-wise details of funds released to the State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), U.P. by Central Government as Central Share are given in the Statement.

Statement

*District-wise details of funds released by Central Government
under Saakshar Bharat Scheme*

(Rupees in Crores)		
Sl.No.	Districts	Amount
1	2	3
1	Agra	2.41
2	Aligarh	2.79
3	Ballia	2.72
4	Banda	1.49
5	Bareilly	3.57
6	Bijnor	3.11
7	Badaun	3.65
8	Basti	3.04
9	Barabanki	3.25
10	Deoria	3.10
11	Etawah	1.25
12	Fatehpur	2.51
13	Gautam Budh Nagar	0.87
14	Ghazipur	3.25
15	Hathras	1.33
16	Jhansi	1.48
17	Kannauj	1.38

1	2	3
18	Kushinagar	3.21
19	Maharajganj	2.55
20	Mainpuri	1.53
21	Muzaffarnagar	2.58
22	Pratapgarh	3.33
23	Sant Kabir Nagar	1.92
24	Rai Bareilly	3.14
25	Varanasi	2.37
26	Unnao	3.04
TOTAL :		64.88

Opening of higher educational institutions by private companies

1046. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow private companies to open and run higher educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from private companies for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has formulated guidelines with regard to the number of students, courses, faculty, etc., for institutions set up by private companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education

(AICTE) has notified, on 10/12/2010, the All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approvals for Technical Institutions) Regulations, 2010 which allows establishment and administration of technical institutions by, among others, a 'not-for-profit' Company incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. Details are available on the Council's website www.aicte-india.org.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Information in respect of 'not-for-profit' Companies is contained in the regulations mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b), above.

Post-Graduation courses in Management

†1047. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has instructed for a uniform system for admission to Post-Graduation in Management courses;

(b) whether the responsibility of fixation of fees has also been given to the State Governments;

(c) whether the syllabus would be prescribed on instruction of AICTE;

(d) whether such instructions have been issued by the Technical Board after the approval of Government;

(e) whether these instructions would be applicable to all the foreign educational institutions coming to the country and to the minority institutions as well; and

(f) whether deemed universities are under its jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has made Gazette Notification No. 37-3/Legal/2011 dated 10.12.2010 and *inter-alia* defined process for granting approval to various Post Graduate Diploma courses in Management (PGDM) for academic year 2011-12. As per norms prescribed for PGDM programmes under Appendix - 9 of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

AICTE's Approval Process Handbook 2011-12, admissions to all PGDM colleges shall be done through Common Entrance Test either by CAT or MAT or the examination conducted by respective State Government for all institution other than minority institutions and these admissions to PGDM, PGDM (Executive), PGCM shall not start before 1st April of the academic year.

(b) As per the Supreme Court of India's direction in the case of TMA Pai Foundation and subsequent Judgements, State Level Fee Committees have been constituted by the concerned State Governments to prescribe the tuition and other fees to be charged by technical institutions at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level and to oversee the implementation. The fees to be charged for PGDM, PGDM (Executive), PGCM programmes shall be approved by the State Level Fee Committee.

(c) As per notification No. Legal 12/06/2010, Model curricula/Syllabus for PGDM, PGDM (Executive), PGCM shall be issued by the Council as a bench mark.

(d) In exercise of power conferred under section 10(k) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 (52 of 1987) and as decided in the meetings of the Council held on 20th September and 24th November, 2010 and other relevant order issued on the subject, the Council has notified its policy and regulations in the matter of Post Graduation in Management Courses.

(e) These norms other than admission norms are applicable for minority institutions. The norms prescribed under Chapter V of Approval Process Handbook 2011-12 of AICTE are applicable for the institutions setup in collaboration and partnership between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions.

(f) The deemed universities are governed by the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Bharathidasan University Vs AICTE.

Female literacy in Maharashtra

1048. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra is still lagging behind in female literacy despite various programmes of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to improve female literacy substantially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per census 2001, female literacy in Maharashtra was 67.03%, female literacy among SCs was 59.98% and female literacy among STs was 43.08%. Rural female literacy was 58.40%.

Saakshar Bharat Programme, the new variant of National Literacy Mission, with prime focus on female literacy is under implementation in nine districts of Maharashtra, having adult female literacy rate of 50% or less as per census 2001. Funds to the tune of Rs. 17.82 crores, representing central share, have already been released to Maharashtra for implementation of Saakshar Bharat programme.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

1049. SHRI N.K.SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) the number and names of districts without Navodaya Vidyalayas, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has plans for establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas in these districts;

(d) the details of leadership training institutes that are being set up in some Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(e) whether all teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas will receive training in these centers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are 584 functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country.

(b) 72 districts in the country (including 32 districts in the State of Tamil Nadu, which has not yet accepted the scheme) do not have any JNV. The details of remaining 40 districts are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme primarily caters to the meritorious rural children. Six districts viz. Hyderabad, Central Delhi, New Delhi,

Kolkata, Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban are not eligible to have JNVs as these have no rural population. For the remaining districts not having JNVs,

opening of a new school depends on the concerned State Government making available required land for construction of permanent building and required temporary accommodation to start the school, subject further to sanction of competent authority and availability of funds.

(d) and (e) Government have recently approved the setting up of 7(seven) Navodaya Leadership Institutes, in Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya and Orissa for providing in-service training to teachers and staff of JNVs.

Statement

Names of districts without Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)

Sl.No. without JNV	Name of State	Remarks	Name of district
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad	Not eligible
2.	Assam	2. Kamrup	Sanctioned but not functional
3.	Chhattisgarh	3. Narayanpur (Bastar)	-
		4. Bijapur (Dante wada)	-
4.	Delhi	5 Central Delhi	Not eligible
		6. New Delhi	Not eligible
		7. East Delhi	-
		8. West Delhi	-
		9. North Delhi	-
		10. South Delhi	-
		11. North East Delhi	-
5.	Gujarat	12 Surat	-
		13 Ahmedabad	Sanctioned but not functional
		14. Valsad	Sanctioned but not functional

15 Narmada

Sanctioned but not
functional

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	16 Palwal	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	17. Srinagar	-
		18. Bandipura	-
		19. Ramban	-
		20. Kishtwar	-
		21. Phulwama	-
8.	Jharkhand	22. Ramgarh	-
		23. Khunti	-
9.	Karnataka	24. Kolar	-
		25. Ramanagara	-
		26. Gulbarga	-
10.	Maharashtra	27. Bhandara	-
		28. Mumbai	Not eligible
		29. Mumbai Suburban	Not eligible
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30. Singrauli	-
		31. Jhabua	-
12.	Mizoram	32. Aizwal	Sanctioned but not functional
13.	Rajasthan	33. Pratapgarh	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34. Kanshi Ram Nagar	-
		35. Sultanpur	-
		36. Rampur	Sanctioned but not functional
		37. Deoria	Sanctioned but not functional
15.	West Bengal	38. Kolkata	Not eligible
		39 Malda	-
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	40 South Andaman	-

Plan for secondary education

†1050. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether for extension of secondary education any Central plan is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the outlines of the plan; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the children who obtained elementary education under implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan would receive the facility of secondary education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A centrally sponsored scheme, called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March, 2009 to universalize access to secondary education and improve its quality, while ensuring equity. The objective of the scheme is to achieve an enrolment ratio of 75% at secondary stage (classes IX-X) within 5 years by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and to remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. The scheme presently covers Government and local body secondary schools (classes IX and X).

(c) Does not arise.

Capitation fee charged by educational institutions

1051. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of huge capitation fee charged by the educational institutions including management institutions, private medical and engineering colleges in the country;

(b) whether Government has also received complaints regarding such activities of these institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against these institutions?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information given by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Council has received few complaints in the matter of charging capitation fee since the creation of the Public Grievance Cell at AICTE in Oct, 2007.

(c) The grievances/complaints received at AICTE were processed as per laid down procedures of Public Grievances Redressal Mechanism notified by AICTE. The details of complaints received and the action taken in the matter are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of complaints received and action taken for changing huge capitation fee by educational institutions

Sl.No.	Name of the Instt.	Action taken
1	2	3
1	People Education Society the Information and Technology enquiry (PESIT) Bangalore	An enquiry has been conducted in cases and the outcome of the enquiry is given below.
2	Babaria Institute of Technology, (PESIT), (BIT) Vadodara (Gujarat)	1. People Education Society Bangalore has admitted that a voluntary contribution of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rs. Two Lacs) has been accepted from Shri Ram Sumiran Singh, Complainant. The institute has refunded this amount through a demand draft. 2. Babaria institute of technology (BIT), Vadodara has admitted that a voluntary donation of Rs. 3,50,000/- (Rs. 3.5 lacs) has been accepted from

Shri Verghese Thomas, complainant
through cheques in favour of the
trust. BIT has refunded the amount
to
the complainant.

1	2	3
3	Draunacharya College of Engineering and Management, Noida (UP)	
4	Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore (Karnataka)	Not supported by any evidence hence no action required.
5	Raja College of Engineering and Technology, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	
6	Engg. College, Nilanga, Distt. Solapur.	There was no evidence of donation produced by the student letter was written to the institution and the institute has denied over telephone.
		No written reply received. As also the college was not under the approved list of AICTE during 1989 hence no action required.
7	Samarth Samaj's Shivajirao Jondhale College of Engg., Sonarpada, Dombivili (E)-421204	There is no evidence and the matter is in subjudice as informed by the institute. Hence no action required.
8	Chetana's Instt. of Mgt. & Research, Bandra	It was an anonymous complaint and no action required.
9	Prin. Welingkar Instt. of Mgt, Matunga, Mumbai	There were no evidences and no names of the students and parents were there in the application. The matter is subjudice as stated by the institute. Hence no action required.

Elementary education for children under SSA

1052. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of out-of school children aged 6 to 14 years,
State-wise;

(b) the step taken to ensure elementary education for all children aged 6 to 14 years under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for SSA during the last three years; and

(d) the quantum of SSA funds diverted for activities not connected with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) As per national sample survey conducted in 2009 through Social and Rural Research Institute (SRI) - a unit of International Marketing Research Bureau (IMRB) the number of Out of School Children (State-wise) is given in the Statement (See below).

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age groups. The overall goals of SSA include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. SSA provides for a variety of interventions, including *inter alia*, opening of new schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, textbooks and support for learning achievement.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force with effect from 1st April, 2010. Consequently, SSA norms have been revised to align them with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. The existing fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State which was on a sliding scale viz. 65:35 during first 2 years of Eleventh Five Year Plan, 60:40 in 3rd year, 55:45 in 4th Year and 50:50 thereafter, has since been revised to provide for sharing of funds between the Centre and the States in the 65:35 ratio for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. The fund sharing pattern will however, continue to be 90:10 ratio in respect of the States in the North Eastern Region. Government has also committed Rs. 2,31,233 crores for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme during the next 5 years.

(c) The central outlays under SSA for the last three years is as follows:

- 2008-09: Rs 13,100 crores
- 2009-10: Rs 13,100 crores

- 2010-11: Rs 19,000 crores

(d) In the performance audit of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) by C&AG, it was confirmed that Rs. 53 crore was classified as expenditure not covered under SSA guidelines. This covers, *inter alia*, the usage of SSA funds for non-SSA activities, and includes for example, diversion of funds towards: (i) payment of salary of teachers not appointed under SSA, (ii) construction of buildings falling in the purview of State civil works, (iii) payment of sports fee, library fee, (iv) loss of interest on account of depositing funds in current, rather than savings accounts, etc. CAG Performance Audit does not report any embezzlement of funds. Strict guidelines have been issued to States/UTs to recoup the inadmissible expenditure and avoid recurrence of such instances in future.

Statement

Out of School Children as per findings of Sample Survey conducted by IMRB

Sl.No.	Name of the State	OOSC as per sample Study in 2009
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	172354
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20601
4	Assam	234983
5	Bihar	1345697
6	Chandigarh UT	1974
7	Chhattisgarh	85366
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	444
9	Daman & Diu	23
10	Delhi	124022
11	Goa	0
12	Gujarat	162355
13	Haryana	107205
14	Himachal Pradesh	2451

1	2	3
15	Jammu & Kashmir	9691
16	Jharkhand	132195
17	Karnataka	108237
18	Kerala	15776
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	328692
21	Maharashtra	207345
22	Manipur	12222
23	Meghalaya	12655
24	Mizoram	7485
25	Nagaland	8693
26	Orissa	435560
27	Pondicherry	993
28	Punjab	1267
29	Rajasthan	1018326
30	Sikkim	647
31	Tamil Nadu	52876
32	Tripura	8434
33	Uttar Pradesh	2769111
34	Uttaranchal	56225
35	West Bengal	706713
TOTAL :		8150618

Status of education in Assam

1053. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of primary schools in Assam are running with single teacher and without book for the current academic session;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the education system in the State of Assam is deteriorating day by day and strong public resentment mass movement has been reported recently;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government has initiated in this regard in view of Right to Education, RTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2009-10, the number of single teacher primary schools in Assam has decreased from 33.31% in the year 2008-09 to 16.42% in the year 2009-10. As per Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B), 2010-11 of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Assam, an outlay of Rs.2515.77 lakh has been allocated for distribution of free text books to 16,77,179 children of primary schools in the State.

(c) and (d) There has been improvement in the several educational indicators for Assam. As per the Social and Rural Research Institute, a unit of International Marketing Research Bureau (SRI-IMRB) Survey, the number of out of school children has declined from 5,36,220 in 2005 to 2,34,983 in 2009. As per DISE 2009-10, at primary level in Assam, average student classroom ratio (SCR) has improved from 36 in 2008-09 to 28 in 2009-10, pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) has improved from 26:1 in 2008-09 to 25:1 in 2009-10, percentage of schools having common toilets has improved from 27.99 in 2008-09 to 39.80 in 2009-10 and percentage of schools having drinking water facility has improved from 63.69 in 2008-09 to 81.88 in 2009-10.

The State Government of Assam has reported that the public resentment on account of delay in supply of textbooks has subsided following the supply of free textbooks and school infrastructure development activities.

(e) The Central Government has taken several steps for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including (a) notifying the Right

of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010; (b) notifying
the National Council for

Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority under section 23 (1) of the RTE Act and the Nation Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority under Section 29 (1) of the Act; (c) constitution of a National Advisory Council (NAC) under section 33 (1) of the Act; (d) harmonization of norms of the SSA with the provisions of the RTE Act; (e) laying down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in schools; (f) consultation at various forums with the State Governments and other stakeholders regarding implementation of the Act (g) revising the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State Government for implementing the SSA programme as per the RTE norms. An outlay of Rs.2,31,233 crore has been approved for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme for 2010-11 to 2014-15.

Increasing the number of seats in technical educational institutions

†1054. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has permitted the technical educational institutions in the country to increase the number of seats in each course and has removed the ceiling on maximum number of seats in colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to maintain the standards of education in these educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) accords approval for establishment for new technical institutions and variation in intake/introduction of new programme in the existing institution in line with norms and standards prescribed by the Council from time to time. AICTE also conducts surprise visits to AICTE approved institution to ascertain the compliance of notified norms and standards.

If the Council receives any complaint with respect to the availability of the infrastructure in the existing institutions, it ascertains the same through surprise visits by a Committee of the experts and takes necessary action as per the provision of Approval Process Handbook and notified norms and standards.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Emission of green house gas

1055. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture sector has to find ways to reduce its environmental impact including lowering its own greenhouse gas emission without compromising food security;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Methane and Nitrous Oxide are the two major Green House Gases (GHGs) emitted from rice-ecosystems due to conventional methods of rice cultivation, soil management and crop residue burning etc. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and different State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have been evolving technologies to reduce these emissions without compromising the food grain production. These technologies include, improved irrigation management, cultivation of aerobic rice, direct-seeded rice and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and use of neem-coated urea. The agricultural emissions in India have declined from 344.48 million tonnes CO² equivalent in 1994 to 334.41 million tonnes CO² equivalent in 2007 as per assessment of Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA). The contribution of agricultural sector in total emissions has also reduced from 27.6% to 17.6% during the same period.

Recently ICAR has also initiated a programme "National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture" to strengthen the climate change resilient research in agriculture and allied sectors, and demonstrate climate resilient technologies at farmers' fields.

Fee structure in IITs

1056. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to study the road map for the autonomy and future of the IITs had recommended that the fee be raised from Rs. 50,000 per annum to Rs. 2 - 2.5 lakh per annum; and

(b) whether the proposal was rejected by Government and asked to rework the fee structure taking into account the aspirations of all sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Kokodkar Committee set up to study the road map for the autonomy and future of the IITs is yet to submit its report to the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of fog safe device

†1057. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that installation of 'Fog Safe Device' to tackle fog is estimated to cost around 35 to 45 thousand rupees;

(b) the number of trains decided to be equipped with Fog Safe Device and by when the decision was taken;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while the fog starts setting in from December, the installation of Fog Safe Device was decided to commence from January-February, 2011;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the work of installation of the Fog Safe Device would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This device is a portable device carried by the Loco Pilot and is not fixed on any train. Fog affected Zonal Railways were advised to plan for trial/provision of adequate number of such devices in September, 2010.

(c) No, Sir. The decision to acquire this device was taken in August, 2010.

(d) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) The fog safe devices are under various stages of service trials and/or deployment over different zones of Indian Railways in a phased manner.

Without ticket journey by women

†1058. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women who were arrested for offence of ticketless travel in the first week of January, 2011 at Vidisha Station (Madhya Pradesh) and the amount of fine collected from them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway Police and the Ticket Collectors cruelly harassed ticketless women passengers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two passengers who came to the rescue of those women were locked inside police station; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the guilty officials so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) In one incident, 06 women were charged for travelling without ticket and an amount of Rs. 2,050/- was realized as railway dues from them in the first week of January, 2011. In another incident 01 woman was charged for travelling without ticket and an amount of Rs. 270/- was realized as railway dues from her in the same period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No Sir. However, in the first incident, 02 male co-passengers misbehaved and quarreled with the Ticket Collector, who had charged 06 women passengers for travelling without ticket in train no. 492 Up passenger. On the complaint of the Ticket Collector, cases vide crime no. 01/2011 and 02/2011 dated 02.01.2011 under section 145 and 146 of the Railways Act were registered against them by Railway Protection Force/Vidisha. They were subsequently released on bail. Both the passengers accepted their guilt before the Special Railway Magistrate 1st Class/Bhopal and were imposed penalty of Rs. 200/- each by the court. No Railway Protection Force personnel was found guilty.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Construction of Moinagiri-Jogighopa rail line

1059. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Moinagiri-Jogighopa, rail line construction has not been completed so far;

(b) if so, the details of the present status of construction; and

(c) the target of completion of works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Under this project, Golakganj to Gauripur has already been completed under Fakiragram-Dhubri GC work. New Coochbehar-Golakganj (58 km) new line is targeted for completion shortly. The entire project is expected to be completed by March, 2014 subject to availability of funds.

Lift/trolley facility at platform to senior citizens etc.

†1060. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has contemplated to provide trolley facilities to senior citizens, women and disabled persons during their journey, at railway stations;

(b) if so, by when Government is going to provide such facilities in the country and the stations that will be provided with such facilities;

(c) whether men, women and disabled persons will have to book a trolley in advance to avail these kind of Government facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Modern luggage trolleys operated by Rail Yatri Sevaks for the convenience of senior citizens and ladies have been introduced at Howrah station through the sponsorship of State Bank of India. It has been decided to extend this facility to Sealdah, New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru and Thiruvananthapuram stations in a phased manner.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) These trolleys can be booked in advance through specific telephone number notified for the purpose or at the nominated counters on arrival at the station.

Train between Hoshiarpur and Ferozpur

1061. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a train running between Hoshiarpur and Ferozpur (Punjab) has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a great resentment among the people in this regard;

(d) by when the Railways is starting this train;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is also a fact that there is a rail link between Hoshiarpur and Jammu via Jalandhar Cantt;

(g) whether there is a demand to start a train from Hoshiarpur to Jammu; and

(h) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. There has been no direct train between Hoshiarpur and Ferozpur.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir.

(h) Presently, there is no such proposal.

Compensation to accident victims

†1062. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died and injured while crossing rail lines, falling from local trains or due to electrocution while sitting on the roof of the trains or other reasons in Mumbai lifeline-local trains between January, 2010 to December, 2010;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of person/dependents who have been given compensation by the Railways and the amount thereof; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of coal corridor

1063. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a coal corridor is proposed to be set up by Railways;

(b) if so, the major objective thereof; and

(c) to what extent the revenues of Railways will improve with this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Laying of rail line between Bhadrachalam and Sattupalli

1064. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reconnaissance-cum-Engineering and Traffic Survey(RETS) of Railways had recommended for laying of a rail line between Bhadrachalam Railway Station and Sattupalli as this line forms a part of proposed Bhadrachalam Road-Kovvur line which is serving many backward areas and also that income from this section is estimated to be 27.11 per cent of the cost involved;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far on Bhadrachalam Sattupalli line and reasons for tardy pace of work on it; and

(c) by when, this line is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Reconnaissance Engineering Cum Traffic Survey has been conducted for laying of new Broad Gauge line between Bhadrachalam Road-Kovvur. As per survey report, cost of proposal is assessed as Rs. 923.23 crore. After scrutiny of survey report in the

Ministry, Planning Commission has been requested to accord "in principle approval".

(b) and (c) Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli (56.25km) was sanctioned in budget 2010-11 at a cost of Rs. 337.50 crore. Entire cost of project (except land cost) is to be borne by SCCL (Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.). M/S SCCL are yet to deposit funds for this project. Project will be executed as per availability of funds from M/S SCCL.

Ban on PPP in railway projects

†1065. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all rail projects being operated through Public- Private- Partnership (PPP) have been banned by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present progress report of rail factory operated by earlier Government through public-private- partnership at Madhora in Saran district in Bihar and whether ban has been imposed thereon by Government; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No ban has been imposed by the Government on the implementation of the diesel locomotive manufacturing factory at Marhaura in Saran district in Bihar.

Land required for the factory has been identified and the process of making land available for Marhaura has entered the final stage. The process of prequalification of bidders for the project has been completed. Eligible bidders have been short-listed for participation in the financial bid.

Railway crossings in Gujarat and Jharkhand

1066. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would give figures of accidents and number of casualties in railway accidents at level crossings, State-wise, in last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of level crossings in the State of Gujarat and Jharkhand and how many of them are unmanned as on date;

(c) the number of level crossings earmarked for over bridge/under-pass in last three years in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) the current status of such projects in both the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) During the last three years, i.e., 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the number of unfortunate accidents at level crossings and casualties involved therein is as under. As Railways do not maintain State-wise data in this regard, the details are given Railway Zone-wise.

Railway	2007-08		2008-09			
	2009-10					
	No. of Accidents	No. of casualties	No. of Accidents	No. of casualties	No. of Accidents	No. of casualties
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	-	-	1	1	-	-
Eastern	1	19	1	14	-	-
East Central	4	18	3	22	4	13
Northern	15	97	6	61	16	87
North Eastern	8	47	12	63	8	88
Northeast Frontier	-	-	2	3	6	17
North Western	6	24	11	54	10	50
Southern	6	29	5	10	1	2
South Central	7	26	5	37	4	11
South Eastern	5	31	1	2	4	13
Western	5	24	9	27	7	24
East Coast	4	13	5	29	2	6
South Western	8	20	1	4	4	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Central	3	5	2	7	1	3
North Central	3	4	2	3	2	4
Southeast Central	2	5	3	16	1	7
TOTAL	77	362	69	353	70	333

(b) As on 01.04.2010, there are a total of 3962 level crossings in the State of Gujarat, out of which 2436 are unmanned level crossings. Similarly, there are 771 number of level crossings in the State of Jharkhand, out of which 378 are unmanned.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, 5 level crossings in Jharkhand and 18 level crossings in Gujarat have been sanctioned for construction of Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges. These are at different stages of geotechnical investigation, planning and design approval, estimation, acquisition of land by State Governments, tendering and construction.

Catering facility in long distance trains

1067. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to introduce Railway Catering services in all long distance trains atleast in all trains having overnight journey;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that lot of trains running for more than 10 hrs. do not have catering facility and passengers are facing problems in those trains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Catering services on trains are adequately organized either through a Pantry car attached on them, or by existing Static Units at stations on which the trains have a stoppage. The attachment of pantry cars to trains is based on the factors such as operational feasibility due to existing load of

the train, maximum load permitted on each section, priority of the train, journey time, other operational factors, commercial justification, availability of pantry cars and other exigencies etc. among others. Given this consideration, the decision to attach pantry cars in long distance trains is taken. However, catering services are being made available from static units at stations *en route* for all trains including those which runs for more than 10 hrs.

Development of Madgaon railway station as world class station

1068. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madgaon railway station in Goa is proposed to be developed as a model railway station or world class railway station;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(c) the details of the development proposed to be undertaken and cost likely to be incurred; and

(d) by when the station is proposed to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The scheme of development of station as 'Model Stations' was in vogue between June, 1999 and November, 2008. Madgaon railway station has already been developed as Model railway station.

Introduction of heritage trains in H.P.

1069. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for introducing heritage trains on Shimla-Kalka and Pathankot-Jogindernagar narrow gauge sections for the convenience of tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government has taken thereon;

(c) whether Government intends to consider the proposal;

(d) if so, by when the said proposal is likely to be approved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Direct train between Lucknow and New Delhi via Farrukhabad and Kasganj

1070. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct train for Delhi from Kaimganj and Kasganj in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is technically possible to run direct trains between Lucknow and New Delhi via Kannauj, Farrukhabad and Kasganj; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to provide such a train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Presently, there is no direct train between Kasganj/Kaimganj and Delhi.

(b) and (c) Although it is technically feasible to run a train service between Lucknow and New Delhi via Kannauj-Farrukhabad-Kasganj, because of longer distance and severe operational constraints, it is not feasible to introduce such a service, at present.

Inadequate funds for Ahmedabad Division

1071. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not providing adequate funds to Ahmedabad Division in Gujarat (W.R.) and as a result various facilities such as lifts, better quality linen etc., are not provided to passengers; and

(b) the details of funds provided for modern facilities at Gandhinagar, Sabarmati, Maninagar, Asarva and Ahmedabad stations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Funds are provided for various activities keeping in view the overall availability of resources and priority of works. The activities such as lifts, better quality of linen etc. to passengers are not affected

due to any inadequacy of funds. Two lifts are available and five lifts and two escalators have been sanctioned for Ahmedabad railway station. Supply of good quality linen to passengers is being ensured and number of complaints in this respect on Western Railway, which includes the State of Gujarat, have come down.

(b) Allocation of fund is not done station-wise.

High speed trains in India

1072. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating a plan to introduce high speed trains in the country on the lines of trains in Britain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have so far been taken to introduce such trains between Ahmedabad-Surat-Mumbai;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is considering to prescribe a time schedule for the introduction of high speed trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Railways have selected six corridors in the system to undertake prefeasibility studies for introducing high speed trains.

(c) and (d) A prefeasibility study of Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor has been concluded.

(e) No, Sir.

Fault in design plan

1073. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forum on Social and Human Rights has represented directly and through the National Human Rights Commission to the South Central Railway to send an expert to visit Tanuku to interact on the human problems caused by a design flaw in the lengthy road-over-bridge in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether no response of any nature has been sent to the Forum in last 60 days;

(c) the general rules and practices of Railways to address such issues and requests for interactions for specific purposes; and

(d) the steps proposed to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Railway's has replied to National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on 19.01.2011.

(c) For busy level crossings gates with Train Vehicle Unit (TVU) above one lakh, requiring frequent closure causing inconvenience to road traffic, State Governments sponsor construction of ROB/RUB on cost sharing basis. Railways sanction such works in Works Programme. ROB/RUB alignment is decided by State Government. Railway executes the Bridge portion within Railway limit and approach portion of alignment is constructed by State Government.

(d) As per undertaking given by the State Government, provision of encumbrance free land for approach road, alignment decision, etc., is to be taken by them. As such, relief and rehabilitation for displaced people, if any, is to be arranged by the State Government. In case, State Governments sponsor subway for pedestrian, two/three wheelers, etc. on cost sharing basis, Railways will agree for the same at technically feasible location to reduce hardship to the people.

Stoppage of trains at Bharuch railway station

1074. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation and demand for stoppage of Mumbai Rajdhani and August Kranti Rajdhani, Garib Rath and Hapa-Howrah trains at Bharuch railway station in Western Railway in view of Dahej SEZ and other vital industrial establishments at Bharuch;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Demands for stoppage are received at various levels of railway administration and action as found feasible and justified is taken. 12953/12954 August Kranti Rajdhani Express and 12215/12216 Bandra Terminus-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Garib Rath Express have already been provided stoppage at Bharuch w.e.f. 01.01.1994 and 15.07.2008 respectively. Stoppage of additional trains at Bharuch has not been found commercially justified and operationally feasible at present.

Mismanagement of catering services

†1075. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of mismanagement of catering in trains and as such it is being considered to abolish catering corporation (IRCTC) to improve this system;

(b) whether Government proposes to take over all the arrangements related to catering under contract system under its own controls; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to abolish the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation. Railways is aware of its responsibility of providing hygienic and good quality food to the public at affordable prices. A new Catering Policy has accordingly been announced which seeks to achieve this. As per the policy, Zonal Railways are primarily responsible for the management of catering services, on-board as well as at stations. However, the premium high-end catering (Food Plaza, Fast Food units etc.) will be managed by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC).

Rail projects in Orissa

1076. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to consider for the sanction of Bargarh-Nuapada via Padampur - (120 kms.), Talcher-Gopalpur - (245 kms.), Rupsa-Bangiriposhi-Gorumahisani - (35 kms.), Badampahar-Keonjhar - (70 kms.) and Berhampur-Phulabani -(169.8 kms.) projects in Orissa;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present these lines are not under consideration for sanction. The surveys for Bargarh-Nawapara via Padampur (137 km) new line, Talcher-Gopalpur (293 km) new line and Bangriposi-Gorumahisani (42 km) new line had been taken up in the past but could not be sanctioned due to limited availability of resources and huge throwforward of ongoing projects.

Extension of Ludhiana-Dankuni dedicated freight corridor

1077. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending in the Ministry for the extension of Ludhiana-Dankuni dedicated freight corridor upto Haridaspur of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has given any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, details of the progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal pending in the Ministry for the extension of Ludhiana-Dankuni dedicated freight corridor upto Haridaspur of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Doubling of rail line in Tamil Nadu

1078. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of railway doubling project between Villupuram-Dindigul and Madurai and Colachal Port;

- (b) whether the project is incurring cost and time over-runs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total money allocated for this project and the money spent so far; and
- (e) by when it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Execution of Villupuram-Dindigul doubling project has been entrusted to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL). Bridge works on the entire length and works on Ariyalur-Valadi critical section have been taken up.

Colachal Port is situated near Eraniel station on Thiruvananthapuram-Nagercoil rail route. No work for doubling of Madurai-Nagercoil-Eraniel to Coalchal Port is sanctioned.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) An outlay of Rs. 60 crore has been provided under RVNL funds for Villupuram-Dindigul doubling project and an expenditure of Rs. 19.26 crore has been spent on this project by January, 2011.
- (e) Villupuram-Dindigul doubling project is expected to be completed by the year 2014.

Accidents due to unmanned level crossings

1079. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has inquired into the fact that there has been increase in the accidents due to unmanned level crossings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to initiate to improve the signal system of Railways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) During the current year from 1st April 2010 to 23rd February, 2011, the number of incidents of

trespassing at unmanned level crossings decreased from 57 to 37 in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) New technologies/technological upgradation for improving the signalling system that are planned include provision of Electrical/Electronic interlocking systems with Central Panels at all stations, complete track circuiting of station sections on all routes, Light Emitting Diodes (LED) Signals, Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), etc.

Construction of ROB and under-pass bridges

1080. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of rail-over-bridges and under pass-bridges on National Highways is pending in various States;

(b) if so, the details of the location of said rail over-bridges and under-passes; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to complete the said pending work in a time-frame period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Delay in running of trains due to fog

1081. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of passengers suffered due to delay in running of trains because of fog during 2010;

(b) whether there was any proposal to install fog safety devices in trains which alert drivers about approaching signals during poor visibility;

(c) if so, the reasons for not fitting fog safety devices in trains and causing harassment to the passengers; and

(d) the measures taken for comfortable rail journey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Fog safe device is a portable device to be carried by the Loco pilot and not fitted on a train. The device is under various stages of trial.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Indian Railways to ensure safe and punctual journey of passenger carrying trains:

1. Intensive, round the clock monitoring of trains at all three levels viz. Divisional, Zonal Head Quarters and Railway Board.
2. Launching of punctuality drives from time to time.
3. Running of trains at maximum permissible speed except during adverse weather conditions like fog, for safety considerations.
4. Improvement in standard of maintenance of assets to reduce equipment failures.
5. Counseling and motivating staff to ensure punctual running.
6. Liaison with State Government to tackle the Law and Order problems and miscreant activities.
7. Up gradation of technology of track, rolling stock and signaling.

Besides, Railways have taken initiative to run train safely and in time during fog also. Railways have provided LED signal at 4273 stations on Indian Railways to improve visibility during fog for safety and smooth running. The automatic signals on fog affected busy sections of Northern region of Indian Railways i.e. Kanpur-Aligarh and Mathura-Ballabhgarh were also converted to semi automatic during fog period so as to improve transit time of trains and also prevent accidents. A number of trains were cancelled in advance to create clear path for all other trains and the same was announced 3 months in advance to avoid any inconvenience to travelling passengers. Information of current train running was made available to public through 139 services to avoid any inconvenience to travelling public.

Incident of death of youth due to train accident

1082. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiry into the incidents of death of candidates who were atop of the train in the recent past in Uttar Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if so, the reasons that caused the accident;

(c) whether compensation was paid to the dependents of the deceased;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any person/institution/department has been held responsible for this; and

(f) if so, the action taken and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Inquiry has not been completed. However, preliminary report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Northern Circle, New Delhi has been received, and final report is still awaited.

(b) The Commissioner of Railway Safety in his preliminary report has observed that unusual occurrence to a few unauthorised passengers travelling on the roofs of the coaches of Train No. 12332 Jammu Tawi-Howrah Himgiri Express in Shahjahanpur Yard between Shahjahanpur and Roza railway stations of Moradabad Division of Northern Railway at 16.24 hours on 01.02.2011, took place due to their striking against the Public Foot Over Bridge situated at the Lucknow (East) end of Shahjahanpur railway station.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Action will be taken on receipt of the final report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Revision of pay scales

1083. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government acquired M/s Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd. (BWEL), Patna and Burn Standard Co. Ltd. (BSCL) and Breadth Width Company in 2008 and 2010 respectively;

(b) whether Government has revised pay scales in Burn Standard Co. Ltd. (BSCL) and Breadth Width Company;

(c) if so, the reasons for not revising the pay scales of M/s. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd. (BWEL), Patna; and

(d) the action taken to revise the pay scales of M/s. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd. (BWEL), Patna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The administrative control of Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Limited (BWEL) Patna has been transferred to Ministry of Railways (MOR) from Department of Heavy Industries (DHI) on 13-08-2008. The administrative control of Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL) (except Salem unit) and Braithwaite Company Limited (BCL) has been transferred to MOR from DHI on 15-09-2010 and 06-08-2010 respectively.

(b) The Government has given permission to implement 1997 pay scales of Department of Public Enterprise in BSCL prospectively. Board for Industrial and Finance Reconstruction (BIFR) now Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) have already endorsed this. The negotiated wages of workers/staff in BSCL is being implemented w.e.f. Oct. 2010. The negotiated wages of worker/staff in Braithwaite Company Limited (BCL) has already been implemented w.e.f. Oct. 2010.

(c) and (d) The case of BWEL has also been referred to the Board for Industrial and Finance Reconstruction (BIFR). BIFR is yet to approve a rehabilitation package for the company containing the pay revision of the employees.

Annual requirement of coaches

†1084. SHRI BALAVANT alias BAL APTE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Railways have assessed the annual requirement of coaches and wagons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total production capacity of all rail coach factories in the country;

(d) the number of coaches and wagons manufactured in the country during the past three years;

(e) the unit-wise utilization of production capacity;

(f) the reasons for low utilization of capacity; and

(g) the steps taken by Railways to augment the production capacity of rail coach factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) For the year 2010-11, a requirement of 18000 wagons and 4000 coaches has been assessed.

(c) The total production capacity of the two coach manufacturing production units under Indian Railways is 3000 per year.

(d) Year	Coaches	Wagons (vehicle units)
2007-08	3101	14700
2008-09	3193	15261
2009-10	3494	15597

(e) The production capacity of the two coach manufacturing production units under Indian Railways is being fully utilized.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) A work has been sanctioned to expand the capacity of Integral Coach Factory, Chennai from the existing capacity of 1500 to 1700 coaches per annum. Considering the increasing requirement of coaches various initiatives for setting up new coach manufacturing facilities have also been taken.

Damage to coaches of railways

1085. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of coaches are lying damaged due to burning or accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to get these coaches repaired so as to put them on routes;

(d) if so, by when;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) how much loss the Railways has suffered due to the damage to coaches in accidents or burnt or damaged by mobs in the last five years; and

(g) how much revenue the Railways would get after putting them in use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) About 73 coaches are presently ineffective on the Railways, owing to accidents and incidences of fire.

(c) to (e) All of these, except for 4 coaches, have been found to be beyond economical repairs and not worthy of being put back in service. Most of these have been processed for condemnation, pending clearance from various Investigating Authorities. The repairs to the identified coaches shall also be taken up only after clearance by the Investigating Agency/Agencies.

(f) Railways have incurred a loss of approx. Rs. 40.8 crores in last five years owing to damages to the coaches in accidents, incidences of fires, arson/agitation by mobs etc.

(g) Does not arise in view of (c) to (e).

12.00 Noon

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Environmental clearance to Polavaram Project

1. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that environmental clearance for the multi-purpose Polavaram project in Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Ministry since long;

(b) whether it is also a fact that forest clearance was already given to the State Government to declare it as a national project; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to clear the project and the present stage of the final clearance to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Environment Clearance to the Multipurpose Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh was accorded on 25.10.2005. However, due to a number of writ petitions and due to the conditions laid down in R&R and Forest Clearances that no submergence and displacement of people including Scheduled Tribes shall take place in the States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed construction of protective embankments on Sabari and Sileru Rivers in the States of Chhattisgarh and Orissa. The proposal was referred to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and after consideration by the Environment Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley and Hydro Power Projects (RV&HEP); an amendment to the earlier Environment Clearance was communicated on 9.3.2009 to the Government of Andhra Pradesh by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for conduct of Public Hearing in the States of Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

The Project involves diversion 3731.07 ha of forests land (3473.00 ha notified forest area plus 258.07 ha deemed forest land as per Hon'ble Supreme Court's definition). After following due procedure, the Polavaram Project has been accorded forest clearance on 28.07.2010 with certain specific conditions.

Since the requisite Public Hearings in the States of Chhattisgarh and Orissa have so far not been held, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had issued a notice to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 1st November, 2010. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted the reply to this notice requesting the Ministry to review change in the scope of the Project, which is under consideration.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important multi-purpose project, which is going to affect around 15 districts of Andhra Pradesh. Its foundation was laid in 1980 by three

successive Chief Ministers. More than Rs.3,589 crores have been spent on this project. Is the hon. Minister aware of it? Then, how much time is he going to take further to give final clearance? Let the hon. Minister be specific. Last time also, we have raised this issue. At that time, the hon. Minister said that he has written to the Andhra Pradesh Government and awaiting response from them. Is the hon. Minister in agreement with the Andhra Pradesh Government regarding contention about the project?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the environment clearance and forest clearance has already been granted for the Polavaram Multi-purpose Project.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not able to hear the hon. Minister. Please, use the mike.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It has already been cleared. The forest clearance was given. The final stage-II forest clearance for the Polavaram Project was given way back in July, 2010. The issue before the Government of India is the declaration of the Polavaram Multi-purpose Project as a national project. That is being handled by the Ministry of Water Resources. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India. The limited point in which the Environment and Forest Ministry comes into play is the environment and forest clearance. The hon. Member, being from Andhra Pradesh, is rightly concerned about this Project. I would request him to also persuade his colleague, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh who has written a four-page letter to me, arguing against continuing the forest and environment clearance for the Polavaram Project on the grounds that there is going to be submergence in the State of Chhattisgarh. There have also been questions that have been raised by the Government of Orissa. Now, Sir, one of the conditions for giving clearance for this Project is that there will be no submergence in the State of Orissa and in the State of Chhattisgarh. For this, protective embankments have to be built along a 29 kilometres stretch on the river Sabari in Chhattisgarh, and along a 30 kilometres stretch on the river Sabari and Sileru in the State of Orissa. This is the factual position. Without the protective embankments being built, the submergence will take place, a condition of clearance will be violated. The condition for clearance is that there will be no submergence in the State of Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Government has communicated to the hon. Minister saying that these protective bunds are going to be constructed and there will be no submergence, and there is no need for pending clearance on that account. Is the hon. Minister aware of this fact? If so, is he going to clear it because they are going to provide protective bunds? Sir, the Project is getting delayed. The original cost of the Project was Rs.800 crores, and now it is Rs.16,600 crores. Already Rs.3,600 crores have been spent on it. And, if you just go on prolonging like this, for whatever reasons it is, it will further delayed. As the hon. Minister has rightly said, it is already under consideration for status of a national project also. Keeping that in mind, will he take initiative and see that the clearance is given at the earliest, basing on the assurance given by the Andhra Pradesh Government?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the protective embankments have to be built physically in the territory of Chhattisgarh and Orissa. I am the Union Minister. I don't represent any particular State. I have to take Chhattisgarh and Orissa also along with me in this process. Now, the hon. Member's own colleague, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh has written to me, saying 'that we will not allow this Project to proceed'. Now, if he is so keen on this Project, he should persuade his colleague, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh to do so. Sir, what the Ministry of...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please give me one minute. Sir, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has said that there should be public hearing for the construction of these protective embankments. The public hearing has to be held in Chhattisgarh, and the public hearing has to be held in Orissa. Almost two years have passed, the public hearings have not taken place. Unless the public hearing takes place one of the conditions of the environmental clearance gets violated. Orissa and Chhattisgarh are not agreeing to the holding of the public hearings. We are in a difficult situation. I appeal to the hon. Member to ensure that, at least, Chhattisgarh is on board and we will discuss the matter with the Government of Orissa. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Normally, I do not seek permission, you must protect it. As he has rightly said, when the other State Governments are not allowing public hearing, do you expect

the one State Government to go into the other State Government's territory and hold a public hearing. It is the duty of the hon. Minister at the Centre and not that of political parties to take initiative to call all the three Chief Ministers, hold a meeting and try to sort out this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a good suggestion.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, no, I would like the Minister to respond. He is a proactive man. I hope he will do something. Incidentally, he hails from Andhra Pradesh and in Rajya Sabha he is from Andhra Pradesh, to my knowledge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mysura Reddy.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let him respond. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have asked your two supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We cannot simply go by rules only. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the public hearing, according to law, is conducted by the project proponents. There is nothing in the law which says that the Ministry of Environment and Forests should arrange for a public hearing. ...(Interruptions)... But I can take the hon. Member's suggestion. I have written to the Chief Minister of Orissa, I will write to the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh and, if need be, we call a tripartite meeting to sort this issue out. This much assurance I give to the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mysura Reddy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Minister of Environment and Forests is conducting public hearing directly in Kerala. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you interfering? ...(Interruptions)... Let the question be answered. ...(Interruptions)... No, you do not have the floor. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, as per the Minister's reply, it is not possible to conduct public hearings in Chhattisgarh and Orissa because the States are objecting. My request is that if the Government of Andhra Pradesh submits a plan of re-visiting less submersion, is it acceptable to the Ministry?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if the Government of Andhra Pradesh decides to reduce the height of the dam that will obviate the need of the protective embankments, which is the easier solution. That means you do not need to construct the protective embankments in Chhattisgarh and Orissa. So, it is entirely up to the Andhra Pradesh Government. If the Government of Andhra Pradesh reduces the height of the dam, that would be the best solution. As of now, with the present height of the dam, we have to build the protective embankments in Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Sir, I have given you an assurance that I will call a meeting of the three States to find a way forward. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, is there any time-frame if a particular State delays deliberately? The public hearing has to be conducted in the State of Orissa. Suppose for any reason or deliberately, it is getting delayed, is there any time-frame that the Government has in mind? Will the Government think of bringing a legislation in this regard? This may be happening in so many cases, Sir. It will be contributing to the national food security. It is not only important for Andhra Pradesh but it is for the entire country.

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

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The giving of national status should be expedited, Sir. It is an advanced stage. We are requesting the Government of India for this. It is not entirely the fault of the Andhra Pradesh Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, on the national project status, I have already clarified that the administrative Ministry is the Ministry of Water Resources and my colleague, the Water Resources Minister, is the appropriate person to answer the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I have asked about the time-frame. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: On time-frame for public hearing, according to the law, within 45 days public hearing has to be conducted. This is one of the unusual projects where you require a public hearing in three States. Sir, 99 per cent of the projects require the public hearing in their home

States. This is a case in which public hearing is required both in Chhattisgarh and in Orissa. That is why the Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued a show-cause notice as to why the public hearings have not been held. I am perfectly in sympathy with the argument that is put forward by the Government of Andhra Pradesh that public hearings have not been held because Orissa and Chhattisgarh have been reluctant to allow the public hearing, for legitimate reasons. I am not criticizing any State Government, Sir. I assured you that I will try to find a way out by bringing all the three States together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mohapatra.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Seelam. I will not allow this.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: It is a very vital thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please sit down. This is not going on record. Please resume your seat. Allow Mr. Mohapatra to put his supplementary.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, actually we will be seeking protection. I put it to the Minister. He was not concerned in this particular matter when there was an agreement about the height of the dam between the three States. Central Water Commission had approved it. It was an agreed project. Now, suddenly without involving the States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh, the Central Water Commission with the connivance of and on the assurances of the Principal Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Government's Water Resources Department agreed to increase the height of the dam. That is the problem. As the Minister very correctly said if the height could be restored to the previous agreed height, there is no problem in Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Why has the height been raised and on the raised height, Minister is concerned. On the raised height, his Ministry has given the clearance which they should not have, without finding out whether Orissa and Chhattisgarh have been parties to this new increased height.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the matter is sensitive because eight villages of Malkangiri district of Orissa and four villages in the Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh are involved. In fact, these are all left wing extremist-affected districts. There are larger issues involved here on the submergence

*Not recorded.

issue. Sir, when I gave the forest clearance in July, 2010, I gave it on the information and the understanding that Chhattisgarh and Orissa were party to the agreement that the dam would be built subject to the construction of river bed protective embankments on the Saberi and the Sileru. Now the hon. Member has raised a doubt. I will go back to the records and check on this. But, Sir, I have to take all three States together. I understand the importance of the Polavaram multipurpose project. I have myself visited, not in this portfolio but in an earlier portfolio I have visited the project site but, I have also to be sensitive to the needs of Orissa and Chhattisgarh. I have got a long letter from the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh objecting to this project. I cannot ignore the views of two very important States where submergence has to take place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table, Shri Srikant Jena.

SCANCELLATION OF CVC'S APPOINTMENT

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the other day we raised the issue of cancellation of CVC's appointment by the hon. Supreme Court. We demand a response from the Government. When is the response coming? When is the Prime Minister coming here to give a response to this? It is a very important issue. It is very shocking.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): I think, hon. Minister had said it on the floor of the House that he will respond to us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I had said yesterday in response to the observations of the Leader of the Opposition that the sentiments of the hon. Members of the Opposition will be conveyed to the leadership of the Government. I have done so. I believe that next week, if necessary, a suitable statement on behalf of the Government...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is 'if necessary'? It is the right of this House. It is the right of Indian Parliament. The Supreme Court of India has slapped on the face of the Government. It is very shocking. ...(Interruptions).... The entire country is...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Naidu, entitled to be shocked but should we be shocked so easily. I am saying that the Government will make a suitable statement next week and a statement on behalf of the Government will be laid. You don't have to get shocked so easily.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various companies and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of CIPET, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3926/15/11]

(ii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), Raigad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(c) 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. 3925/15/11]

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

- (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3924/15/11]

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of PDPM-IIITD&M, Jabalpur and related papers

II. Report (2009-10) of IIT, Guwahati and related papers

III. Statement giving reasons for not laying Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Auroville Foundation, Auroville

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- I (a) Annual Report of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (PDPM-IIITD&M), Jabalpur, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (PDPM-IIITD&M), Jabalpur, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4060/15/11]
- II (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- III Statement giving reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2009-

10, within the stipulated period. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.
4059/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of C-Dot,

New Delhi and related papers

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4070/15/11]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:

- (i) Forty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Forty-first Report on Demands for Grants 2010-11 (Demand no. 48) of the Department of Health Research;
- (ii) Forty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Forty-second Report on Demands for Grants 2010-11 of the Department of AIDS Control;
- (iii) Fiftieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants 2010-11 (Demand no. 47) of the Department of AYUSH;
- (iv) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants 2010-11 (Demand no. 46) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare;

(v) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by the Department of Health and Family Welfare on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its forty-third Report on action taken by the Department of Health and Family Welfare on the

Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Thirty-eighth Report on 'Major issues concerning the three Vaccine producing PSUs, namely, the Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, the Pasteur Institute of India (PII), Coonoor, and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory (BCGVL), Chennai'; and

- (vi) Fifty-third Report on 'The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore Bill, 2010'.

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on 'The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore Bill, 2010.'

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:

- (i) One Hundred and Sixty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations /observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Tourism;
- (ii) One Hundred and Sixty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations /observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;
- (iii) One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations /observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Shipping;

- (iv) One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Culture; and
- (v) One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 3rd March, 2011, has allotted time as follows for Government legislative and other Business:

Sl.No.	Business	Time allotted
1.	Consideration and passing of the following Bills: (a) The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010. (b) The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010.	2 hours (To be discussed together)
2.	Consideration and passing of the Commercial Division of High Courts Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.	3 hours
3.	The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. daily for transaction of Government legislative and other Business.	

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EARTH

SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I beg to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing 7th March, 2011, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2010-11, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
3. General Discussion on Budget (General) for 2011-12.
4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2010-11, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Suffering of Indians in Middle-east, particularly in Libya

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, this august House is well aware of the unrest in Libya. The hon. Minister of External Affairs had made a statement and also given several assurances regarding evacuation process. But, Sir, the present status of evacuation is totally unsatisfactory. More than 18,000 Indians are living in Libya and majority is from my own State Kerala - and most of them are ladies working as nurses.

Only one or two ships and two or three aircraft are used for evacuation process. There is no proper mechanism to monitor and control the evacuation process from Libya.

Sir, now, the Libyan Government has given an ultimatum to evacuate all foreign nationals on or before 7th March, 2011. I got several SMSs/SOSs. In one of the messages that I got, it says, 'If we are not evacuated within this period, we cannot see our family in India in our life.' This is the content of most of the SMSs/SOSs.

Sir, the Government is trying to evacuate the people from Benghazi and Tripoli. But, there are several people who are living in other places. Sir, 2,000 people are living in Jufra and Sebah. It is around 700 kms. from Tripoli. There is an airport at Sebah, but we have no landing permission for our Indian aircraft in this airport. So, I urge the Ministry to seek landing permission of Indian aircraft at

Sebah airport for evacuating Indian people stranded in Jufra and Sebha regions in Libya. It is very difficult to reach the Tripoli airport, because the road transport is very unsafe for travel at present. The protesters are standing on the road with weapons and are also looting at gunpoint.

Sir, around 2,000 Indians are trapped Sirt which is 500 kms. away from Tripoli. The problem is either they have to move to Tripoli or they have to board a ship, if ship from India or from any other associated countries arrives at Sirt seaport. There is a seaport at Sirt. If we use the seaport, we can evacuate the people.

Same is the position in Kufrah also. Around 800 Indians are living there. So, I request the hon. Minister to make proper arrangements. Sufficient staff is not there in our Embassy. At the time of Gulf War, the then Government had sent Special Crisis Management Team and sufficient aircrafts. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to send a special team today itself. Also, sufficient ships and aircraft should be sent for immediate evacuation of Indians. Thank You, Sir.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

SHRI K.V. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva to associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): No; Sir. We are discussing a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Government is not serious about what is happening there. (*Interruptions*) We have been reading this in the newspapers also.

...(Interruptions)... Somebody from the Government side should
...(Interruptions)... Okay, you complete first. Then, I will speak.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, you please associate only because we are not starting a debate on this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, all of us are very concerned about this. This is a very serious matter. Please do something. ...(Interruptions)... People are crying. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No doubt, it is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, जो लोग ...(व्यवधान)... उनको लाने का खास तौर पर कोई प्रबन्ध किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are discussing a very serious issue. Please give me an opportunity to ...(Interruptions)... Sir, considering the seriousness of the issue, you can allow me. ...(Interruptions)... We have already given notices. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister for External Affairs, while replying to the queries raised by the hon. Members on his own *suo motu* statement, said that the Indian Government had started working for evacuation. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... By this time, we have come to know that till today only about 7000 people might have been evacuated from Libya. At the same time, through this House, I would like to bring it to the knowledge of Government that China has already evacuated all its citizens from there. The numbers may differ. Someone says that it is 29,000; but, our Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, says that it is 20,000. Whatever be the number, all the ...(Interruptions)... Please allow, Sir. All Chinese have been evacuated from Libya. Philippines have evacuated all its citizens. Why is there a slow progress on the Indian side? One could very easily perceive the speed of deterioration, in a country where chaos and unrest is persistently increasing. The Army, which has to bring it under control, is also split. The people are stranded there. There are no sanitary facilities. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, it is a ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, people are stranded in another country and we are bothered about time. I am very sorry. ...(Interruptions)... No; no, you have to understand the seriousness of the situation.

...(Interruptions)... Tamil Nadu people, Karnataka people,
...(Interruptions)... We are

always concerned about time, not the lives of the people who are stranded in another country. ...(Interruptions)... We are receiving phone calls from people. They somehow get access to some phones and they call us. They are pleading for their lives. And, you are not permitting us to express our views. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, I have permitted you and you are still saying that I am not permitting you. What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Don't say like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly permit me just for two minutes. ...(Interruptions)... That's all. ...(Interruptions)... Those people are reposing their faith in this country. ...(Interruptions)... And, this august House is not. ...(Interruptions)... What does this mean? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not start a debate. ...(Interruptions)... I agree. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Let us vent our feelings. It is just a matter of two minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I direct the Government to come out with a statement on Monday. ...(Interruptions)... Listen please. ...(Interruptions)... I direct the Government because of the urgency of the situation. ...(Interruptions)... The Government should come out with a statement on Monday. ...(Interruptions)... What else can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, please allow just for two minutes to express our feelings. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have said whatever you wanted to say. ...(Interruptions)... Everything has gone on record. Whatever you wanted to say, you have said. ...(Interruptions)... I agree. ...(Interruptions)... I respect the sentiments of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is a turmoil. There is no certainty. ...(Interruptions)... People are worried about the safety of their lives. That is the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is a very serious issue. And, you are not allowing even for two minutes to express our feelings on behalf of those people who are suffering. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you shouting? You are saying whatever you want to and I am allowing you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, people from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka are suffering there ...(Interruptions)... Their relatives are worried. That is why ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us express our concern. It is a human issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why, I have directed the Government that it should come out with a Statement. Your purpose will not be served by just speaking on this. Some decision has to be taken. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Ask the Government to come out with a Statement by today evening. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. Let us have a fullfledged discussion. If you want, you can give the notice. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Siva, taking into consideration the sentiments of the House, I have directed the Government to come out with a Statement...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: By Monday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I said, "by Monday." ...(Interruptions)... What else do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want a Statement from the Government today itself. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Government makes a Statement on Monday, you will have the opportunity to seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): No, no. They should come with the good news that they have evacuated each and every Indian from Libya. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot say what news they are going to bring.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They should come with this news.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that I have directed the Government to come out with a Statement by Monday. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They should not come with the news that they have not been able to do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, Monday is the ultimatum day.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, इसको आज करवायें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if the Government makes a Statement, you will get an opportunity to seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, उन्होंने यह बोल रखा है कि सभी विदेशी सात तारीख तक लीबिया छोड़ें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a pleading for their lives.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, See, you want that the Government be given a direction, I have given the direction. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यह आज होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this should be done today.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, this is a very sensitive issue. Everybody is concerned about it. The whole country is concerned about our people who are in Libya. Very recently, the External Affairs Minister had made a Statement that evacuation was going on and all that. But, there is a concern over the slowness with which this has been going on. The Government has to come out with a Statement by Monday. They will come out with a Statement. Then, you will get an opportunity to discuss and seek clarifications on the Statement. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is a minute to minute process.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will meet on Monday.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Why not today, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Why not today? What is the present situation? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, it should be done today itself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have said, 'by Monday'. If the Government chooses to reply today itself, I have no objection. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Why not today, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, nobody is responding from the Government; I can't do anything. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, keep quiet. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, I have already given the direction that, on Monday, the Statement will be made. ...(*Interruptions*)... मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं, उनको सुनिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): Sir, we will convey to the Government and try to make a Statement as early as possible ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, all the other countries are taking action. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, Monday will be too late. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, सात तारीख लास्ट डेट है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उनको कहा गया है कि विदेशियों, सात तारीख तक हमारा मुल्क छोड़ो। ...(*व्यवधान*)... तब तक वे हमारे लोगों को मार डालेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government should come out with a Statement before the House rises for the day. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have just informed that 7th is the last date, the Members are concerned, the whole nation is concerned; so, before the House rises for the day, the Government should make a Statement. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, to evacuate our people

who are all there in Libya, 7th is the last date. According to the Members, Libyan Government has said that everybody has to be evacuated. Therefore, the hon. Members are concerned about the delay in the evacuation process. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. So, they want a statement before the House rises for the day on the steps that are being taken. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, it is a legitimate concern. This concern is shared by the Government. I will talk to the Minister for External Affairs. I will communicate it, and, I am sure, Sir, the statement will be made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before the House rises.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Today, Sir. Today; today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Siva, I have already given directions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Have I said, 'no'? ...(Interruptions)... I have not said, 'no'. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given directions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Please let me say. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given directions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Have I said, 'it would not be made today?' I am saying that I am going to communicate it right away to the Minister for External Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do that.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I hope I will get him right away and as soon as possible, before the House adjourns for the day, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is saying, 'before the House rises.' ...(Interruptions)... Now, it is over. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप क्या चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... यह ठीक नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, "as soon as possible" शब्द ठीक नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; it will be before the House rises today. 'As soon as possible' means that it may be even after two hours. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Do I have the leave of the hon. Deputy Chairman to go now and communicate these sentiments?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes; you can go. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is your power. You have taken a tough stand and the Government has buckled down.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(GENERAL) 2010-11

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take Supplementary Demands. Shri Namo Narain Meena.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), for the year 2010-11.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Special Mentions. Shri Shanta Kumar; not present. Shrimati Maya Singh.

Need to take effective measures to check increasing crimes against women in Delhi

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह अत्यंत चिंता की बात है कि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध सबसे अधिक अपराध हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में यह चौंकाने वाला आंकड़ा आया है। कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी और गुजरात से बंगाल की खाड़ी तक हर प्रकार की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर पल-पल की

निगाहें रखने वाली विभिन्न एजेंसियां दिल्ली में केन्द्रित हैं। ऐसे स्थान पर यदि महिलाओं के विरुद्ध होने वाले अपराधों में साल-दर-साल वृद्धि हो रही है, तो यह अत्यंत गंभीर बात है। आंकड़े असत्य नहीं बोलते और खासकर तब जब वे आंकड़े स्वयं सरकार ने रखे हों।

उपसभापति जी, इस वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजधानी दिल्ली में 8 महिलाएं हर रोज विभिन्न अपराधों की शिकार हो रही हैं। वर्ष 2009 के मुकाबले, वर्ष 2010 में अपराधों के ग्राफ में 4 फीसदी की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में बच्चियों के गायब होने की घटनाएं भी नितांत गंभीर हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि दिल्ली अपराधियों के लिए जन्नत है, क्योंकि वे यहां सुनियोजित तरीके से अपराध करते हैं और ज्यादातर मामलों में बचकर भाग निकलते जाते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, हमें इस बात को गंभीरता से सोचना होगा कि महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के पर्याप्त कानून होते हुए, प्रशासनिक खामियों के चलते महिलाओं की सुरक्षा तार-तार होती है और बाद में अपराधी भी बचकर भाग निकलते हैं। प्रशासनिक स्तर पर फैली खामियों को दूर करते हुए हर हाल में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध बढ़ते अपराधों को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए जिससे दिल्ली में अपराधों का ग्राफ कम हो और महिलाएं अपने आप को सुरक्षित महसूस करें।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to associate myself with it.

**Simplification of procedure for withdrawal from
provident fund under new scheme**

SHRI MANGALA KISAN (Orissa): Sir, the Central Government launched a new pension scheme some time in 2003-04 under which the new recruits in Government service are required to mandatorily contribute to the Contributory Provident Fund (CPF). Prior to this scheme, the Government employees were subscribing to the General Provident Fund (GPF) and persons who joined Government service before the launch of the new scheme would continue to subscribe to the GPF.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that there is no clarity about withdrawal or refund from the contribution under the new scheme by a subscriber who quits the job midway. Large sums of money of such persons are locked in the Fund. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly issue instructions to simplify the procedure of refund or withdrawal of a lump sum amount from the Fund in case a person quits the job before reaching the age of superannuation. A reasonable time-frame may be fixed within which the refund must take place from the date of request made by the subscriber.

**To review the process of reduction in the number of
post offices in urban areas**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the Department of Posts has decided to rationalize the existing postal system in the urban areas of our country. The existing postal network in urban areas consists of 15,797 post offices comprising of HOS and SOS. As per the rationalization scheme, the minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 km in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above two kilometers in other urban areas. As per these norms, the urban areas in our country justify only 6000 post offices. They are planning to close the remaining 9797 post offices in the urban areas. Also, as per the existing norms, these post offices should earn a profit of, at least, five per cent. This too would lead to further closure of the existing post offices.

This would cause the postal system in our country to collapse. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister to intervene in this matter and stop the closure of post offices immediately.

**To address the problems being faced by Indian students
of Tri-valley university in USA**

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस ऐवान का ध्यान उन मुश्किलात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिनका सामना कैलिफोर्निया, यू.एस.ए. की ट्राईवैली यूनिवर्सिटी के हिन्दुस्तानी स्टूडेंट्स कर रहे हैं। हाल ही में ट्राईवैली यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने वाले हिन्दुस्तानी विद्यार्थियों को पता चला कि उनके साथ धोखा हुआ है। वे जिस यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ रहे थे, वह एक जाली यूनिवर्सिटी है और उनको जारी किए गए वीज़ा भी गैर-कानूनी हैं। इस यूनिवर्सिटी में दाखिला पाने वाले कुल 1555 विद्यार्थियों में से 95 फीसदी तालिब-इल्मों का ताल्लुक आंध्र प्रदेश से है। उन सभी तालिब-इल्मों ने यह जाने बगैर की ट्राईवैली यूनिवर्सिटी को अमरीकी सरकार के ज़रिए तस्लीम नहीं किया गया है, वीज़ा हासिल करने और उस यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने के लिए लाखों रुपए खर्च किए थे। यह भी पता चला कि इन तालिब-इल्मों पर रेडियो कॉलर भी लगा दिए गए हैं ताकि उन पर नज़र रखी जा सके। यह निहायत अफ़सोसजनक बात है। उन सभी तालिब-इल्मों को ब्लैक-लिस्ट कर दिया गया है। हालांकि वे बेकुसूर हैं और खुद ही हालात के शिकार हैं। इस सिलसिले में अमरीकी अथॉरिटीज़ के साथ बातचीत होने के बवाजूद इस मसले का कोई हल नहीं निकल पाया है।

महोदय, भारत सरकार से मेरा मुतालबा है कि जल्द से जल्द अमरीका में भारतीय एम्बेसी को हिदायत दी जाए कि वह उन बेकुसूर तालिब-इल्मों को बचाने के लिए कार्रवाई करे और उनकी हिफाज़त से वतन वापसी के

लिए उनकी माली मदद करे या अमरीका की तस्लीम-शुदा युनिवर्सिटियों में उनके दाखिले का इंतजाम करे ताकि उनके तालीमी साल का नुकसान न हो।

محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : مہودے، میں اس ایوان کا دھیان ان مشکلات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں، جن کا سامنا کیلی فورنیا، یو۔ایس۔ایس۔ میں ٹرائی ویلی یونیورسٹی کے ہندوستانی اسٹوڈینٹس کر رہے ہیں۔ حال ہی میں ٹرائی ویلی میں پڑھنے والے ہندوستانی ودھیارتھیوں کو پتہ چلا کہ ان کے ساتھ دھوکا ہوا ہے۔ وہ جس یونیورسٹی میں پڑھ رہے ہیں، وہ ایک جالی یونیورسٹی ہے اور ان کو جاری کئے گئے ویزا بھی غیر قانونی ہیں۔ اس یونیورسٹی میں داخلہ پانے والے کل 1555 ودھیارتھی میں سے 95 فیصد طالب علموں کا تعلق آندھرا پردیش سے ہے۔ ان سبھی طالب علموں نے یہ جانے بغیر کہ ٹرائی ویلی یونیورسٹی کو امریکی سرکار کے ذریعے تسلیم نہیں کیا گیا ہے، ویزا حاصل کرنے اور اس یونیورسٹی

میں پڑھنے کے لئے لاکھوں روپے خرچ کئے تھے۔ یہ بھی پتہ چلا کہ ان طالب علموں پر ریڈیو کالر بھی لگا دئے گئے ہیں تاکہ ان پر نظر رکھی جا سکے۔ یہ نہایت افسوس ناک بات ہے۔ ان سبھی طالب علموں کے بلیک لسٹ کر دیا گیا ہے۔ حالانکہ وہ بے قصور ہیں اور خود ہی حالات کے شکار ہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں امریکی اتھارٹیز کے ساتھ بات چیت ہونے کے باوجود اس مسئلے کا کوئی حل نہیں نکل پایا ہے۔

مہودے، بھارت سرکار سے میرا مطالبہ ہے کہ جلد سے جلد امریکہ میں بھارتی ایمبیسی کو ہدایت دی جائے کہ وہ ان بے قصور طالب علموں کو بچانے کے لئے کارروائی کرے اور ان کی حفاظت سے وطن واپسی کے لئے ان کی مدد کرے یا امریکہ کی تسلیم شدہ یونیورسٹی میں ان کے داخلے کا انتظام کرے تاکہ ان کے تعلیمی سال کا نقصان نہ ہو۔

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script].

**Need to take steps to check the illegal trade of
narcotic substance in the country**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, yesterday, 3.2 tonnes of ganja were seized by the Police in Balimeta, Orissa, while 133 poor adivasis were carrying the ganja packets to Chitrakunda. The poor adivasis have been arrested. Ganja, opium and liquor mafia are using the dense forests and poor, innocent adivasis in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra regions for illegal trade.

This business has been going on for years now. How is it that the Police is not able to get at the root of this and arrest the real culprits? In the same way, ultra modern drug mafia is widening its nets in the metro cities through educational institutions. Their targets are students and young people. The same situation is prevalent in the North-east. In spite of laws being there to deal with this, the drug mafia is very much active in the cities and educational institutions. The ganja, opium and liquor mafia is more active in the forest areas. The poor tribals are only the victims.

I urge upon the Government to constitute a task force to coordinate and to monitor these illegal activities. Also, State Governments may be asked to take stringent action against the persons behind this illegal trade.

**Need to check atrocities against dalits in Punjab and
check the filing of fake cases against them**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में निर्दोष दलितों को मुकदमों में फंसाकर, जेल की सलाखों में डाल कर व्यापक स्तर पर उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण दलितों में भय का वातावरण पैदा हो गया है। यह वातावरण उस समय और ज्यादा भयावह हो गया, जब पंजाब के करीब 2000 निर्दोष व्यक्तियों को गलत गंभीर मुकदमों लगाकर जेल में डाल दिया गया, जिनमें बहुत से लोग आज भी जेल में हैं। उनका कोई अपराधिक इतिहास भी नहीं है और न ही उन्होंने कोई अपराध किया है। उन सभी दलितों का कुसूर सिर्फ इतना ही है कि वे संत गुरु रविदास जी के आदर्शों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करने वाले संत रामानन्द जी की आतंकियों द्वारा निर्मम हत्या के बाद शांतिपूर्वक आंदोलन कर रहे थे। आंदोलन लोकतंत्र की परंपरा का एक हिस्सा है, जिसकी सज़ा आज तक दलित समाज के बेगुनाह लोग भुगत रहे हैं, जो दलित उत्पीड़न का एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है। विजय कुमार ढिल्लावां, जिला जालंधर, पंजाब की

हत्या से पूरे पंजाब के दलितों व कमज़ोर लोगों में भय का आतंक पैदा हो गया है। आज तक हत्यारा खुले आम घूमकर आतंक फैला रहा है, परंतु सरकार इन गंभीर घटनाओं पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप पंजाब सरकार को निर्देश कर पंजाब के 2000 दलितों के केस वापस कराएं व विजय कुमार ढिल्लावां के हत्यारों को गिरफ्तार किया जाए, आपकी अति कृपा होगी।

Need to create a National Judicial Service in the country

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I want to raise an urgent matter of public importance before the House for requesting the Government to initiate urgent steps to introduce National Judicial Service for looking after the recruitment, training, service matters, etc., of the judicial officers in the country.

A fair and independent judiciary is an ideal condition for any true democracy. If the judiciary and the judicial officers are restricted by any means from taking fair and free decisions, it would destabilize the values and concepts of a democratic society and the basic belief of our civil society in judiciary. The salary, service conditions and other perks are always to be protected from the unnecessary intervention of executive.

The selection procedure, promotion, service conditions and transfers are to be dealt with an independent mechanism which should be free from vested interests of any kind. Now, unfortunately, lot of complaints is coming about the selection of judges, their transfers and other related matters. It is found, on many occasions, that these allegations are true.

The issues prevailing in the judicial system are to be addressed seriously. The self-centred and non-transparent methods should be avoided.

For a fair and dependable judiciary, an independent agency should be there to supervise the selection, appointment, promotion, transfer, etc., of the judicial officers. Further, it is very important to protect the belief of the common people in the judicial system. Hence, I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to introduce a National Judicial Service.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prabha Thakur, not present; Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, not present; Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, not present.

**Need to take steps to preserve various mother tongues and
other dialects in the country**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के एक अध्ययन के मुताबिक विश्व भर में मौजूद 5300 भाषाओं व बोलियों पर अस्तित्व का संकट मंडरा रहा है। इसमें भारत की भी कई भाषाएं एवं बोलियां हैं। भाषाओं एवं बोलियों पर यह संकट हर स्तर पर नजर आ रहा है। छोटे शहरों ही नहीं, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में भी ऐसे तमाम जाति एवं समुदाय हैं जहां नई पीढ़ी के लोग घर के बाहर तो क्या, घर के भीतर भी अपनी मातृभाषा नहीं बोलते हैं। सवाल है कि एक ऐसे दौर में जब दुनिया फैलती जा रही है, सरोकार वैश्विक हो रहे हैं, इंटरएक्शन ग्लोबल हो रहा है, इन सबके बीच मातृभाषा क्यों सिकुड़ती जा रही है?

आज विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि मातृभाषाओं एवं बोलियों को छिजने या उनके अस्तित्व पर संकट मंडराने से रोकने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है? राष्ट्रीय, राज्य एवं स्थानीय स्तर पर मातृभाषाओं एवं बोलियों को अपने अस्तित्व को कायम रखने हेतु किस प्रकार से सहयोग किया जा सकता है? यह गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार मातृभाषाओं एवं बोलियों के अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, not present. Shrimati Kanimozhi, not present. Shri Brijlal Khabri, not present.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2011-12

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up discussion on the Budget (Railways). Shri Khuntia. You have ten minutes.

श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटीआ : सर, थोड़ा और समय दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी लिस्ट लम्बी है। आपकी पार्टी से अभी दस लोगों को accommodate करना है।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, today, I rise to support the Railway Budget placed by hon. Railway Minister. I do fully agree with our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, who has said that Railway Budget is the Budget of aam aadmi. There is no hike in passenger and freight rates. The Plan outlay is highest at Rs.57,630 crores. Rs.9,583 crores has been provided for new railways. Thirteen hundred kilometres of new lines, 867 kilometres of doubling, 1017 kilometres of gauge conversion have been targeted for 2011-12. Fifty-six new Express trains, three new Shatabdi trains and nine new Duronto trains are to be introduced. Introduction of a pan-India, multi-

purpose "Go-India" smart card has been proposed. 236 more stations are proposed to be upgraded as Adarsh Stations. Anti-collision Device (ACD) has been sanctioned in eight Railway Zones. A GPS based 'Fog Safe' device has been deployed. An All India Security Help Line on a single number has been set up. All unmanned level-crossing up to 3000 TVUs are to be manned. All North-East State capitals, except Sikkim, will be connected by Railways in seven years. A bridge factory will be set up in Jammu and Kashmir. A state-of-the-art Institute of Tunnel and Bridge Engineering is proposed to be set up at Jammu. A Diesel Locomotive Centre will be set up in Manipur. Eighteen thousand wagons are to be produced in 2011-12 under Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana. Ten thousand shelter units are proposed for track-side dwellers. This Budget is definitely a good Budget and Gross Traffic Receipts are targeted at Rs.1,06,239 crore exceeding Rs.1,00,000 crores. Twenty additional hostels for the children of Railway employees will be provided. Around 1.75 lakh vacancies of Group 'C' and Group 'D', including 16,000 ex-servicemen, to be filled by the end of March, 2011.

During 2010-11, passenger traffic in the passenger KMS and PKM grew by 11 per cent, and freight traffic in NTKM grew by 2 per cent. In terms of achievement, with respect to Eleventh Plan targets, the passenger traffic has already surpassed the 2012 target of 8,80,000 million PKM. Freight traffic stands at 87 per cent of the 7,02,000 million NTKM target.

Sir, it is a fact that the main problem for everybody is the Railway projects and it is a fact that Railways have huge throw forward of ongoing projects under new lines, gauge conversion and doubling of lines with limited availability of resources. There are 122 projects of new lines with projected cost of Rs.59,875 crores; 45 projects of gauge conversion with projected cost of Rs.17,261 crores; and, 160 projects of doubling with projects cost of Rs.21,216 crores. In total, there are 327 projects with projected cost of Rs.98,352 crores. From where will this money come? In order to complete these projects of the lifeline of the country, that is, the Railways, the biggest infrastructure sector, my appeal to the Government is to kindly consider this as a special case and allocate funds from the General Budget for next two years to complete all the Railway projects, or, to stand as security to get loan from any other financial institution to complete all projects in time. I think, this will be a great achievement for the country. The proposal to fill 1.75

vacancies of Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts, including backlog of SC/ST and 16,000 ex-servicemen, is good. But, the question

remains as to why these posts have not been filled till today. On the one hand, thousands of Railway Service officers are working in various State and Central public sector undertakings on deputation. And, on the other hand, the vacancies of Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts and vacancies of SC/ST and physically-challenged persons are not filled on time. The General Managers of Railways have been authorised by the Government to appoint five per cent of general category and ten per cent of safety area posts without any formal interview.

Will the hon. Minister kindly tell this House as to how many such persons have been appointed by the General Managers without interview, and, whether these workers will be regularized in service on time?

It is good that 10,000 shelter units have been proposed for track side dwellers but it could also include other places like Bhubaneswar, Bilaspur, Rourkela, Jharsuguda, Raipur and Ranchi. I urge upon the Railway Minister to have a permanent solution of the problem of railway vendors all over the country. There must be special consideration to grant more railway funds for backward States like Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, from where railway is getting more freight revenue from mining and coal handling.

Sir, the funds allocated to Odisha may be more than what was given in the past but it is much less as per the requirement of a State, which is having less railway line, and, where 4.5 lakh crore worth investment is coming in. Hence, I urge upon the Government to consider allocation of adequate funds for the following rail projects in Odisha. i) Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh, which started in 1993; ii) Khurda Road-Bolangir, which started in 1994; iii) Haridaspur Paradeep, which started in 1996; iv) Angul-Duburi Road, which started in 1997; v) Talcher-Bimalagarh, which started in 2004-05; vi) Rupsa-Bangiriposi Gauge Conversion, which started in 1995; vii) Nuapada-Gunupur Road, which started in 1997; and, viii) Sambalpur-Talcher and Koraput Rayagada railway lines.

Funds allocated are not sufficient to complete these projects by 2012. I would also request for three missing links, namely, Rupsa-Burhamara to Chakulia, which is 35 kms., ii) Nuapada-Gunupur Broad Gauge Rail Link to Theruvali, and, iii) Banspani Barbil link, which is a new project.

Similarly, Sir, more money is required for new projects, namely, i) Meramandali-Angul-Talcher-Chhendipada; ii) Bhadrachalam Road-Malkangiri; iii) Jajpur-Junagarh-Lanjigarh Road, Talcher-Bimlagarh; iv) Badagada-Nuapada via Padmapur; v) Talcher-Gopalpur; vi) Puri-Konark; vii) Rupsa-Bangiriposi to Gorumahisani; viii) Badampahar to Keonjhar; ix) Berhampur to Phulbani; x) Khurda Road to Raja Athagarh; and, xi) Rayagada-Gopalpur via Gunupur-Bhismagiri-Digpahar.

For survey of Jajpur-Keonjhar Road via Navigaya Biraja Kshetra Jajpur, and, Aradi Kshetra to Dhamara Port, which will connect to a Hindu pilgrim place, and, also provide mining transportation to Dhamara Port.

Sir, I also demand for a multi-model logistics Railway Park at Kalinga Nagar, Angul, Jharsuguda, Rourkela and Choudwar for container freight station and extension of Ludhiana-Dankuni Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor via Behrampur to Haridaspur.

I also demand for i) two more new railway divisions, one at Jajpur – Keonjhar Road, and, the other one at Rayagada; ii) modernization of Talcher station, and, iii) link of all express trains to Talcher railway station. Here, I would like to say that from Talcher railway station, Railways is getting around Rs. 5 crore revenue every day for coal transportation but no adequate steps are taken for the modernization of the station, and, for linking of express trains to the station. Agitations are going on by all the parties, organizations, NGOs and local people. I also demand for stoppages of Rajdhani Express, Coromandel Express, Falaknuma Express at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, which is very near to Kalinga Nagar Industrial complex - many industries including TATA are

coming up there - and, which has link with five Districts, namely, Kendujhar, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kendrapara.

Sir, the agitations are going on for the last two-three years. So, once again, along with the local people, I also demand stoppages of Rajdhani Express, Coromandel Express and Falaknuma Express at Jajpur station. There is also a demand of the general public for a second flyover in Jajpur-Kendujhar Road, and, it has not been fulfilled till today.

I request the Railway Minister to have a look at it and also sanction a second flyover at Jajpur Road. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, it is a welcome decision to have a wagon factory in Orissa. But, I am sorry to inform that it was said last year that it would be at Kalahandi, but this time the hon. Minister has not declared the place. I demand that the coach factory should be in the most backward district at Kalahandi. Also, the medical college which has been declared for Orissa must be at Rourkela. I expect the Railway Minister to particularly declare the place of coach factory at Kalahandi, and also the medical college at Rourkela. We know that, some people are also trying to take this coach factory from Kalahandi to some other place which should not happen. I again demand that it should be based at Kalahandi. Sir, I think I have...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have sufficiently made your demands.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I had to give some demands for my State. Sir, one more thing that I want to say is, many things have been said about the vendors. Today also, a mention was made in this regard in the House. I want to make it clear that the Railways just cannot say that they have no link with the vendors. These vendors were working in the Railways. Now, the hon. Railway Minister has allocated 10,000 houses for those who are residing on Railway's land. It means that they are going to settle those who are legal or illegal on railway land. But those vendors, those who are managing their livelihood on the Railways, we are not considering their situation. I think, those vendors also represented many times on this. I request the hon. Railway Minister to take a favourable decision on rehabilitation of the vendors. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have five minutes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Yes, Sir. I will raise only a few points which were not covered by the other Member, Mr. Jinnah.

I would like to congratulate the Railway Minister, Madam Mamataji for this people-friendly Railway Budget. Year after year, the railway fares have not been increased. My special congratulation goes to her for reducing the senior citizen age

1.00 P.M.

limit from 60 years to 58 years in respect of women. Eventually, this increases the booking population from 6 to 7 per cent day by day. So, I request that additional booking counters, at least in the metropolitan cities, should be created immediately. Not only the counters, but the staff strength should also be increased along with that. I also request that Traveling Ticket Examiners' strength should also be increased. This will avoid the loss by checking the ticketless travellers. Not only that, the theft that is going on happening in the moving trains causing much nuisance to the traveling public and creating an unsafe situation to them will also reduce.

My next request is that in the last Budget, special reservation counters as per MPs request were created but most of such reservation counters are not functioning in a proper manner. When enquired, the administrative reply is that minimum 120 tickets should be booked at a reservation counter for giving it the staff strength. I request that these reservation counters which have been created specially at the request of the MPs should function in a proper manner.

My next request to the hon. Minister is with regard to Thirukkural Express which runs on a weekly basis from Kanyakumari to Delhi. I request that this train should run on a daily basis. If that is not possible, I request that immediate announcement should be made to run it at least on alternate days which will facilitate a lot of people coming from Tamil Nadu to Delhi.

My next request is that creation of broad gauge facility from Madurai to Bodinayakanur was announced in the last Budget. It is just for 70 kilometers, but work has not yet been initiated and the funds have also not been allocated. I request that this should be given immediate consent by our hon. Railway Minister.

My next request is with regard to doubling and electrification from

Chennai to Kanyakumari.

Of course, work is going on, but in a scattered manner. In the same way, work of doubling of railway line from Villupuram to Trichy and electrification was approved by the UPA I Government. In the Budget also, the announcement was made. But the work on this project has not yet been started and funds also have not been allocated. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister.

Considering the floating population at the Madurai Railway Station, I request that escalator facility may be made available at the Madurai Railway Station. It should be done on a war-footing.

My next point is cleanliness. This has been the concern of every hon. Member right from the hon. Member, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, who spoke first on it. The reason why railway stations are not properly maintained is that the work is being given to private contractors who sub-contract the work and pay only fifty per cent payment to them and that is why the work is not being done properly. At most of the railway stations, including the Chennai Railway Station, the work is once again taken back by the Railways themselves and now they are properly maintained. As a woman representative, I would like to suggest this to our hon. Railway Minister. In Tamil Nadu, more than one lakh self-help groups have been created by our Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. M.K. Stalin, and they have been given many jobs. Why cannot we give this work to them as an initiative to maintain cleanliness both at railway stations and toilets on running trains? Why don't we give this work to the NGOs on a trial basis? This way they will be better maintained.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, with these words, I thank you once again for having given me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Evacuation of Indian nationals from Libya

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Statement by Smt. Preneet Kaur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, I rise to share with the House information on the efforts undertaken by the Ministry of

External Affairs and other Government of India Ministries and Departments to assist in the evacuation of Indian nationals from Libya.

In view of the disturbed conditions in Libya, the Government of India took the decision to relocate Indian nationals out of Libya and assist in their return home. The first special flight of Air India left Libya on February 26. Since then, an air bridge has been established between Tripoli and Delhi.

By the end of the day today, 9209 Indian nationals would have been evacuated out of Libya including 1450 out of Tripoli and Sehba by Air India flights. We expect to complete the exercise of evacuating all those desirous of leaving Libya by March 10. It may be noted that some Indian nationals have opted to stay on in Libya.

A passenger ship, Scotia Prince, has also ferried 1,188 Indians from Benghazi to Alexandria in Egypt from where they arrived in Mumbai and Delhi by special flights organized by the Government yesterday and early this morning. The ship turned around from Alexandria last night at 2330 hours for Benghazi, from where we are coordinating the transport of another 1,150 of our nationals back to India via Alexandria. The ship will dock at Benghazi early morning tomorrow.

As we speak, a passenger ship, Red Star One, is also on its way to Misurata and Sirte to ferry Indian nationals to Malta from where special flights are being arranged out of Valletta to bring them back. An air bridge is also being put in place from late tonight between Sehba and India and we hope to evacuate about 2000 Indian nationals from there over the next 5 days, beginning today.

We have confirmed reports that 750 or so Indian nationals from Kufra in South East Libya have reached Benghazi by the land route. They will now be picked up by the passenger vessel en route to Benghazi.

A large number of Indian nationals have crossed the Libyan border

into Tunisia and Egypt. They have been assisted at the border by Indian Embassy officials to be issued travel documents, temporarily housed in hotels and other shelters and provided assistance for their return to India by commercial and special flights. Similar assistance has also been provided by our Missions to Indian who managed to reach other countries such as Malta, Greece, Gulf States etc.

We have taken special care, in association with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, that returning passenger to India are facilitated at Delhi and Mumbai airports. At the Delhi airport a special terminal has been made available for the returnees, who are now being met by the concerned company representatives and assisted by officials of the respective State Governments, the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

An IAF IL 76 aircraft has been stationed in Cairo to undertake possible evacuation operations from Libya. A second IL 76 aircraft has also been put on readiness to be dispatched as and when the need arises. Two ships of the Indian Navy - INS Jalashwa and INS Mysore are en route and are expected to be in the region by March 8 to assist in the evacuation operations of any Indians that might still be in the coastal towns of Libya.

As part of the effort to ensure the safe and orderly evacuation of Indian nationals from Libya, External Affairs Minister spoke to his Libyan counterpart on March 2. The Libyan Foreign Minister assured EAM that all Libyan authorities concerned would extend every possible assistance for this purpose.

As assured by External Affairs Minister, the cost towards evacuation of Indians from Libya assisted by Government in their safe and orderly return to India is being met by the Government.

Hon'ble Members are aware of the complicated situation in Libya. The security of Indian nationals and their safe return to India is the Government's foremost priority. Despite considerable logistical challenges the Government has put in place a well coordinated operation 'safe home coming' to bring home our nationals in the quickest and safest manner possible. I hope the House will join me in extending support to all those involved in this operation for the safe return of Indian nationals from Libya. Thank you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): We commend the work that you have done. Is there any panic among the Indians who are still there and who are wanting to come from there? Is there any sort of a fear psychosis there? What is it and how soon can you get most of them out? That you have not really specified.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: I would like to, through you, Sir, tell the hon. Member that there

is, certainly, some anxiety if you are stuck in a place which is undergoing turmoil. But I don't think there is a great deal of panic. For most of the people, there is designated person being allocated. The officers have been allocated to deal with different groups of people. Lists are available with them. The Embassy in Egypt is doing a commendable job as is the Embassy in Libya. They are coordinating. The people from Benghazi are being taken across the border, by ship, by road, to Alexandria, and, as I said, as of today, we have evacuated 9,209 Indians. We can't put the exact figure on how many people there are but as estimated, there may be about 16,000 persons. As I said earlier, we hope that we will evacuate them all by the tenth of this month.

SHRI V.P.SINGH BADNORE: People are being targeted. Tell us the reasons for their being targeted.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: No, no; we are not being targeted for any reason. In fact, we are getting cooperation from the Libyan Government, that they have allowed us to use two other stations as well, besides Tripoli, to land our aircraft. They have allowed us to bring ships from Alexandria. And this is in all parts of Libya. So, we are not being targeted. There is a general sense of turmoil there. That is their internal problem. Our people have been working there. And we are committed to bring them back, and, I think, with God's grace, we should be able to bring most of them home back safely. Only those who don't want to come back by choice will be left there. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Some more Members want to seek clarifications from you. Let them seek together and you can reply after that.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Okay, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Mr. Sudarsana Natchiappan.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-

Chairman.

We are, really, very proud of Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government, Sir, especially the Foreign Minister, Foreign Secretary and the Minister of State, and most specifically the Ambassador, Ms. Mani Magalai, who is there in Libya, and is doing a wonderful job for the past two-and-a-half years because I know her personally that when some people from Sivagangai area were facing the

harassment of the local people, 30 persons were repatriated with the help of the Ambassador. Therefore, we know how excellently the Embassy is working. During the recent memory sequences, we find that through the best teamwork they have done it. We are happy that the people are being protected, and that their assets also are being protected.

Now, I would like to pose a question. Is there any convention or agreement with the Government of Libya, be it this Government or a successive Government or any other Government, to protect the moveable and immoveable properties of the citizens of India who are coming out of that country now for the protection of their life? More specifically, their bank accounts and other movables, which are left there as it is, are to be protected, and they have to be transferred to the concerned persons.

Number two, Sir, is: Is there any compensation provision there for the people who are not having such type of income or property, who are losing their livelihood and are coming back to India? The third one, Sir, is regarding the rest of the people who are citizens of India and are living in Libya. They have to withstand all their attacks. Is there any provision made for the protection of those citizens? And in which way is the Government of India dealing with these issues?

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब काहिरा से भारतीयों को यहां लाया गया था तो समाचार आए थे कि एयर इंडिया द्वारा उनसे दोगुना किराया लिया गया है। अभी जो हम लीबिया से भारतीयों को ला रहे हैं, उन्हें राहत दे रहे हैं, उनको मदद दे रहे हैं, मैं इसकी प्रशंसा करता हूं। यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इसके लिए उनको कितना खर्च करना पड़ रहा है और क्या यह खर्च उनको सामान्य दरों पर करना पड़ रहा है या काहिरा की भांति उनसे भी अतिरिक्त और दोगुना खर्च लिया जा रहा है?

दूसरी बात, वहां से अनेक लोगों से इस प्रकार की टिप्पणियां मिलीं कि वे भारत में रह रहे अपने सम्बन्धियों से बात नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और इसमें उनको बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है। तो कम्युनिकेशन या संचार में मदद के रूप में सरकार उनकी क्या सहायता कर रही है?

मेरे ये दोनों बिन्दु हैं कि उनको कितना खर्चा करना पड़ रहा है और संचार की क्या सुविधाएं

उनको दी जा रही हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, सदन की यह जिज्ञासा है कि लीबिया में फंसे हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या का सही आकलन क्या है? माननीय मंत्री जी ने तकरीबन 15 हजार लोगों को आंकड़ा प्रस्तुत

किया है और कुछ लोगों ने वहीं पर रहने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है। मान्यवर, मेरी दो जिज्ञासाएं हैं। एक तो माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि लीबिया में रहने वाले भारतीयों की वास्तविक संख्या क्या है? दूसरा यह कि उस संख्या में से कितने लोग ऐसे हैं, जो लीबिया में रहना चाहते हैं और कितने लोग ऐसे हैं, जो भारत में लौटना चाहते हैं? मेरी निजी जानकारी यह है कि लीबिया में हजारों लोग माननीय मंत्री जी के स्टेट, पंजाब से हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब से कितने लोग लीबिया में रह रहे हैं और वहां फंसे हैं तथा वहां से आने वालों की संख्या क्या है? कृपया यह स्पष्ट कर दें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also join my colleague, Shri Natchiappan, in congratulating the hon. Minister, her team, the Foreign Secretary and the embassy officials for coordinating their efforts and relieving those people of their psychological pain. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, apart from Punjab, what the break-up of people State-wise is. These people are normally working in the service sector. What is the rehabilitation programme? It is not because of their fault that they are coming back. It is because of certain happenings there. What is the mechanism for rehabilitation and taking care of their livelihood back home?

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, yesterday, I have, through a Special Mention, drawn the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to this issue. Considering the volatility and uncertain situation in the Middle East, has the Ministry of External Affairs drawn any strategy paper on the likely contingent effect of what is happening in Libya on other countries, both from the point of view of the burden it might cast on the evacuation, and more importantly on the volatility of oil prices? How will it really affect our overall economic strategy?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, देश के अन्य भागों में लीबिया से बड़े पैमाने पर लोग आये हैं, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया। सर, मेरे प्रदेश, बिहार के लोग भी बड़ी तादाद में वहां रह रहे हैं और अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन कर रहे हैं। पिछले कुछ दिनों में मैंने देखा है कि बिहार में भी कई लोग वहां आए हैं। वे सब मजदूर तबके के लोग हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वहां से आने के बाद, जो काम वहां करके वे अपना रोजी-रोजगार चला रहे थे...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आपका क्लैरिफिकेशन क्या है?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : हम वही जानना चाहते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आप क्या जानना चाहते हैं?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : जो लोग वहां से यहां आ गए हैं, जो मजदूर क्लास के हैं, वहां से आने के बाद बिल्कुल बेरोज़गार पड़े हुए हैं। इन गरीब तबके के लोगों की व्यवस्था के लिए, खास तौर पर मैं अपने प्रदेश, बिहार के बारे में ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनके सेटलमेंट के लिए सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करेगी? क्या सरकार उनको किसी तरह का मुआवजा देगी या फिर उनको नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था करेगी, ताकि उनकी रोजी-रोटी चल सके? अभी समाचारपत्रों में यह खबर आई है कि कई लोग ऐसे हैं, जो यहां नहीं आ सके हैं और उनके परिवार के लोग बड़ी परेशानी की हालत में हैं। क्या सरकार उनके बारे में पता करने की कोई व्यवस्था करेगी?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. While appreciating the sincere efforts made by the Union Government and the Ministry for bringing back our people, I would like to express my deep concern over the delay. When China claims that it has evacuated its people 100 per cent and small countries like Philippines have evacuated their people, our people are being deprived of their basic amenities. While we express our deep concern, we would like to know the reasons for the delay and request to see to it that all the Indians are brought back immediately. Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I raised this issue during Zero Hour today. According to the information given to me, the Government of Libya has already given an ultimatum to evacuate all foreign nationals on or before 7th March, 2011, that is, coming Monday. What is the status now? How many people have been evacuated till now? How many flights have you used for evacuation purpose? How many flights were of Air India and how many were of private airlines?

Secondly, as for Sebha Airport, we are not operating any flight now. Nearly 2,000 people are trapped at Jufra and Sebha, which is 700 kilometres away from Tripoli. It is very difficult to reach the Tripoli Airport because it is very dangerous to travel by road. I would like to know whether the Ministry or the Embassy have sought landing permission of Indian aircraft at Sebha Airport. I would also like to know whether

any evacuation process has started from Sebha.

Sirt is 500 kilometres away from Tripoli. Around 1,500 Indians are trapped in Sirt. It is very difficult to reach Tripoli. There is a seaport in Sirt. What are the steps taken by the Government of India to evacuate the Indian people from these places?

Then the fourth place is Kufrah in western region, where 900 people are trapped. Out of that, 500 have already been shifted to Benghazi. What is the latest position?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is a very important issue. I have raised this issue in Zero Hour today. It is a very important issue connected with the lives of several Malayalees and Indians. Please permit me.

I would also like to know whether the Ministry has created any crisis management team. I would also like to know whether the officials are sufficient to handle all these things. I have got several mails mentioning that there is no mechanism. They decide it on the basis of first-come-first-served to catch the flights. How many officials have you deployed to handle this issue in Tripoli Embassy? Is there any crisis management team? You have very good experience of handling such a situation during the Gulf crisis. It is an entirely different situation. The evacuation process is totally unsatisfactory. The people are pleading for their life. Most of them are under house arrest. They have no food and other things. What steps have been taken by the Government to address this issue? Thank you.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं इस व्यवस्था को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि इतनी शीघ्रता से माननीय अश्विनी कुमार जी ने हमें इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में उत्तर दिला दिया, जिसका आश्वासन उन्होंने आज सुबह दिया था। माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने जिन प्रयासों के बारे में बताया है, उनको सुनकर भी कुछ समाधान होता है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप यह जानकारी दे सकती हैं कि वहां किसी भी भारतीय व्यक्ति की जीवन-लीला समाप्त नहीं हुई है या वह घायल नहीं हुआ है? आप कह रही हैं कि वहां सभी प्रकार का सहयोग मिल रहा है और कुछ लोग वहां रहना भी चाह रहे हैं। यह कितने आश्चर्य का विषय है कि वहां इतनी भगदड़ मची है, इस देश के सभी प्रांतों से लोग भागे जा रहे हैं। क्या इसका पूर्वानुमान आपके मंत्रालय को नहीं था? यदि था, तो आपने इस विषय में क्या किया?

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, two workers, Murugaiah and Ashok Kumar, from Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, who were employed with the Korean group, have been killed there. I request the Government to provide compensation and employment to the family members of the deceased.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, a question was asked whether there was any agreement between India and the Libyan

Government so as to ensure protection of property of the Indians being evacuated? I think it is the host country whose responsibility is to protect all the assets of the residents in their country, including foreign nationals. We are not aware of any compensation scheme in place in Libya for compensating the losses incurred during this period of time.

A question was asked as to how many people want to live in Libya and it was also asked as to how many people are from Punjab. It is estimated that about 10 per cent might want to stay there. However, they are assessing the situation. So far as Punjab is concerned, there were nearly 300 people, mainly in the Benghazi area, working with two companies there. They have been in touch with me specifically throughout these days. They have been through a very difficult time. But they are safe. Whatever little their moveable assets were, they say, have been ransacked. They have all been loaded on the ship at Benghazi, which is going to leave for Alexandria. It will be docking on the 5th morning, that is, tomorrow morning, and they should be leaving tomorrow evening.

Our nationals are not required to pay any money for their repatriation. The condition in Libya is still very unsettled, so there is no arrangement regarding the protection of properties that they are going to leave behind. This will be taken up with whichever Government ensue after this. We hope they will be cooperative and helpful in looking after whatever our citizens have left behind and compensate them accordingly.

Then a question was raised: is there any strategy? What is going to be the fall out of what is happening in the Middle East and especially in this wake of surging oils prices, etc.? We are at the moment assessing the developments in the Middle East in close consultations with our Ambassador there. The welfare of our citizens is being monitored. I think we can only take a call on it after the situation improves there.

The hon. Members wanted to know how many people are there from which parts of the country. As I said, there were nearly 300 people from Punjab. There are people from Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa and Bihar. There were some labourers from Bihar who had gone there. We, so far, have not

compiled State-wise figures. As soon as we do that, I am sure, the Minister of External Affairs will inform the House.

The hon. Member wanted to know about the resettlement of Bihar labourers who have come back. Since they all went there privately and were working with private firms and companies, on humanitarian grounds, whatever the Government can do, it will take a look at it. We would also request your State Government to see how they could be helped in looking after these labourers.

इन्होंने बिहारियों की बात की थी, हम सब भी हिंदुस्तानी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : बिहारी नहीं, हिंदुस्तानी कहिए।

श्रीमती परनीत कौर : हिंदुस्तानी तो वे हैं। उन्होंने ही बिहार की बात की थी, इसीलिए मैं बात कर रही हूँ।

As far as arrangements that have been made to Indian Embassies, our Embassies in Tripoli, Cairo and Tunisia, they have all been strengthened with additional staff from various neighbouring Embassies. As I said, - I spoke with the officials - they are at the border between Benghazi and Egypt. They have already put in place five or six officials who are facilitating the people. Some of them have gone by road, and the others have crossed over. So, whatever is possible is being done. And, in Embassies, where there are no officers, they have put responsible citizens as nodal officers...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: How many officers have been deputed to Tripoli, specifically?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: I don't have the exact figure ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You are dealing with a major crisis in Libya, and as the Minister, you should know how many people are working there.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: I am sorry for that. I will give you the number ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You are taking this issue lightly.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: We are not taking it lightly. I have just got the number. There are 12 officials in Tripoli.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My question is: What is the additional number of people who have been deputed to deal with this issue?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: The additional staffs are assisting the officers from Cairo ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But how many of them are there? Sir, I seek your protection. People are crying for their lives there. I want to know how many people are there to facilitate the people in this time of crisis.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: There are 12 people stationed at Sehba, which is on the border of Egypt.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want to know how many officers have been deputed at the Tripoli Embassy to deal with this crisis. That is the specific query.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: There are 12 officers in Tripoli.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: How many additional officers are there?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: The additional officers are not there in Tripoli; they are in Egypt and Tunisia. And, from other Embassies, they have pooled in people to man the border and to facilitate our people going across the border ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a very serious issue...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I think she has replied.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: She has not replied. The External Affairs Ministry has not deputed a single, additional person to Libya. They have deputed people to Egypt and Tunisia. That is okay.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: People are crossing over the border at Egypt and Tunisia. So, there have been people from the Embassy of Cairo put at the border to facilitate these people. It means that they are helping the people from Libya going across, and there are seven in the Mission in Libya. I said that there are 12 people. So, if you want to know the additional numbers, there are five people, in addition, in Libya itself and seven people more who have been sent to Tripoli, where in addition to these twelve people, there are seven more who have gone there to Tripoli itself.

Then, another clarification, that was sought, as to whether there was an apprehension that 7th March was the cut-off date. There is no such cut-off date given by them, allowing us to evacuate our people. We hope that by 10th March, we would evacuate everyone from there. There was a question raised as to why China has taken out their people quicker than us, that there have not been so much delay. I would like to say that China has really not published any official statement regarding the number of people evacuated from there. And, to the best of our understanding, Philippines has not evacuated its nationals as yet. Our nationals at Kufra have been escorted, and, I think, at the moment, there is not a single Indian that is left in Kufra. And, from Sehba, as of today, we are planning to airlift 2,000 people. Permissions are there in hand. The Air India Flight - it is at Jeddah - will operate its first flight today.

Sir, there was another question about how many have been hurt and how many have died during this crisis. We have had two accidental deaths during road travel between Tobruk and the Egyptian border. This was two weeks ago. Assistance had been provided by the Government. There has been none who has been hurt in the evacuation. But, yes, there have been these two accidental deaths in the road travel two weeks ago.

I think, Sir, I have covered everything. If there is anything else, I am ready to respond.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: What is the position of Indians ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): This is not a discussion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is the question of the life of our people. What is the position of the Indians in ...(*Interruptions*)... I want to know. What is the position of Indians in...., that is, 500 kilometres away from Tripoli? Have any arrangements been made for them?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, arrangements have been made for every

single Indian who is living there. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am just giving you the ground realities. If you like, Sir, I would have it put down on a piece of paper with all the facts and figures and you could have it.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, we must record our appreciation for the good work that the Ministry of External Affairs has done in helping Indians living in Libya.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Thank you very much.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

Redefining contours of food security proposals and restructuring proposed 'Food Security Bill' as 'Food and Social Security Bill'

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Now, we shall take up Private Members' resolution. Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I move the following Resolution:

"This House resolves to redefine the contours of the food security proposals to include minimum entitlements for health and education consistent with human dignity and to restructure the proposed Food Security Bill as the 'Food and Social Security Bill.'"

The current debate on food security neither fully addresses food nor security. There are two directions that the proposed Bill could take to strengthen Food Security: one, to look at the structural roots of agriculture and, the other, to focus on enhancing food production. We will need to address this sooner rather than later. I have no doubt that these will be important macro concerns.

Therefore, Sir, while I would like to mention some important considerations about food, I would like to concentrate more on security which is involved. Security at the national level does not automatically translate into food security at the household level: presence of food does not mean that it can be afforded by all people.

However, on the first part of my intervention, which is on 'food' part of food security, we have reasons to worry. India has the same climate worries as any region, if not more, given the dependence on the monsoon and its vulnerability to global climate change issues as well as

regional issues like aerosol pollution. Secondly, the likely impact of ground-level ozone, which is expected to

have an adverse impact on crop yields. Ozone's impact on crop yields is now well documented for decades.

Thirdly, the food price inflation is a sign, no doubt, among others, of production constraints, and when we look at the most likely culprit; both are systemic. Land's productivity is plateauing or declining after the green revolution bump. Structural reasons include land tenure system and limited incentives it creates for either investment or willing consolidation to efficient scale, but also depletion of ecosystem services that requires public action, not just private action which needs to be addressed.

The supply chain remains weak and bloated even after the infrastructure programmes like Bharat Nirman and the agricultural reforms at national and state level. Again, this has structural roots. This time, it is in India's federal structure and the disjunct between district administration and rural political leadership. Basically, there are too many cooks involved in rural infrastructure; not enough executive chefs, not enough accountability, not enough specific deliverables.

So even if the funds that are allocated - and they always are - they do not turn up into actual infrastructure improvements and changes. Imports can make up some of the difference, Sir, but in some ways, this is also a sign of vulnerability. Because, given India's relative water endowment, these imports are likely to be more expensive in coming years, and in any case extensive 'outsourcing' of India's agriculture is inappropriate for a size of country, like India, given its security and other vulnerabilities.

In spite of this very basic and ever-tightening Budget constraints, whenever we are attempting to guarantee food security; we have set out to reform the ailing Public Distribution System. And that too we attempt to do by only scratching the surface and not delving deep into it. I will deal with the affirmatives of the public distribution system.

The public distribution system with its limited goals is a huge burden on the exchequer without delivering the desired results. According

to the Performance Evaluation Report of the Planning Commission of 2003-04, out of an estimated Budgetary consumer subsidy of Rs. 7,258 crore - and this is for only 16 States -as much as Rs. 4,197 crore did not reach the BPL households. Around Rs.

2,640 crore of the Central subsidy never reached any consumer - BPL or APL. But that seemed to have got siphoned off in the supply chain of the targeted public distribution system.

The beneficiaries will have to collect their entitlements from their fair price shops. The public distribution system has 4.99 lakh fair price shops all over country. The 2005 Planning Commission report suggest that they do not work for more than 2 or 3 days in a month, and the card holders are not allowed to lift their quota of previous months, or in instalments. And, the poor, Sir, do not always have the cash to buy 35 kgs. at a time and are not permitted to do so in instalments.

Taking all these, Sir, into account and all the inefficiencies in the public distribution system, it is shockingly found that the Government spends Rs. 3.65 to just transfer Re.1 to the intended beneficiary. This is the shocking ratio, Sir, which is really brought to light by the Planning Commission's latest evaluation report. Sir, as we try to see that this crippled system work, if you look at the entire debate. Sir, on the proposed Food Security Bill, the entire debate seems to be limited to which grains, what entitlement, what prices and for whom. But, Sir, we are constantly ignoring the supply side challenges which need to be addressed.

What are the challenges? Challenge number one is we still have to deal with small, fragmented holdings. How to move from that to a more efficient scale in a socially just, politically sustainable manner? This has many issues embedded in it. About land titling, let us get serious about it. We must begin to start integration into the formal economy, the surrounding land, its aggregation and rental improvements. We need to invest in rural roads and rural IT far more than we have done so far. We need to connect rural areas to centres of economic activity and good things and virtual circles will begin to happen. If we cannot do something more comprehensive, we need the focus in order to ensure implementation, transportation and communication that are arguably the best place to start because they change the economic geography

dramatically.

Challenge 2, Sir, increase the flexibility of farmers who should be at the centre of the system of food production to respond to ecological and to market signals. How will this happen? Remove credit constraints that bind farmers into relationships around the supply of inputs, trading of produce,

etc. We need to remove infrastructure monopolies in storage and processing. I am glad, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister in his last Budget Speech and in the previous Budget Speech has made some forward movement in that to enable smaller entrepreneurs to enter, bound into supply chains and into relationships. Episodically, Sir, this is just an instance of how supply and transportation chain inhibits farmers' choice; the apple farmers in Himachal know that apple on account of global warming and climate change is, perhaps, not the most preferable crop. They would like to move into cherries. But, they cannot move into cherries because the transport union, local monopolists in transport, aggregate loads which are suitable for apples but not cherries. So, farmers cannot adapt to climate change even though they know what needs to be done and how much less to do of the other things. So, the deeper question is, Sir, whether "Food Security" is actual security. I, therefore, now need to talk a little bit about security. We should not forget that the food security law, which is proposed, is not a panacea for a credible social safety net. And here I come to the second part of my intervention, Sir, which is, the problem is that we are choosing to ignore that the proposed Food Security Act which is both necessary and a step in the right direction for achieving economic inclusion. And, there is no denying the fact that guaranteeing food is crucial to fighting hunger and hence the core among our development priorities. However, Sir, a narrow view of food security; i.e., cheap food grains for the poor would not help us in addressing the issue of endemic poverty, disease and malnutrition.

In fact, Sir, the definition of food security itself has undergone fundamental change in terms of the scope to include other variables like drinking water, health, sanitation and education, etc. The broader definition of food security, Sir, is also in conformity with the United Nations Charter on Human Rights. Therefore, Sir, it is imperative that the real meaning of food security is not lost sight of while enacting the proposed historic legislation to which both the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister alluded in the intervention during this Session

itself. The Food Security Act by its very nomenclature will have to have food at its core, but other social services must be brought within the purview of the proposed Act to make it a meaningful tool for social development.

Sir, the World Health Organisation has redefined food security under three important pillars. The first pillar is, food availability i.e. sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis.

Second, food access which implies having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate food for a nutritious diet. Third, food use, which involves appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

Sir, everybody knows and it is well-established that there is a very close nexus between food, hunger and poverty. Between 1950-51 and 2006-07, the production of food grains in this country increased at an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent compared to the growth of population which averaged 2.1 per cent during this very period. There is incontrovertible evidence suggesting a nexus between food, hunger and poverty. And eradicating hunger and poverty requires an understanding of the way in which these are interconnected. It is a vicious circle because once hunger and malnutrition sets in, it prevents poor people from escaping from poverty because it diminishes their ability to learn, to work, and to care for themselves and their family members. This limits their access to health, to education and other social services.

This truncation of human development undermines a country's potential for economic development, maybe, for generations to come. Furthermore, India's poor human development records necessitate a holistic view towards "security," with food as one entry point towards solving a more complex challenge. The present human development indicators, for India, as all of us know, Sir, are quite disturbing. India, for instance, ranks a low 119 among 169 countries on the 2010, the most recent one, of the Human Development Index published annually by the UNDP. Over 30 years beginning 1980, India's HDI values have just crept up from 0.3 to 0.5 per cent rather a modest increase. India is a relative laggard, as many other countries have moved faster on the measured indicators, some more rapidly on some non-income ones while others such as China and many south east Asian nations on income indicators. Indians' life expectancy, as you know, is 64.4 years, compared to the world average of 69.3 years. We know, for instance, as far as per capita Income is concerned, the gross national income (GNI) per capita measured on purchasing power parity terms for India was less than a third of the global average of \$3,337

measured in 2008. We know, therefore, strong articulation of a multidimensional view of human poverty; India's policies have been overwhelmingly and unfortunately have confined themselves to income poverty. That has left a vast

majority of people very vulnerable; two recent reports by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank would substantiate this. Take the World Bank Report. The World Bank Report revised criteria of benchmark of extreme poverty is up by 25 cents from \$1 per person to \$1.25 per person per, the average of the national poverty lines of the world's 15 poorest countries, that is how they have computed it. The ADB has estimated a slightly higher benchmark of \$1.35 per person per day, based on surveys from 16 Asian countries. When these revised benchmarks of the ADB and the World Bank are used for estimating poverty levels in India, the situation is quite grave and alarming. By using the new poverty line of World Bank, the estimated number of poor in India during 2004-05 was 456 million or 41.6% of the total population. If you use the second poverty line as estimated by ADB, the number of poor in India turned out to be staggering 622 million, which is 54.8% of our total population. These estimates, Sir, as we all know are significantly higher the estimates accepted indicated by the Planning Commission or the estimates on which the Government has made its Plan strategy.

The education indicators also give no reasons for comfort to India. We are far behind the global average curb on school enrolments. But, of course, we must commend that the guaranteed education as a Fundamental Right is a matter of satisfaction to all of us. So, Sir, to break this nexus of poverty and developmental challenges, we have to address a complex set of social security issues and to give Constitutional guarantee to that effect. Poverty curse can't be addressed merely through food entitlements as food insecurity and hunger are an outcome of poverty and not the cause of poverty. The Indian Constitution in article 41 requires that the State should, within the limits of its economic capacity, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disability. Article 42 requires of the Constitution requires that the State should make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. Similarly, article 47 enjoins upon the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard

of living of its people and improvement of public health as among the primary duties of the State. The obligations cast on the State in the above articles constitute the ingredient which I call, Sir, the Social Security. While we have already implemented The Right to Education and Right to Assured Employment Acts and in the process is the Right to Food.

But there are some other rights which are yet to be guaranteed and which are central to human welfare like health, like drinking water, like shelter which must therefore, form part of the composite process of a Food and Social Security Act. The desirability of each of these social security measures stems from the fact that food security for long has been seen from the prism of food alone while attention has not been paid to the related components that, directly or indirectly, threaten social security and in turn food security. Therefore, Sir, the right to food security needs to be enlarged to accommodate other more Fundamental Rights, the rights to achieve larger and composite goals of social security. The enlarged food security act, therefore, I plead, Sir, must take into account the Directive Principles of the Constitution forward. Diluting constitutional rights and presenting the watered down mix as a progressive legislation won't serve the larger goal of a new, development matrix through a 'New Deal' that India awaits. Therefore, Sir, I propose for the consideration of this House and for the consideration of the Government that in the contours of the proposed Bill on food security we need to include seven important ingredients. First, Guaranteed supply of food to all BPL and APL families. In India, poverty is defined not by how many people suffer from poverty, but how many Government and how much Government is willing to pay for and hence the endless search constantly for a lower BPL figure. The clash between Governments on the issue of number of people to be brought within the ambit of the proposed legislation as we all know delayed proposed Food Security Bill. In the mean time, all three officially-appointed committees have turned up, we know, Sir, with varying estimates of poverty but all of them much higher than the estimates accepted by the Planning Commission. Therefore, Sir, why tag 'food security' to a Bill that will only make it more legitimate where the opposite is more true? In the absence of a methodology on poverty numbers which is acceptable to all and on which there is a national consensus, the best possible way would be to guarantee food both to APL and BPL families, so universal, yet perhaps a differential and differentiated pricing mechanism; universal in reach to do away with the

ambiguity in poverty numbers and differential in pricing to keep the subsidy burden perhaps under check. How can we call something 'right' if everybody deserving does not get that right? Secondly, we need to be realistic and move towards a new definition of poverty on the identification of beneficiaries. In India, till recently, the official poverty lines in use were based unfortunately, on merely per capita

consumption levels, which in 1973-74, were associated with commodity bundle that yielded a specific number of calories which was then thought to be appropriate for rural and urban areas respectively. However, Sir, the new method of estimating poverty put forward by the Tendulkar Committee and unfortunately, adopted even by the Planning Commission adds education and health spending to poverty estimation numbers. The committee puts the number of poor in India, therefore, at 37 per cent of our population. The expert group has taken a conscious decision to move away from anchoring poverty lines to a calorie intake norm in view of the fact that calorie consumption calculated by converting the consumed quantities in the last 30 days, recall of the NSS has not been found to be well correlated with the nutritional outcomes. The original link of calories was broken over time, mainly because consumption patterns have also changed dramatically from 1973-74. The 2010 United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report introduces the concept of a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). It is a new international measure of poverty now being widely accepted which complements the income poverty measures by reflecting acute deprivations that people face at the same time. Ten indicators namely nutrition, child mortality, years of schooling, children enrolled, cooking fuel, toilet, water, electricity, floor and assets cut across three dimensions - education, health, and living standards which are focused in the new index of poverty which is now being internationally more and more accepted.

The Government should, therefore, Sir, enlarge its definition of 'poor' along these lines, so that poverty is not defined as lack of income but as lack of opportunities. Currently, about 645 million people or 55 per cent of India's population would be poor if measured under the revised index of multi-dimensional poverty indication.

The third one, I plead, of course, is for an improved delivery system. I plead for Conditional Cash Transfer. Fortunately on which the Government has now made a very commendable beginning and I wish compliment the Government. On that commendable beginning, we began this in Bihar quite sometime ago with very favourable results and people are

increasingly calling the Bihar model as the 'Nitishnomics' which began to work in multiple ways in Bihar about which now people are becoming increasingly aware of. This Conditional Cash Transfer entails benefits of needy on fulfilment of certain criteria by them, generally related to children's healthcare and education, such as sending

their children to school and getting their children immunised. The Brazil's Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme which we have talked about called the 'Bolsa Familia' has been a huge success. It has begun to pinpoint the political campaigning in the country. The program requires 85 per cent school attendance for school-age children, updated immunisation cards for children up to six years old and regular visits to health centres for breast feeding or pregnant women. Brazil, Sir, by adopting this, Gini Coefficient, which measures the income inequality, has made a substantial progress. The Gini Coefficient has improved substantially from 0.58 to 0.52 since 2003 when the program was expanded to cover a large number of households amounting to 12.4 million. About one sixth of Brazil's poor has immediately got wiped out in the few years in which this particular anti-poverty programme has been in operation and its costs are dramatically lower than the other kinds of anti-poverty benefits. Similarly, Sir, schemes in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Cambodia have succeeded in increasing enrolment number of girls in schools.

A World Bank Policy Research Paper titled, 'Conditional Cash Transfers: Reducing present and future poverty' also documented reduced child labour among the Conditional Cash Transfer beneficiaries. Other examples, apart from Brazil, are Cambodia, Ecuador, Mexico and Nicaragua to mention a few.

Nancy Birdsall, the President of the Centre for Global Development was famously quoted in The New York Times in January 2004, and I quote, "I think these programs are as close as you can get to a magic bullet in development. They are creating an incentive for families to invest in the future of their own children." Instead of transferring cash, transferring food coupons, which were tried very successfully in Bihar, could also be explored. Food coupons and currency in coupons which we are trying in Bihar also very successfully are pieces of secured paper or electronic cards now-a-days issued for the purchase of a fairly wide range of specified products. Consumers are usually free to use food stamps to buy any quantity - up to the limit set up for them - of food they wish at market prices from any store that is convenient to them. While authorized

stores may also sell non-food products, food stamps cannot be used to purchase non-food items such as soap, toiletries, household paper or foods or medicines.

Some authors in India have argued that fake coupons will soon dominate distribution and will be bought and sold freely. However, they fail to see the solutions that technology now offers to make them non-transferable and to really have an exceedingly sophisticated mechanism which can be copied. The coupons and stamps can be built to be technologically superior and encrypted for identification. They can be swiped at the point of sale so that identity of the beneficiaries can be ascertained. They can also, of course, as proposed by the Government, be linked to the Unique Identification Cards that are going to be issued, hopefully, to all citizens in this India.

Since coupons can be redeemed at normal grocery stores, they can eliminate the need of Fair Price Shops which have become increasingly unviable due to shrinking margins and rising operating costs. Technologically superior coupons will also help monitor the system and will result in fewer leakages. Coupons will give more flexibility to beneficiaries, enlarge the bouquet of choice in choosing what items of food and what quantities they want to buy at a particular point of time.

All Chambers of Commerce, trade and everyone which have studied this kind of PDS programme have supported the high built adoption of a Conditional Cash Transfer at food coupons. It has suggested that Food Coupons should be exchanged of adults working for developmental activities in the village communities.

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All Chambers of Commerce, trade, and everyone, who has studied this kind of PDS programme, has supported the hybrid adoption of a conditional cash transfer and food coupons. It has suggested that food coupons should

be exchange of adult working for developmental activities in their village communities.

The fourth important ingredient is right to water and sanitation. Without sanitation and health facilities, will the people of India be able to enjoy a life of dignity only by ensuring minimum food intake? Indians lose more lives on account of unsafe drinking water and related health hazards than

any other known epidemic. But, these figures have gone unnoticed and remained unaddressed. In July, 2010, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution recognising 'the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation' as a human right. In India, unfortunately, there is no explicit right to water in the Constitution or in law. The right to water, as a fundamental right, is established by judicial pronouncements and interpretations even in the Indian context, especially of Article 21, which defines the Right to Life. It is important that the right, as recognized by the United Nations' Charter, should include the right to 'clean' water. In the Indian context, while adequate quantity of water is not available to millions, even where adequate quantity of water is available the quality remains a serious problem, with bacterial and other contaminations. Believe it or not, Sir, close to 217,000 habitations in the country are affected with excess iron, fluoride, salinity, nitrate and arsenic in water.

India has, unfortunately, the lowest sanitation coverage in terms of population coverage. Given the target for reducing the proportion of the households having no access to improved sanitation to 38 per cent by 2015, according to the Millennium Development goals, the proportion of households without any toilet facility has declined from 70 per cent in 1992-93 to 51 per cent in 2007-08. The rural-urban gap, in access and use of sanitation facility, continues to be very high. Sixty-six per cent of the rural households do not have toilet facilities, against 19 per cent of urban households, as per statistics available for 2007-08.

Sir, the Water Services Act, 1997, of South Africa shows a way and creates a developmental regulatory framework within which water services can be provided. It establishes water service institutions and defines their roles and responsibilities. It also provides for accessibility of water by domestic users and secures the right of access to basic water supply and basic sanitation, giving effect to the constitutional guarantee. The Free Basic Water Policy sets out the framework for the implementation of free 6,000 litres of safe water, per household, per month. Other neighbouring countries, like, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Kenya and

Brazil are also moving towards constitutional guarantees for water and sanitation through increased investments and new national policies.

Fifth, Sir, not surprisingly, is right to health. Health and healthcare is now being viewed very much within the rights' perspective, and this is reflected in Article 12 "The Right to highest attainable standards of health" of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly, to which India has acceded. According to the general comment 14 of the Committee for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that right to health requires availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality with regard to health care and underlying preconditions of health. The Committee interprets the right to health, as defined in article 12.1, as inclusive right, extending not only to timely and appropriate health care, but also to the underlying determinants of health, such as, access to safe and potable water and adequate sanitation and adequate supply of food, nutrition and housing, healthy occupational and environmental conditions, and access to health-related education and information, including on reproductive health.

Sir, the prevalence of child infant mortality in this country has gone down from 125 per thousand in 1990 to 74.6 per thousand live births in 2005-06. Of course, we will not be able to reach the target of 42 by 2015, accepted by the Millenium Development Goals. About 1.5 million children continue to die every year before completing even one year after their birth. India, Sir, is required to reduce its Infant Mortality Rate to 26.7 per thousand live births by 2015, according to the Millenium Development Goals. The trend, unfortunately, since 1990, if continued on this basis, whether India will achieve an Infant Mortality Rate of about 46 by 2015, which is far short of the Millenium Development Goal target.

Sir, now I come to the sixth important ingredient, that is, the right to shelter. The magnitude of housing shortage was estimated by a Technical Group in the context of formulation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The estimated housing shortage at the end of the Tenth Plan (2007) was around 24.7 million for 67.4 million households. The Group further estimated that 99% of this shortage and, that is a shame, pertains to the Economically Weaker Sections and the lower income group sectors. In US,

President Obama signed recently the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act into a Public Law in May 2009. The HEARTH Act allows for the prevention of homelessness, rapid re-housing, consolidation of housing programs, and new homeless categories.

In England, Local Councils are legally bound, I repeat, legally bound, to help homeless people find an accommodation. If a person is homeless or is likely to become homeless in the next 28 days, he or she can call the local council for help. Most councils have their own housing option or Homeless Prevention Fund.

Now I come to the seventh ingredient, that is, consolidation of Central Schemes and Inter ministerial group for monitoring. The proposed Food and Social Security Bill should not be lost among the plethora of many, many Centrally Sponsored Schemes, quite a few of which have outlived their utility. Given the scope of the proposed Bill that encompasses several Ministries like Food, Health, Rural Development, Water Resources, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution etc., the best way forward would be to form some kind of a coordinating overarching framework to be able to administer this. The proliferation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), which we know, has been a matter of increasing concern. In a moment of *deja vu*, so to say, the National Development Council (NDC) in its 51st Meeting held in 2005 passed a Resolution directing the Planning Commission for setting up of an Expert Group for restructuring the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). But, the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes has only grown over time. After the Group was set up, they have gone up from what they were, that is, 90 to 139 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which are currently in operation. Sir, therefore, a composite policy framework with the above ingredients becomes imperative for India for the following reasons. First, to overcome the challenges of food security, without losing sight of the broad definition and components of food security that has come to be accepted all over the world. Second, the inter-relationship between food and social security can't be ignored and any effort of guaranteeing one without the other will render food security ineffective. Third, food grains alone will not improve our human development indicators unless accompanied by nutrition, clean water and access to health care. Fourth, a holistic view on food and social security will be in line with the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in our Constitution by the

founding fathers. Fifth, a composite food and social security legislation will satisfy our goals of inclusive development and will make the vast population a resource for the future development of India.

Sixth, because ensuring access to foodgrains can't compensate for the absence of the trickle down effect of economic growth, widening regional divide, poor delivery system and abysmal levels of hunger and poverty. Hunger, Sir, can be tackled by foodgrains but human development remains a far cry.

Seventh, Sir, the nomenclature and methodology for the computation of the poverty numbers should be restructured by taking into account the new widely-accepted multi-dimensional approach of estimating poverty.

There is an inescapable necessity to guarantee social security to the vast majority of population to allow them to take advantage of the robust economic growth which we have experienced in the recent decade. I would urge the Government to accept this Resolution in the hope and belief that based on best international practice and given the enormous implications it has on the future and even the present generation, we need to move away from the traditional methods of addressing poverty and food security.

I earnestly believe and hope that Government rises to this challenge of our time and enlarges the food security debate to include the components of human dignity necessary for the reasons and in the context pleaded by me.

In view of the aforesaid, Sir, I move this Resolution to redefine the contours of the food security proposals to include minimum entitlements for health and education consistent with human dignity and to restructure the proposed Food Security Bill as the 'Food and Social Security Bill.'

I plead for the acceptance of this House and the acceptance of this Government of this important Resolution for the reasons, Sir, which I have outlined. Thank you very much, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

The question was proposed.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise in my capacity as a Private Member of this House to thank my friend

opposite, Shri N.K. Singh, for having brought to the attention of this almost empty House - in the absence of all the Ministers directly concerned, except, perhaps, for the Minister for Food here - issues which are of concern to the unsuccessful Indians.

Most of the time, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this House considers the problems of the successful Indians, of those Indians who happen to find themselves on the trajectory of fast and accelerating growth that has been so characteristic of the economic performance of the last few years. What gets neglected in the House very often during Government business is the problems of all those who are either not on that trajectory of high growth at all or who have fallen off that trajectory of growth owing to the alternative forces that are drivers of this high economic growth. The consequence, Sir, is that back in the year 2007, a Report was tabled in Parliament in both Houses. It was authored by the Committee chaired by Arjun Sengupta who was a Member of this House in which it was pointed out that there is something inaccurate, I would say something obscene, about having a single arbitrarily-drawn National Poverty Line. Why? It is because where that line is drawn depends less on the poverty of the people than on the poverty of the Government for the Government decides what is the quantity of resources they are willing to hand over to the unsuccessful Indians and it tailors the number of poor to that figure, or, for purely politically reasons, decides that by changing the basis on which poverty will be measured. Suddenly we found, for example, at the beginning of this decade that the previous Government, *i.e.*, not the UPI-I but the NDA, slashed poverty in India by 9 per cent in one stroke simply by changing the question asked in the National Sample Survey from 'what did you eat last week?' to 'what did you eat last month?'.

These games have been going on with the single most important problem of India, which is not the promotion of prosperity, but the removal of poverty. In consequence, we are told at the end of the 20th century that about 35 per cent of the people of India are poor. We are told at the dawn of the millennium that 26 per cent of our people are poor. Then, we are informed at the beginning of the second decade of the millennium that in fact, 37 per cent of our people are poor. We then have alternative measures of poverty, which indicate that 41 per cent of our people are poor, as Shri N.K. Singh just now cited. We also have other figures which indicate that 54 per cent of our people are poor. We have the Arjun

Sengupta Committee Report which defines those who are suffering from poverty as not just the poor but also those who are vulnerable, for those who are vulnerable are

vulnerable precisely because the least mishap in their livelihood, the least mishap in their health, the least mishap in the circumstances in which they are living, results in their tumbling back below any line which you might describe as the National Poverty Line. Moreover, again, as Shri N.K. Singh pointed out, all the work being done by international academies - I am not sure, by our Planning Commission, but by international academies - would appear to indicate that it is completely misconceived to think of poverty exclusively in terms of either calorific intake or in terms of income poverty. Indeed, income poverty is a completely misused tool in India, for our National Sample Survey does not measure income. What it does is it measures consumption. So, when the Government in India undertakes an obligation, as it did at the beginning of the millennium development decade, to slash income poverty by half in the extreme case, it was an obligation which almost by definition could not be undertaken, for we do not know what the income levels of individuals in India or classes in India or the percentiles of the population are. That work is not being undertaken by the Government. It is being undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The National Council of Applied Economic Research have categorically stated in their latest book, 'How India Earns, Saves and Spends' that approximately 55 per cent of our national income is not captured in the figures given in income surveys even after extrapolation, and this coincides very, very closely with the figure given by the Global Financial Integrity, which is a think tank led by an Indian but located in Washington. It says that over the period of economic reforms, the unaccounted share of the Indian economy has risen from 27 per cent before the reforms process to about 43 per cent now, which means that about 57 per cent, which is just about the figure of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, is actually captured in what is our income and where does it lie. The rest is unaccounted for. And we know that bulk of what is unaccounted for is unaccounted for on the part of the successful Indian who succeeds in stashing away a lot of his gain in Swiss banks and other tax havens abroad or round-trips it through Mauritius to make black

money white inside this country. We know of the kind of concessions that are being extended to those who play the casino on Dalai Street or those who simply wait for property prices to rise, because so much of this black money is going into the real estate. They are the ones who are most benefiting from the high trajectory of growth while several are being thrown off that trajectory and while others have never got on to it.

What do I mean, Sir, by having been thrown off it? In the last few years, the share of India's population in agriculture and allied activities has remained at 65 per cent. The share of the population which is in agriculture and allied activities remains at 65 per cent but their share of the GDP has collapsed to 17 per cent. Sixty-five per cent of our people are living on 17 per cent of our GDP and 83 per cent of our GDP is being consumed by the remaining 35 per cent and of that 35 per cent the largest single share is that of the services sector at 57 per cent of our GDP and in that services sector are included all the privileged Indians - Members of Parliament, Ministers of the Government, who earn salaries, all the Civil Servants, the Armed Forces. But, above all, the IT sector which perhaps accounts for about 40 per cent of our total GDP and does not directly employ more than 6 million people, just possibly 10 million people. Now in these circumstances, the faster we grow, the greater are the accelerating disparities in our economy. India is prospering, but Indians are not and it is precisely because we are not addressing this dilemma that we find according to the latest figure presented by the Home Minister - there is not 35 and it is not 65, but it is 83 districts of India which are naxalite-affected, and the remaining, approximately 100 districts of India, are partially naxalite-affected. There is a serious dilemma of democracy and development in our country. If we continue on a path which makes India prosperous by keeping a few Indians sleazeball prosperous and ignore what is happening to the bulk of the people of India we are stoking a revolution against our own system. And there does not seem to be an adequate awareness anywhere in this House - I am not talking about the Treasury Benches alone - of how serious is this problem. So, I am very very grateful to my friend, Shri N.K. Singh, that he has chosen this afternoon that is devoted to serious business in this Parliament to bring to the attention of the House and the country what are the real problems before us. The real problems are not those that result in the constant closing down of our democracy in this Rajya Sabha. The real problems are the ones that he has mentioned. While he has mentioned the real problems, I am not sure that his finger has yet

pointed to the real solutions for what are these real problems in some dimensions other than those that he mentioned. He referred to how the latest UN Human Development Index shows India at position 119 among about 150 countries. One point that he has made in that is, there is a column which shows what is the change since the previous year. And that column exists only because there has been a change in the basis

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on which they are calculating positions on the Index, and they discovered from that that India's position in 2010 is the same as it was in 2009. Now the position in 2009 was that India was at position 134 on the UN Human Development Index. And if you go back to the first year when this Index was published, that is 1994, the position then of India was also 134.

Between 1994 and 2009, India has improved its position from '134 to 134'. And, when I brought this to the attention of the hon. Minister of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, I was given the comforting answer that a few years earlier, we had actually fallen to 138, and, therefore, the Government was to be congratulated on having clambered back to position no. 134. Now, over this period, from 1994 to 2009 - there is a period of 15 years - the approximate increase in money terms, not in real terms, but in nominal terms, of our expenditure in the Central Government, and through the Central Budget, on social sector and anti-poverty programmes was a factor of 15. It had gone up from approximately Rs.7,600 crore in 1994-95 to Rs.135000 crores by 2009-10. The latest Budget, that we have for 2011-12, indicates that our expenditure is of the order of Rs.1,60,000 crore. Its an humongous sum of money. Where was Rs.7600 crore in 1994 and where is Rs.1,60,000 crore in 2011-12? The outlays have increased exponentially, but the outcomes - we were at position 134 in 1994 and we are still at position 134 despite a 15 times increase in outlays, which is now nearer 16 or 17 times. What has gone wrong? My friend, Shri N.K. Singh, pointed to technological possibilities of improving the amount of money reaching the poor. He also pointed to certain systemic or administrative changes that could be made in order to attain that figure. I welcome administrative innovations of the kind that he has suggested. I also think, it is important to underline the technological factors. But, where Shri N.K. Singh has fallen short of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is that he has failed to pinpoint the single most important factor which determines access to entitlements, and that is political and social empowerment. In the absence of political and social

empowerment, all these tricks of the trade - the Unique Identity Card, smart cards, cash transfers - are not going to really work. For up to a point, they will, but they will come up against the block of systemic deficiencies that the beneficiaries are not empowered to access their entitlements. Indeed, I would say, at a conceptual level, not only my friend, Shri N.K. Singh, but also several others have got it wrong. Rights are legal rights; entitlements are economic entitlements, and matters like education, health,

food, drinking water and sanitation fall more in the realm of entitlements than to be equated with, for instance, the right to be considered innocent until proved guilty. There is a distinction to be made between what are the rights of man, as we have learnt from Tom Paine in the middle of the 18th century, to what are entitlements for poverty alleviation which we are only now beginning to learn at the end of the 20th century and the early 21st century. We have to have access to these entitlements and India has proved, more than any other country in the world, that political empowerment leads to entitlements, access to entitlements, and the combination of empowerment and entitlement leads to enrichment, and that is the story of the successful Indian of post-Independence India.

When we became independent, we created a power vacuum by merging all the princely States into India at the same time as we kicked out the colonial authority and brought in democracy. And, the most important legislation of the early days of our democracy was the abolition of Zamindari, various tenancy-related legislation, which effectively removed the old feudal classes and created space for a professional class to take over. And, that aulad of the professional class are the ones who today, by and large, grace Parliament. It is very, very difficult for a Maharaja to get elected. It is very difficult for a rich man in India to get elected, which is why most rich Indians in Parliament are in the Rajya Sabha and not in the Lok Sabha.

It is the middle class Indian, the professional, who succeeds in coming in, and, it is this political empowerment of a new professional class of administrators, of businessmen, of lawyers, of teachers, of Doctors that they immediately set about securing their entitlements of what - 'Education'. Where else in the world except in Nehru's India could you get the world's best education at the world's least cost? Don't ask me, Sir. Ask all these 'computer coolies', who have gone to California. They all got their education in IITs at next to no cost, compared to the expenditure, which they would have to incur, if they had the misfortune of being born Americans. They got this world's outstanding education at

almost no cost, in consequence of which, there would not be an internet,
if there were not IITs.

Equally important is access to medicine. We are all so well off but do you think that what we pay for the CGHS is anything comparable either to the cost of running the CGHS or to the facility that anybody can go into the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi; the Post Graduate Medical College in Chandigarh; or, JIPMER in Puducherry and get outstanding medical attention for next to no expenditure.

The empowered class of India secured its entitlements and that is why, this empowered class, finding that it was getting its entitlements, was such an avid supporter of 'socialist India'. Who accept 'eccentrics' in our society was against socialism through the 1950s, the 1960s, the 1970s', and, even into the 1980s. Why my friend Mr. N.K. Singh, who is one of the best friends of India's capitalist class was himself a socialist when we were in college together. We were all socialist because this emerging professional class found that the State was on their side in the provision of entitlements at reasonable cost or at next to no cost. And, then, beginning with the 1980s, but in an accelerating manner since 1990s, this enriched middle class of India, combined empowerment and entitlement to secure enrichment, kicked the Nehruvian ladder up which it has risen.

And, that is why, even on our side of this House, it is only fools like me who rush into talk of socialism where the angels fear to fly. Socialism is written into our Constitution. Socialism is written into the Constitution of the Congress Party. But 'socialism' is a word which is almost 'taboo' for this enriched class, which now says, "Now that I have got into power, real power, I want it all for myself". It is why the attention of the nation is so much focused on the successful Indian. It is this successful Indian who wants Commonwealth Games. It is this successful Indian who wants to be known as growing at 8.5 per cent. It is this successful Indian who thinks that he is an ice-cream cone to become the flavour of the month at Davos.

It is this successful Indian who thinks the country is for himself. How successful is this successful Indian? There was an interview

published in the Indian Express of the 7th of February 2011, I am talking of just a month ago, on the business page, with a lady called Sutapa Banerjee who is described as the head of a wealth management company. She says in that interview that according to the published sources, in the year 2009, a total of 1,26,700 households in India, that is, about half a million people on the assumption of five persons per household, had wealth in the

amount of 477 billion dollars. Just think about this, Sir. What more she added is that the growth of the wealth of the richest in India is so fast that by 2012, the expectation is that, the same 1,26,700 households will own a trillion dollars of wealth, a trillion dollars of wealth, in a country where the total national income is about three trillion dollars. The concentration of wealth is so huge that the first one million Indians are richer by far than one million Luxembourgers; where the first ten million Indians are richer probably than the ten million Belgians and about sixty million Indians have a disposable income comparable to the better of German, the better of French and the better of Brits. In consequence of which, in exactly the way in which India was a "सोने की चिड़िया" in the 18th Century, which attracted all these foreign mercenaries to turn up in our shores, we had become the month of the bunch in Davos because where else will foreign capital find investment opportunity as they do in India and where else will foreign producers of goods find markets as lucrative as those in India? So, they are coming in. We are proud of the fact that we are going to overtake the Chinese rate of growth during the course of this coming decade and that by the middle of the century, China India, that is, China and India, together will revert to the position that they obtained in the early 18th Century when 25 per cent of the world's manufacturing was in these two countries. I welcome all that. I welcome it particularly because the combination of high growth and low taxes means that Government's revenues have gone so much that between 1994 and today, expenditure on social sector programmes and anti poverty programmes has risen from 7,600 crores to 1,60,000 crores. Of course, I welcome this, and I am sure every section of the House welcomes this. But what is the result of all this money? Where does this money go? Whom does it benefit? According to the UNHDI, we were at position 134 fifteen years ago when we were spending only 7,600 crores and today we are at position 134. Why should this happen in a situation where our GDP growth rate has grown from the Hindu rate of growth to being the second fastest in the world next only to China? It is because out of the moneys that are reserved for the benefit of the poor - as a

friend of mine said 25 years ago, his name is not much mentioned, I will take it now with your permission, his name was Rajiv Gandhi - 85 paise in a rupee does not reach the people. He did not mean that 85 paise were stolen by the politicians. He was just not talking of bribery or corruption. He said 85 paise were going into legitimate administrative expenses, leaving 15 paise to be taken partly by corruption and rest to reach the people. Why is it 85 per cent? For the reason that he gave us just now - the Centrally-

sponsored schemes of the Government of India are 139 in number. And, how many delivery mechanisms do we have for these 139 schemes? We have 139 delivery mechanisms for 139 Centrally-sponsored schemes, to the ludicrous level, and I am only giving this because it is a ludicrous example.

Under the Ministry of Rural Development, we have a Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and another is Department of Rural Development. The Department of Rural Development has a scheme called the Indira Awaas Yojana. The Department of Sanitation and Drinking Water has a scheme called Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). If you are building a house for the poor, why don't you provide a toilet along with it? This is the sensible thing to do. We say, 'no'. Because toilets are to be built by one department and houses are to be built by another department. We will have one scheme for building rural housing for the poorest of the poor and quite another scheme to enable them to have toilets inside their house. And the two Secretaries who are both reporting to the same Minister say how on earth they can coordinate in Delhi over 'a toilet with a house.' Whereas if you ask them whether they have a toilet in their house, they say, 'yes, of course, but that is because it is not a Government programme.' It is this system of 139 deliveries.

I am delighted to see that my very close friend, Shrimati Purandeswari, is here, because she is in charge of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan funds are largely used for building schools, not entirely but a substantial portion. Oh the Minister himself is here. Very good. I am delighted. I am absolutely delighted that he is here today listening to me rather than explaining the difference between the policy and implementation. He is here. I want to ask him this question. So much of your money is going into building schools. You need labour to build schools. Why not use a labour under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan? They are trying that. They are still proposing it. In the meanwhile, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been running for several years. The MNREGA without the 'M' has been running for the last four or five years. We are still to arrive at an agreement as to how a programme run

by the

Ministry of Rural Development can be coordinated into another programme run by the Ministry of Rural Development! Why are they trying? They are trying because they are not able to arrive at an easy consensus. I too tried in those happy old days when I was a Minister, or, rather those sad old days when I was a Minister, but could not succeed. Those were very sad old days.

Again and again one finds this. The Minister, Prof. Thomas, is here. He is running the PDS. Why can't panchayats handle the PDS? Why can't women self-help groups handle the PDS? Who knows better than a poor man whether the Baniya in the PDS shop is not providing the kerosene that they are entitled to? The more you decentralise, Sir, the less it is a centrally-sponsored scheme. And the more it is a scheme that is run by institutions of local-self government, the greater is the degree of responsiveness.

Rajiv Gandhi said this that if you want a responsive administration, it has to be an administration that is responsible to those who are being administered. And to get a responsible administration, you need a representative one. So, there are three rupees. The need for 'responsiveness' leading to the need for 'responsibility' requiring 'representativeness'. The three rupees were put together by the person who identified 85 paise in the rupee as going into administrative expenses to say that instead of relying on 139 mechanisms to deliver 139 schemes to the same set of beneficiaries why you don't devolve the functions, that is activities related to these functions, to the local bodies.

And along with the devolution of the functions, you devolve the funds and the functionaries who are to work with them on exactly the same pattern. Then, the simultaneous devolution of the 3 Fs will lead to the realisation of the 3 rupees and those two together will provide you the 3 Es of Empowerment, leading to Entitlements, leading to Enrichment and the whole of this country can benefit. Instead, we still are running a *maai baap sarkar*. You want food, come to daddy; you want drinking water, come

to mummy; you want education, come to daddy; you want health, come to mummy. So, the *maai baap sarkar* runs. And the *maai* and the *baap* cannot any more provide all this. It has to come from below, for which you require devolution. If I ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Thomas, who is a great friend of mine, to move towards the Panchayat-controlled system of PDS,

the Civil Supplies Departments all over the country will rise in revolt. And, they will say, "What about us? What are we to do?" Therefore, we find ourselves at a roadblock. This is why, an empowered sub-committee of National Development Council was set up in the days of NDA under the Minister of Rural Development and then transferred to the Minister of Panchayati Raj as the Chairman of that committee. It submitted its report in June, 2008 on how this form of empowerment of local Government institutions, could take place. That report of the empowered sub-committee is still, even after close to three years have elapsed, to be brought to the attention of the National Development Council. Every attempt was made under the Renuka Vishwanathan Committee to try and modify guidelines of Centrally-sponsored schemes to place the primary responsibility as was the intention of the Constitutional amendments on these institutions of local self-government, to make them look after all the matters that the hon. Member, Shri N.K. Singh, raised like food, health, education, sanitation, drinking water, etc. They all are listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. The amendments to the Constitution were moved along with a Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Supreme Court has said that this Statement of Objects and Reasons should be taken into account in interpreting whatever has been written inside the law. Therefore, I would say that we are under a Constitutional obligation to try and deal with these matters which Shri N.K. Singh raised, not only by framing them as rights. I will be quite happy if they are framed as rights and that the word 'security' gets added to it so as to bring the multi-dimensional index of poverty in line with a multi-dimensional strategy for removing poverty in this country which has a huge amount of poverty, howsoever defined. And then, to say that the thrust of our anti-poverty programme will be through the empowerment of locally elected institutions that are responsible through the Gram Sabha to their own electorate. The foundation stone of the 73rd Amendment or Part IX of the Constitution is not the Gram Panchayat. It is the Gram Sabha. That is where democracy gets introduced to the people. In our tribal areas, where there is so much disturbance now, we have a very

special Act called the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, under which the Gram Sabha's empowerment is very specifically laid down, much stronger than any State legislation. And, we find that a package of Rs.1500 crore is separately produced. It is said that it will go to the most badly terrorist affected areas of India. But, there is an argument going on between the Planning Commission and the Home

Ministry which is in the public domain as to whether this money should go to the Panchayats or to the bureaucracy, the same bureaucracy which has not been giving it to the poor with the result that there is this revolution.

And the answer being given is that give it to the same officials who failed to give it so far in the hope that they now will give it. Unless and until all the points raised by Shri N.K.Singh are taken up not only as a matter of legal right, but also as a matter of securing entitlements through empowerment, not as a matter of a benign Government distributing these goodies as public services and goods, will we be able to secure outlays that are some way near commensurate with the outcomes which are some way near commensurate with outlays. There is no relationship as of now in the social sectors and the anti-poverty programmes between outlays and outcomes, and I plead that issues such as those which have been raised by Shri N.K. Singh, be raised as part of the Government business when the House is present in larger numbers than it is today, and the decisions be taken which affect the lives of the unsuccessful Indians, for I believe that the duty of the Government is much more towards the unsuccessful Indian than it is towards the successful Indian. The successful Indian, including Shri N.K.Singh and myself can look after ourselves. The Government must look after those who cannot look after themselves. Gandhiji gave us a Talisman, and with that, I conclude my remark. Gandhiji gave us a Talisman where he said that whenever you are in doubt, summon to your mind the weakest and poorest person you know and ask yourself the question whether what you propose to do will be a benefit to him, and if it is, he said, all your doubts will banish and you will know that you are on the right path. He called this the worship of "daridarnarayana", the worship of God as the poor. If we do not remember that moral imperative, if our attention gets too distracted merely to higher growth and not to the distributive consequences of higher growth, then we are putting not only development but democracy in danger, and therefore, I plead with the Government through the Minister of Food who is present over here that the issues raised by Shri N.K.

Singh which partially concern his Ministry, but much more generally concern the Government as a whole, be taken up most seriously by the Government, and irrespective of whether the answer is found through legislation of rights or through administered measures of entitlement that we understand that neither rights nor entitlements will be secured until there is empowerment, and

empowerment is available in the lowest institutions of our democracy, which are simply the most important institutions of our democracy, local self government, as mandated by parts 9 and 9A of the sacred Constitution of India. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : पिलानिया जी ने बोलना था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आपको पिलानिया जी ने टाइम दिया है। हमने उनसे इजाजत ले ली है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : धन्यवाद, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। सर्वप्रथम मैं आदरणीय डा. ज्ञान प्रकाश पिलानिया जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने मुझे मौका दिया। मैंने मणि शंकर जी को अपना समय दिया और आपने मुझे दिया।

अभी मणि शंकर जी का यहां जो प्रवचन हुआ, उसे सुनकर मेरे मन में ज्ञान का प्रकाश का विस्फोट हुआ। मुझे विश्वास है कि इनके इस भावपूर्ण प्रवचन से सम्पूर्ण सरकार जाग कर खड़ी होगी और उनमें भी वह प्रकाश जाग्रत होगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक और उससे जुड़े पहलू पर श्री एन.के. सिंह जी द्वारा लाए गए प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस प्रस्ताव पर श्री एन.के. सिंह साहब ने बड़े विस्तार से देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा पर अपने विचार अभिव्यक्त किए, जिसके लिए मैं उन्हें हृदय से बधाई देता हूं।

श्री एन.के. सिंह साहब ने पी.डी.एस. ढांचे से लेकर वर्तमान में किसानों की समस्याओं को, खाद्य सुरक्षा को सामाजिक सुरक्षा से जोड़ना, बी.पी.एल. तथा ए.पी.एल. परिवारों को अनिवार्य खाद्य आपूर्ति, विश्व खाद्य सुरक्षा, गरीबों तक खाद्य-आपूर्ति की समस्याएं, पानी और सफाई का अधिकार, स्वास्थ्य का अधिकार, आवास का अधिकार आदि बुनियादी विषयों पर हमारा ध्यान खींचा है।

जब आज हम खाद्य सुरक्षा की बात करते हैं तो हम देश को दो वर्गों में बंटा हुआ पाते हैं। एक वर्ग में वे लोग हैं, जो इंडिया में रहते हैं और जिन्हें पैसा खर्च करने के बहाने ढूँढ़ने पड़ते हैं, विश्व की हर महंगी चीज़ खरीदने के लिए उनके पास किसी चीज़ की कमी नहीं होती तथा अच्छे-से-अच्छे होटलों में रह सकते हैं और खाना खा सकते हैं। वहीं, एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है, जो भारत में रहता है और जिसके बारे में अगर मैं दिनकर के शब्दों में कहूं तो

‘श्वानों को मिलता दूध-भात, भूखे बालक अकुलाते हैं,

माँ की हड्डी से चिपक ठिठुर, जाड़े की रात बिताते हैं’।

देश का बचपन भूखे, नंगे, बेसहारा, बिना शिक्षा और बिना सर पर छत के गुजर जाता है, जिसके लिए सारे संवैधानिक और मौलिक अधिकार सिर्फ किताबों में लिखी बातें हैं। एक तरफ आई.पी.एल. होते हैं, करोड़ों की टीम

खरीदी जाती है तथा अरबों रुपए पानी की तरह बह रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ देश में और विदर्भ में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। मेलघाट और आदिवासी इलाकों में malnutrition से बच्चे दम तोड़ रहे हैं।

मैं सरकार से इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि सड़कों पर बिखरे हुए मासूम बचपन को सिर्फ राख मत समझना, इनके अन्दर छिपी हुई चिंगारियों को भी देखो। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह चिंगारी भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी के महलों को आग लगाने का काम करे। बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी और शिक्षित जवानों के हाथ भी सरकार के दरवाजों पर दस्तक देते हुए घायल हो रहे हैं, अगर सही वक्त पर सही कदम नहीं उठाए गए तो हालात और खराब होंगे। गरीबों को रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान और सम्मानजनक जिन्दगी चाहिए न कि आर्थिक आंकड़े। आंकड़ों में हम विकसित देश हैं, लेकिन हमारी एक-तिहाई आबादी भूख सोती है। करोड़ों लोगों के सर पर छत नहीं है। हमारे मंत्री और नौकरशाह दौरे कर के आते हैं, रिपोर्ट देते हैं और इन्क्लूसिव ग्रोथ की बात करते हैं, आंकड़े भी होते हैं। एन.जी.ओज़ भी हैं, जो गरीबों और आदिवासियों का इन्टरव्यू लेकर आते हैं और उनकी तस्वीरें तमाम पत्रिकाओं में और अखबारों में प्रथम पृष्ठ पर छप जाती हैं। इन सब लोगों के लिए ये चीज़ें पिकनिक की तरह होती हैं, लेकिन आम आदमी आशवासनों का बिछौना लेकर सो जाता है और दिल्ली में हम कहते हैं कि लोग हमारे कार्यक्रमों से खुश हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप दस्ताने पहन कर आग सेंक रहे हैं। गरीब और अमीर का फासला बहुत महंगा हो गया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गांवों में और किसानों में अगर कुछ तरक्की होती भी है तो उसे बड़े नकारात्मक ढंग से पेश किया जाता है। हाल ही में आर.बी.आई. के गवर्नर ने कहा है कि गांव की समृद्धि की वजह से खाद्य-सामग्री के दाम बढ़े हैं तथा गांव के लोग अच्छा प्रोटीन-युक्त भोजन करने लगे हैं। इस वक्तव्य से ऐसा लगता है कि सिर्फ शहरों के लोगों को ही अच्छा खाने-पीने का अधिकार है और अगर गांव के लोग अच्छा खाते हैं तो यह एक आर्थिक अपराध है तथा ये लोग खाद्य-असुरक्षा से लेकर खाद्य सामग्री की महंगाई के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

यह हमारे आरबीआई के गवर्नर साहब का वक्तव्य है। यह आपूर्ति की समस्या है। यह तो गनीमत मानिए कि आप किसानों को निर्यात नहीं करने दे रहे हैं, वरना दुनिया में खाद्य पदार्थों में 37 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि हुई है और भारत का किसान फिर भी घटे हुए दामों पर आपको रोटी दे रहा है और खुद गांव के अंदर आत्महत्या कर रहा है।

इंटरनेशनल फूड पॉलिसी रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में भारत का 67वां स्थान है तथा हम इस मामले में चीन से भी बहुत नीचे हैं। हम श्रीलंका, नेपाल और पाकिस्तान से भी नीचे हैं। इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। भारत में योजनाओं की कमी नहीं है। हर मंत्रालय के पास गरीबों से संबंधित योजनाएं हैं। खाद्य सुरक्षा और आवास आदि के लिए जो मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके पास भी काफी योजनाएं हैं।

आप पीडीएस को ही लीजिए। इसमें 60 परसेंट तक leakage है। नये बजट में हम एक नयी स्कीम, सब्सिडी के स्थान पर कैश देने की लेकर आये हैं, लेकिन अगर हममें नीति लागू करने की नीयत ही नहीं है, तो कोई भी स्कीम नहीं चलेगी।

आज Below Poverty Line (BPL) को परिभाषित करने की समस्या है। तमाम मंत्रालयों ने गरीबी को अलग-अलग तरह से परिभाषित कर रखा है। जैसे, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की अलग परिभाषा है, खाद्य मंत्रालय में पीडीएस के लिए अलग परिभाषा है, वित्त मंत्रालय गरीबी को अलग तरीके से देखता है और प्रदेश सरकारों ने गरीबों को अलग तरीके से परिभाषित कर रखा है। विश्व बैंक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, भारत में गरीबी को अलग तरीके से देख रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक हम देश में इसकी सर्वमान्य परिभाषा विकसित नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स के मुताबिक भारत की 22 प्रतिशत आबादी को पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता, पांच साल से कम उम्र के 43.5 परसेंट बच्चे underweight हैं और 6.9 परसेंट बच्चे पांच साल से कम उम्र में मर जाते हैं। इस संदर्भ में सरकार को इन तीनों बिन्दुओं पर सुझाव ही नहीं बल्कि युद्ध स्तर पर लगने की जरूरत है। हमारी 22 प्रतिशत आबादी under nutrition है, जो बहुत ही चिन्ता का विषय है, जबकि सरकार ने इस संबंध में तमाम कार्यक्रम चला रखे हैं और फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल इसी कड़ी का एक हिस्सा है।

माननीय सोनिया गांधी जी खाद्य सुरक्षा को लेकर चिंतित हैं तथा वे इसे अधिकार की तरह देखना चाहती हैं। गरीबी उन्मूलन से लेकर मिड-डे मील तक यूपीए के अनेक कार्यक्रम हैं। इन सभी कार्यक्रमों की सही मॉनिटरिंग नहीं हो रही है। अगर सही तरीके से निगरानी हो, तो गरीबी उन्मूलन में काफी सहायता मिलेगी। जिस प्रकार से भारत सरकार मिड-डे मील के अंदर दो या तीन रुपये देती है, अगर ऐसा अक्षयपात्र धरती पर चलाया जाए, तो इससे स्कूलों में बच्चों की अटेंडेंस बढ़ेगी, उनको सही nutrition मिलेगा और उनकी हालत भी सुधरेगी।

मैं इस बारे में बिहार में नीतीश कुमार सरकार की तारीफ करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने केन्द्र सरकार के सारे कार्यक्रम लागू ही नहीं किए हैं, बल्कि वे उनकी निगरानी और कोऑर्डिनेशन भी ठीक तरह से कर रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से यूपीए सरकार द्वारा लागू योजनाएं धरातल पर पहुंच रही हैं। जो गरीब बिहार से बाहर रोजी-रोटी कमाने गया था, आज वह वापिस बिहार जा रहा है तथा वहां की समृद्धि में अपना योगदान दे रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार की कितनी ही योजनाएं हैं, जिन्हें प्रदेशों में सरकारें सही ढंग से लागू नहीं कर रही हैं, या तो इन योजनाओं के नाम बदले जा रहे हैं या इन्हें लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से जो पैसा केन्द्र से प्रदेश सरकार के पास जाता है, वह unutilized होकर केन्द्र सरकार के पास वापिस चला जाता है।

सरकार यह बताए कि प्रदेशों में निगरानी तंत्र को मज़बूत करने के लिए वह क्या कर रही है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दर्डा जी बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन समय की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि इसके बाद भी एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है, उस पर भी बहस होनी है ... (व्यवधान) ... दर्डा साहब बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर हर वक्ता अपनी समय सीमा को पार करेगा तो ... (व्यवधान) ...

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उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जल्दी ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। Efficient delivery एक मुख्य समस्या है। PDS में भी जिस प्रकार से diversion हुआ है, जिस प्रकार से घटिया तरीके का खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, वह ठीक नहीं है। मैंने अभी बताया कि Mid-day meal में बहुत ही घटिया तरीके का खाद्यान्न बच्चों को दिया जा रहा है। वितरण के लिए Biometric system का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और PDS के लिए भी इसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। दूसरा बिंदु खाद्यान्नों की आपूर्ति का है। FCI के पास बहुत सीमित भंडारण क्षमता है तथा निजी सेक्टर में भी भंडारण क्षमता काफी सीमित है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर बहुत ही कम खर्च किया जाता है। WHO की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च के मामले में 175 देशों में हमारा 171वां स्थान है। 120 करोड़ लोगों वाले देश में GDP का 5.2 परसेंट ही स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च होता है और इसमें 4.3 परसेंट खर्च प्राइवेट सेक्टर से होता है तथा 0.9 परसेंट सरकार खर्च करती है। कई सालों से सरकार 3 परसेंट खर्च किए जाने की बात कर रही है। यह संख्या सहारा रीजन के देशों से भी कम है। इसलिए इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि आम आदमी को लाभ मिल सके। फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल के विषय में माननीय श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी की अध्यक्षता वाली National Advisory Council तथा सरकार द्वारा गठित रंगराजन समिति की सिफारिशों में बहुत अंतर है। NAC की सिफारिशों के अनुसार 35 किलो अनाज 3 रुपए प्रति किलो की दर पर भी सभी को दिया जाता है और इसमें BPL परिवार की कोई सीमा नहीं है, जब कि रंगराजन समिति सिर्फ उन लोगों को अनाज देने की बात करती है, जो BPL के नीचे रहते हैं। इसे किस तरह से लागू किया जाएगा, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारत कुपोषण और भूख से ग्रसित है और खास तौर पर महिलाएं और बच्चे इसके शिकार हैं। कुपोषण के मामले में हम कई सहारा देशों से भी पीछे हैं। WHO के Hunger Index में हमारी स्थिति चिंताजनक

है। यह सही है कि फूड सिक्योरिटी की बात की जा रही है, लेकिन चिंता की बात यह है कि हमारा कृषि उत्पादन पिछले कई वर्षों से नहीं बढ़ा है और खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन पूरी तरह से स्थिर है। ऐसी स्थिति में किस प्रकार फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट लागू किया जाएगा, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

अंत में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज आम आदमी स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और रोजमर्रा की खाने की समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। आज मुझे बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को देखकर श्री दुष्यंत कुमार की पंक्तियां याद आती हैं-

"कहां तो तय था चरागां हरेक घर के लिए,

कहां चिराग मयस्सर नहीं है नगर के लिए।

नहीं कमीज तो घुटनों से पेट ढक लेंगे,

ये लोग कितने मुनासिब हैं इस सफर के लिए?"

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अंत में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार का जेनेटिक फूड जैसे BT Brinjal पर क्या मत है और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या सरकार जेनेटिक फूड का सहारा लेने की कोशिश कर रही है? यदि हां, तो क्या इस पर विशेषज्ञों के साथ चर्चा हुई है? इसका हमारे स्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरण पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, यह भी सरकार स्पष्ट करे। अंत में मैं कहना चाहूंगा -

"जिंदगी तो सभी के लिए वही रंगीन किताब है,

फर्क बस इतना है कि किसी ने हर पन्ने को दिल से पढ़ा है

और किसी ने बस पन्ने पलट लिए हैं।"

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो allotted time था, वह माइनस 22 में चला गया है, इसका मतलब यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का कोई वक्ता अब नहीं बोल सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सदन की कोई व्यवस्था होती है। जब समय निर्धारित है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि सभी पार्टियों का अधिकार है। यह सदन सबका है। अगर एक-एक पार्टी को आप 22-22 मिनट अधिक समय देंगे, तो सदन के बाकी सदस्यों का क्या होगा? मेरा सदन से आग्रह है कि इसका समापन समय से हो ताकि तेलंगाना का जो प्रस्ताव है, वह इस सदन में रखा जाए, क्योंकि दो बार इसी प्रकार से यह प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा जा सका। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : यह मैं आपके लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं। यह मैं overall कह रहा हूं। मैं व्यवस्था की बात कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि इसके बाद का एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जिसे मैं सदन में रखना चाहूंगा और उसे प्रारंभ करना चाहूंगा ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय, हम लोग बैठ कर प्रस्ताव तैयार करते हैं और उसे तैयार करके लाते हैं। मैं यह दूसरी बार देख रहा हूं कि मेरा प्रस्ताव किसी न किसी कारण

से सदन में स्वीकार नहीं हो पा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, मुझे तेलंगाना के प्रस्ताव को introduce करने का अधिकार दिया जाए, क्योंकि मैं हमेशा इसके इंतजार में यहां बैठा रहता हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : पहले हम लोग इसको जल्दी समाप्त कर लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : ठीक है, सर। यह जरूरी है, इसलिए इसमें मुझे आपका protection चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : ठीक है। Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, if it is considered necessary that I withdraw my name, then, let him speak on Telangana. I am willing for that. I am willing to forego, provided Telangana issue comes up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Let everyone speak. But a senior Member of my party ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : पहले resolution move होगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... The Resolution has not been moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... पहले resolution move होगा, उसके बाद यह होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I am here for that. I have to move it ...*(Interruptions)*... Some Members cannot bulldoze the House. They are planning that the Resolution is not moved. My Resolution on Telangana has to be moved today ...*(Interruptions)*... The House cannot be taken for a ride. You have given 25 minutes extra to the Congress (I) Party. There are Members in the Congress (I) Party who would like to speak on Telangana. Our senior Member is willing to forego his chance. Let anyone speak from that side. But you cannot allow that Resolution to lapse. Otherwise, the Chair may give me permission to move it in the next Session.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we also want to speak on Telangana. But the procedure should be followed.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : हम लोग देख लेंगे, यदि समय बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, तो समय

बढ़ाएंगे। आप मत घबराइए। Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I am grateful for your generosity for allowing me to speak on this issue. Eloquent speakers have already spoken, and very vital issues have been raised. Food

security alone is not enough for human dignity because man does not live by bread alone. He needs something more. That is the crux; that is the philosophy behind this Resolution, and I am here to support it.

Overall, poverty issue is multi-dimensional. It is multi-faceted; it is multi -pronged. And that multiplicity is the reason because of which it has been mentioned that food security by itself is not enough. There should be other contours along with food security, namely, water security, shelter security, health security, sanitation security, education security, etc. Security has so many faces, and that is what was very eloquently brought forward by Shri N.K. Singh. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar referred to a statement by the late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi that out of Rs.100 sent by the Centre, only Rs.15 reaches the targeted people.

Sir, I was there in that meeting in Rajasthan where Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was present and where Shri Rajiv Gandhi made this announcement. I was the Director General of Police at that time. Since then, much water has flown under the bridge and, from 15 paise it has come down to ten paise or five paise. It has certainly come down because of the failure of the delivery mechanism and because of the in-built corruption in the system to which a reference was made. Until and unless corruption is rooted out, until and unless PDS, which is ailing and which has become a cesspool of corruption, is somehow improved, the delivery system would not be all right.

There was a reference to the plight of our farmers. Sir, 65 per cent of our population lives on land which it either tills or where it does a kind of labour. Sixty five per cent of our population is dependent on land, and in our GDP they only have a 17 per cent share. So, this scenario of 65 per cent people getting only 17 paise out of 100 paise of the GDP must be somehow improved if we want food security. Farmers are committing suicide; farmers' plight has to be improved. Otherwise, there would be no food security.

As far as food is concerned, I have got a figure with me that I got

through today's answer to a question. According to the Directorate of Economic Statistics, the annual production of foodgrains is 232.07 MT in the year 2010-11 against the corresponding demand of 229.12 MT in the country. So,

there is a very slight leeway. If this is made compulsory, it would ensure 35 kilos to every BPL family. At present the trouble is, we do not know how many are there in the BPL category, what is the BPL cut-off, what is the BPL census. On that aspect also, there are many views. Ultimately, they say, Suresh Tendulkar's figure of 46 per cent of the total population has been accepted by the Planning Commission to be used as the yardstick for this Food Security Act. But somehow, the correct census of BPL must be done. We must know whom we want to help; we must know their exact figure.

As far as the hunger index is concerned, much has been said about it. Statistics have been quoted. One more thing has also been spoken about. There is a divide in the country – the rural-urban divide, Bharat-India divide, dark India-shining India divide! Till that divide is not somehow bridged, the nation would not progress, nor the Food Security Bill would come and even if it comes, it would not be successful.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to dilate on this issue of the division of the society in two, very rich and very poor, very educated and illiterate.

The National Sample Survey Organisation Report of 2008-09 released very recently states three basic necessities of life: tap drinking water, electricity, and sanitation. Food is basic, which is not mentioned intentionally because it is presumed that without food a man cannot exist. These three, together, are not available to 82 per cent of the rural households. These are the latest statistics and it is a horrendous scenario where 82 per cent of the rural households do not have these three facilities simultaneously, that is, safe drinking water, electricity connection and sanitation. More than 50 per cent of Indians defecate in open, a horrendous sight and the whole world is surprised at it. A survey of our one lakh households on 'basic living standards in India' also shows that 20 per cent of our rural households do not have access to either of these three facilities. In urban India, 67.5 per cent of the households enjoy all the three facilities simultaneously. What a

kind of glaring disparity, a disparity which makes people rise to rebellion! It may be Teheran; it may be any other country; it may be Libya. But, this is the threat which is looming large. The coverage in urban area between 1993 and 2008-09 is increased by about 20 per cent as compared to 12 per cent in the rural area. Just 30 per

cent of households in rural area have access to tap drinking water as compared to 74 per cent in urban areas. These facts are very obvious. Only 11 per cent of urban households are without toilets as against 65 per cent in rural areas.

As far as health is concerned, the figures are absolutely staggering. In the health scenario, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have the poorest record. Health expenditures alone without expenditure on water supply, sanitation and nutrition was less than one per cent of GDP in 2004-05. This has only gone up marginally to 1.09 per cent of GDP in 2008-09. And, even now it has not reached 2 per cent. This is where our health scenario stands. It is a matter of great concern for everyone, particularly this House of Elders that India has one of the most privatized health care systems in the world because public expenditure on health as a percentage out of GDP in India is mere 1.45 per cent, less than 2 per cent, among the lowest in the world and ahead of only four countries - Burundi, Myanmar, Pakistan, Guinea and Leyes. The share of Government in health spending varies from 6-7 per cent in Europe to 34 per cent in South-East Asia. India's spending falls below the lowest even in this range. This is where we stand. DRUGS account for 72 per cent of the total private out-of-pocket expense. 39 million Indians pushed into poverty from ill-health every year. This is because of providing not enough fund for public health. 34 per cent of rural India did not go in for treatment for financial reasons in 2004 up from 15 per cent in 1995. In cities, the figure was 20 per cent up from 10 per cent in 1995. These are the figures which are exactly correct. 47 per cent of hospital admissions in rural India and 30 per cent in urban India were financed by loans and sale of assets.

So, this is here we stand as far health care is concerned. This has a direct impact on maternal and child mortality. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the globally it is estimated that an annual rate of decline of 4.4 per cent is needed to reduce death of children under 2-3 by 2015. In India, the rate of decline in child mortality between 1990-2008 is only 2.2 per cent. I can understand if health care is that type.

As far as education is concerned, we have the Education Minister here. It was talked that 6 per cent of GDP would be put into education. But, at present, it is not more than 3.78 per cent. This is the total Budget for education. And, as far as condition of girls is concerned, I would talk of only teenaged girls' situation, the health and social indications.

5.00 P.M.

Indian teen girls are most ill-fed. In terms of nutrition and empowerment, the condition of adolescent girls in India is worse than even those in the world's poorest region, Sub-Saharan Africa. In India, almost 47 per cent girls aged 11 to 9 years are underweight, 56 per cent are anaemic. In India, 243 million adolescents are there. Out of which, 40 per cent is out of schools and 43 per cent is married before the age of 18, out of whom, 30 per cent become teenage mothers. There are other facets also. But, I think, time restraint won't permit me to go ahead. Sir, I will stop it by saying only one thing that the Food Act which is coming up is welcome. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the right thing.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: He is my senior Member. How does it concern you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, Right to Information is also a good Act. MNREGA is a good Act. Right to Education is a good Act. But, along with that, care for health and proper education to the right standards is required. So, my commendation is that the proposal of Shri N.K. Singh should be accepted. Along with food, there should be other care for security syndrome so that human dignity is maintained. Thank you very much, Sir. There is a pressure of a peer on me.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, we are ready to give all the 11 minutes which were allotted to the Bharatiya Janata Party to the opposition to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are giving that time to them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap also wants to speak on this Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, on Private Member's Bills, party-wise time is not allotted. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no allotment of time to a party. It is only allotment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, you cannot do it like it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): The Private Members' Business will continue till 5.37 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, they are so happy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : हाऊस में प्राइवेट मेंबर्स बिजनेस की शुरुआत तीन बजकर सात मिनट पर हुई थी। तो हमें इसको ढाई घंटे देने हैं। उस हिसाब से पांच बजकर सैंतिस मिनट तक चलेगा।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, they are very excited that that should be dropped. Sir, you have promised it from the Chair. You have directed that my Resolution has to be taken up today. Sir, it has to be taken up today.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण संकल्प पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ। मैं माननीय सदस्य का धन्यवाद करता हूँ जिन्होंने देश के मुश्किल मुद्दों पर आज इस सदन में अपना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है। विशेष तौर से दो महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर मैं बल देना चाहता हूँ, जो इस प्रस्ताव में अंकित किए गए हैं - स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा की न्यूनतम हकदारी, खाद्य और सामाजिक सुरक्षा। महोदय, खाद्य और सामाजिक सुरक्षा बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु आज हमारे देश के लिए प्रतीत होता है। आज देश की आबादी 120 करोड़ से भी अधिक होने का अनुमान है, जिनमें से करीब 75 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी बीस रुपए प्रतिदिन आय पर अपने जीवन का गुजारा करते हैं।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, senior Ministers have come to the House to see my Resolution on Telangana. Sir, the senior Ministers are sitting here simply because of that Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I saw my friend very restless, so I have come here to calm him down.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): That is a very difficult exercise. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, भारत की विषमताओं में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति शोध संस्थान द्वारा जारी वैश्विक भुखमरी सूचकांक में भूख से लड़ रहे 84 देशों की सूची में आज भी भारत को 67वां स्थान दिया गया है।

आज भी भारत को 67वां स्थान दिया गया है, जबकि चीन आज भी नौवें नम्बर पर दर्शाया जाता है। महोदय, हमारे देश में हर साल तकरीबन 25 लाख बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार होते हैं। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स के अनुसार भारत दुनिया के 119 विकासशील देशों की सूची में 96वें स्थान पर है। इस सूची में जिस देश का स्थान जितना नीचा होता है, वह उतना ही भूख से ज्यादा पीड़ित होता है। इससे अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि आज भी हमारे देश में भुखमरी किस पैमाने पर प्रदर्शित होती है। देश में ऐसे

हालात क्यों पैदा हो गए, यह आज देश के सामने और संसद

के सामने गंभीर सवाल उपजता हुआ नजर आता है। लगातार बढ़ती हुई महंगाई और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या, घटती हुई उपजाऊ भूमि ने देश की खाद्य आपूर्ति में असंतुलन पैदा कर दिया है। पानी, बिजली, कीटनाशक की कमी से लगातार खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन में कमी का अहसास किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि गलत उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से आज हमारे देश में 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये की कीमत के उत्पाद और फसल नष्ट हो जाती है और 30 लाख से भी ज्यादा किसान बीमार होते हैं। करीब 20 लाख लोगों की मृत्यु प्रतिवर्ष गलत कीटनाशकों के उपयोग से हो रही है। आज फसलों के बेहतर उत्पादन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

महोदय, आज देश के सामने खाद्यान्न की सुरक्षा का बहुत बड़ा संकट है। देश में warehousing की कमी है। अभी पिछले सत्र से पहले पूरे देश में इस बात को लेकर चिंता व्यक्त की गई कि बरसात की अधिकता और warehousing की कमी की वजह से हजारों टन गेहूँ या तो बरसात के पानी से भीगकर खराब हो गया या चूहों के कटान से वह खाने योग्य नहीं बचा।

महोदय, मुझे याद है, मैं जनपद गाजियाबाद से ताल्लुक रखने वाला हूँ, हमारे जनपद में, हापुड़ शहर में हजारों टन गेहूँ बरसात की वजह से खराब हुआ तथा हरियाणा और पंजाब में लाखों टन गेहूँ खराब हुआ। देश के सामने चिंता का विषय उस समय पैदा हो गया, जिस समय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने टिप्पणी की थी जो कि देश के तमाम समाचार पत्रों में प्रमुखता के साथ छपी थी और उसको देश के लोगों ने पढ़ा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह टिप्पणी की कि अनाज को खुले आसमान में सड़ने के लिए छोड़ने से बेहतर है कि अनाज गरीबों में बांट दिया जाए, ताकि भूखे गरीबों का पेट भरा जा सके और देश की सरकार को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इस बात का हलफनामा देना पड़ा कि "हां" हम इसके लिए जल्दी कोई न कोई कानून बनाकर खाद्य सुरक्षा का प्रबंध करेंगे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह भी टिप्पणी की कि केवल नीतियां बनाने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है, बल्कि नीतियों को जमीनी स्तर पर लागू करने की भी जरूरत है।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में जहां खाद्य पदार्थों का घटता हुआ उत्पादन, बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और महंगाई का संकट पैदा हो गया है, वहीं पर खाद्य की सुरक्षा का समुचित प्रबंध न होना, हमारे सामने एक चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है। मैं इस मौके पर इस संकल्प के माध्यम से सरकार से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उसको अनाज के भंडारण के लिए अधिक से अधिक वेयर हाउसेज की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। हमारा यातायात बेहतर हो, सरकार को इस पर भी ध्यान देना होगा। चूहों और बीमारियों से अनाज को कैसे बचाया जाए, इसके लिए समुचित दवाई इत्यादि की व्यवस्था किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, आज के समय में BPL की जनसंख्या का रिव्यू किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आप संक्षिप्त कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... आपका टाइम ज्यादा नहीं है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मान्यवर, मैं संक्षिप्त ही कर रहा हूँ। मैं थोड़े शब्दों में ही अपनी बात रखकर समाप्त कर दूँगा। मैं हाउस की चिंता समझता हूँ। मैं रूडी साहब की चिंता भी समझता हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : यह मेरी पीड़ा नहीं है, कांग्रेस की पीड़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: We have to allow him to speak. We are speaking about poverty. That is more important. We have to protect the interest of millions of people.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मान्यवर, इस संकल्प पर बल देने की आवश्यकता मुझे इसलिए भी हुई कि उत्तर प्रदेश देश की सर्वाधिक आबादी वाला प्रदेश है। उत्तरांचल प्रदेश बन जाने के बाद आज भी इस प्रदेश की आबादी बीस करोड़ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी लम्बे अरसे से BPL सूची का विस्तार नहीं किया गया है और APL सूची का विस्तार भी नहीं किया गया है। गेहूँ के भंडारण के लिए कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश पंजाब, हरियाणा व अन्य प्रदेशों से भी अधिक गेहूँ का उत्पादन करने वाला प्रदेश है। इसके बावजूद भी उत्तर प्रदेश में समुचित खाद्य व्यवस्था न होने की वजह से कई बार हजारों टन गेहूँ, दलहन व तिलहन का नुकसान होता है। मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि सर्वाधिक आबादी वाला प्रदेश है, इसमें खाद्य भंडारण की उचित व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार को अतिरिक्त बजट की व्यवस्था करके किसानों के गेहूँ और भंडारण की व्यवस्था पर जोर देना चाहिए। BPL सूची में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे ज़िंदगी बसर करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनका रिव्यू करके, इसकी सूची को और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। मान्यवर, हमारे देश में इसके अलावा एक और गंभीर समस्या PDS की है। हमारे देश का पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम इस तरह का बना हुआ है कि चाहे राशन विक्रेता द्वारा गेहूँ का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो, मिट्टी के तेल का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो या अन्य चीजों का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो, सभी में धांधलियां होती हैं। जो लोग BPL कार्डधारक हैं या APL कार्डधारक हैं या अन्य लोग जो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे ज़िंदगी बसर करते हैं, उनको मिलने वाली सहाूलियतें समय पर नहीं मिल पाती हैं। आज भी बहुत से लोग अपने अधिकार से कहीं न कहीं महरूम रह जाते हैं। इस व्यवस्था पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आज देश में बहुत ज्यादा कालाबाजारी हो रही है, इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अभी भी देश में लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को ठीक रखने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की कमी नजर आती है। हमें शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मान्यवर, मैं आपका इशारा समझ रहा हूँ। माननीय सिंह साहब के इस संकल्प पर बल देते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको कानून में तब्दील करके, देश में खाद्य व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त बनाने का

कष्ट करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

Shri N.K. Singh has moved a very important Resolution which is attracting the national and international movements. More specifically, he has focused on food and social security. Sir, it is very important, at this juncture, to think about food security. When we made our Constitution, we declared in the Preamble itself that there will be justice - social, economic and political. But, under many provisions of the Fundamental Rights, the human rights issues are given all importance. Not only under the provision of the Fundamental Rights but also under other provisions of the Constitution of India, the political human rights, social human rights, cultural human rights and civil human rights are fully protected. But, with regard to economic human rights, article 19, etc., are focusing on the right to profession. And, before the amendment of the Constitution regarding the Right to Property, the property rights were also given. The framers of the Constitution never dreamt that we will have so much of poverty, poor people have to be protected and there should be a Fundamental Right for that purpose. The Constitution and the Constitutional Government will look after the people's need, more so of food.

Sir, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar and Shri N.K. Singh have already given a lot of data on the poverty and how it should be addressed through various schemes. There is no doubt that the Government of India, through its various Five Year Plans, addressed various issues relating to food security. But, at the same time, the food security is the basic thing for any human being. Mahakavi Bharatiya declared, during the Freedom Movement, that if one individual does not get food, we will destroy the world. This was the declaration made through his poetry and it caught the common man that if we get the Freedom, poverty will totally be eradicated. But, various schemes have sincerely been implemented by the successive Governments with the cooperation of the State Governments. Subsequently, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has enunciated a three-tier system of governance in the form of Panchayati Raj Institutions through the

Constitutional amendment. Those Institutions are not given all the powers that were guaranteed under the Constitutional Amendment. Sir, twenty-nine powers have been given for Panchayati Raj institutions and more than seventeen powers have been given for Nagarpalikas. But, they have not fully transferred by the State Governments to them, because the

right to transfer these is given for State Legislatures. But, at the same time, various movements have taken place to address the issue and we are having the Millennium Development Goals under which we are going to reach certain targets to eradicate poverty as a part of democratic process.

Sir, this particular Resolution is focusing on food and also social security. There is law enacted in Brazil called Food Security and Nutrition of Brazil Decree 7272 of 25th August, 2010, for implementing that country's food and nutrition security law of 2006 focuses on nutrition also. Now, whether our system of giving only rice and wheat, as a part of the food security, through the PDS system, address this need of nutrition. That is why the present UPA Government, under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, and guidance of Madam Sonia Gandhi, has declared in the Budget that other millets will also be covered under the food security, which is a 'nutrition' part of it. In the tribal areas, it used to be the customary way to grow millets. Their food included that type of cereals and millets. The poor men, who are living in the dry areas of various parts of India, have been depending on these cereals and millets. These are also very important nutritious foods. This food security should also be given to the common man. We are not giving any sort of charity to the common man, but we are providing it, as a part of the incentive, to develop them as a human resource. Like education has been made a part of the Fundamental Rights - it has, now, been implemented by the present Government, so that the people can develop their skill and assure themselves a better profession and earn through that - we are assuring them health programmes so that they can have a good health, we have also come forward with housing schemes, landless poor are getting lands, and various other welfare schemes have been introduced; likewise, we have to see whether the production, which is done by common man, is fully addressing the food security or not. Many people are now going away from the agricultural sector to various other service sectors. But I would like to stress here that India, by using the huge resources that are available here, can be the food bowl for the entire world, if there is a proper planning. By using the huge resources, which are available in

India, complemented by the huge resources of the various types of earth, perennial rivers, ground water, and by focusing our GDP on developing agriculture, we can surely be the food bowl for the entire world, especially when other countries are going for urbanization. I am not against urbanization. But, at the same time, our vast land can provide both - agriculture as well as urbanization. When urbanization is alone the criterion of development, which we are doing nowadays

by copying the Western countries, we will end up only in poverty. The main reason, as a layman I can say, of poverty is that we are not protecting the interests of the millions of people, who are basically dependent on agriculture. Also, the joint family system would protect every individual from scarcity of food. In the villages, nobody could say that he or she was starving because the system had been built up like that, till the colonial Government came into picture. We were having a system if one person is having labour, the other person would also participate in labour, and the joint family would bring forth wealth and would be divided equally.

But what is happening now? We are breaking the families. In the name of urbanization, families are moving from villages, leaving all their assets there, to the urban areas. Slum dwellers have all kinds of scarcities there. Mr. Singh, as a successful Finance Secretary, had done a lot of thinking at that time also, and now, also he has made us to think over these important aspects. We all know, Sir, how the food items are produced and how the security is given. Basing my arguments on the Brazilian law, I would like to say that food products alone are not important; you have to also see how the food comes. Therefore, first of all, you have to improve the condition of small farmers, middle-level farmers and the skilled labourers who are all dependent on agriculture. They also need to be protected. Then only, we can have adequate production for all the people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I will take only 15 minutes more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: We have never seen this type of an interruption in the history. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Just a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Nobody interrupts like this, Sir
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I am not talking to you, my friend; I am addressing the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I feel it is not proper, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Can't I address the Chair? ...(Interruptions)....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please let him speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Where does he figure, Sir? I am talking to the hon. Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: No, I am not yielding. Only when I yield, you can talk. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Mr. Rudy, he is not yielding. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The House has got the display machine just to monitor the speeches of the hon. Members. The time allotted to Congress Party has exceeded by 33 minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I want to repeatedly say, Sir, for Private Members' Business, there is no political party allotment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Having said that ...(Interruptions)... What is the purpose of having that machine? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I want to stress it again and again that we do not come through a whip; we come directly as Members of Parliament.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Yes, you have a right, but I am addressing the Chair. Sir, there is a very important Resolution. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: He cannot go on interrupting like this, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, there is a very important legislation for separate Statehood. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am talking to the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: No, you cannot talk without my yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: You are no one to tell me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, under article 105, I have got every right to speak in Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Natchiappan ji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I am also elected to Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have just not dropped in here, my friend.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Then, I will sit, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: My only submission, Sir, is, this place is for debating and taking up issues. I find that there is a reason to believe that Resolution on Telangana, Gorkhaland and Ladakh Council is very important. This is the second time that my name has figured just after Mr. N.K. Singh's Resolution. My only submission to the House is that this issue is also causing agitation in the other House. This is an issue which concerns the whole nation today. So, I would like this Resolution to be brought forward. So, the hon. Member must consider the request of his colleague in Parliament. So, I request you that the Minister should reply. My only submission is that I may be given a minute to position this Resolution in the House and nothing more. So, in all these 24 hours, 365 days, I am just asking for ten seconds to move my Resolution. That is my only request. Can't you spare your ten seconds for me? That is my only submission. So, give me ten seconds. So, I request the Chair to allow me to position my Resolution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Natchiappan ji.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I was submitting that we have to focus upon how the food production can be increased, so that the food security can also be looked after properly. The Brazilian Government, in

their security law, assures protection of the interests of the farmers, small farmers and how their productivity can be increased. It is part and parcel of that. That is why, I

am just congratulating Mr. N.K. Singh for using the words 'social security' also. The words 'social security' have a broader meaning. Unless we protect the social sector which is engaged in food production, you cannot have sufficient quantities of foodgrains available for the people, as a part of the security.

Therefore, this is a very broad subject on which he has brought a Resolution. It is focused upon the millennium development, it is focused upon the poverty eradication and it is also focused upon how to address the problem of unemployment in the rural areas.

Therefore, Sir, I feel that when we are discussing this aspect, we have to see how the food is produced, how it is saved and how it is distributed. Now, we cannot concentrate on the distribution part alone. We are focusing too much on food distribution. Plenty of loopholes are there in the food distribution. There is no doubt that that has to be addressed. Mr. N.K. Singh has given the example of food stamps which are given in the American system or the European system. In most of the countries, they are giving food stamps to those people who do not have employment as a part of social security. In Bihar also, it is implemented. Now the hon. Finance Minister, Pranab Mukherjee, has said that before 2012, a major part of the food distributive system will be made by way of cash transfers. So, there is a very clear plan that has been laid to take care of the distributive aspect.

No doubt, Sir, when we are talking about the food distribution, the part played by the State Governments becomes very, very important. Every State Government has to have proper coordination with the Central Government's aims and objectives.

Sir, as Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar said, this system of food distribution can be given in the hands of women self-help groups who are already working actively in the field of distribution. They can be motivated. Similarly, the Panchayati Raj institutions should also help in this process. They have to see that this food material is made available in time to all those people who are in need of it.

Sir, here again, I want to stress that before colonization, the village system was providing food security to its people as a part of its community life. It was part of the village system. The joint family was looking after the food requirements of the family. The whole village used to look after the food

needs of the artisans and other people who were in such occupations. I can even cite an example. In the rudiments of certain villages, a washerman used to get freshly cooked food in noon and also in the evening. After doing the washing, when he comes back home, the society used to give him hot food. The food security was ensured like that at that time.

Now, we are having the noon-meal scheme for the children. It was initiated in Tamil Nadu by Late Kamaraj when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He introduced it and subsequently its scope was enlarged and today more than 12 crore children throughout India are benefiting from this Scheme of the Government of India, which has been enlarged more specifically by the UPA Government. We are now providing food security to our people sector-wise. We are giving it to our school-going children, to the newly-born children, etc. We are providing food security to the poor pregnant women which means the child is protected from the womb by way of nutritious food. So, from birth itself, the child is looked after through various programmes of the Government of India. When they go to school, they are protected. As young persons, even up to 10th or 12th Standard, they are protected in the school. In various places, various State Governments are coming forward for providing food security to the poor people, to the school going children, etc. The elderly people, the senior citizens, are also protected by various schemes.

But, Sir, this food security has to be further ensured by adopting various measures. We have to see that the food materials are properly protected and the wastage is not there. There should be minimum wastage. For doing it, Sir, what I feel is that we have to think about the whole village structure where the food is actually cultivated. That can be properly managed there itself. They can preserve it; they can distribute it in their villages according to the need. Instead of taking it from far away places which results in wastages, they should preserve it their villages itself. Now, because warehouses are not there, no preservation is done although huge money is spent on that. The waste food is thrown out; it is just dumped. These things can be stopped by empowering the

Panchayats and the villages so that they themselves can look after their food security needs by producing and preserving their food there itself. It this way, they also become accountable to the society. At places

where sufficient food is not available, to that extent, it could be distributed by the neighbouring villages. This was the system prevalent before colonization took place. India had a very strong network between one village and another, between one society and another.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I would like to know why the senior ministers are looking only at the clock.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, Mr. Rudy has been interrupting a lot.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude, Dr. Natchiappan.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, he has already wasted 30 minutes of my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please, conclude.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, an hon. Member from the Congress is given 41 minutes extra to speak while Rajiv Pratap Rudy from the Opposition could not be given even four seconds to present. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: No, no. That cannot be done. You must follow the procedures.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You would be given sufficient time, Mr. Rudy; don't worry. You would get sufficient time when you move your Resolution.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, how can I move the Resolution? It would lapse if I don't move it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Let him conclude his speech.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it has come after so many efforts; it comes in a lottery. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, he is interrupting a lot.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, pardon me, but is there a design behind

this important Bill on Telengana. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please, Mr. Rudy.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I am just wanting to know because.
...(Interruptions)... I want to understand. Sir, this is an urgent matter. The whole nation is waiting to know about it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): We have to go by procedures.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I know that my Resolution is going to lapse. ...(Interruptions)... This is making the hon. Minister feel very happy about it. I am very upset, Sir; I am very upset.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude, Dr. Natchiappan.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I shall conclude within five minutes. My good friend, Mr. Rudy kept interrupting my speech; otherwise, I would have concluded it earlier. He just wants to drag the matter. I feel, he is not genuine about own Resolution and that is why he wants to bypass the procedures laid down by the House.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Are you referring to me? Are you trying to
...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: You want to take up the whole time.
...(Interruptions)...

Sir, hon. Member, Shri N.K. Singh, has given a very clear indication that there should be redefining of the contours of the food security proposals.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Dr. Natchiappan, your time is over. Hon. Members, this part of the discussion on Resolution moved by Shri N.K. Singh would now be taken up for further discussion on the next day allotted for Private Members' Resolution during this Session. We now take up discussion on the Rail Budget.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, what happens to my Resolution? Is there any direction on my Resolution, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): No.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, what is the fate of my Resolution on Telengana?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): It is over now.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, what happens to the great and important Resolution on Telengana? Can I have a response on this from the Chair, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Now, discussion on the Railway Budget. Shri Shreegopal Vyas.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, can I have a response on this from the Chair? You said that you would increase the time-limit for this very important Resolution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): What can I do about it?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, so much effort has been made on this. It is very unfortunate that the Chair is not responding.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2011-12 Contd...

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तो आशा नहीं थी कि आज रेल बजट पर कुछ बोलने का अवसर मिलेगा, लेकिन चूंकि कार्यावलि में लिखा हुआ है कि इसे गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के कार्य से पहले और बाद में लिया जाएगा, इसलिए आपकी भी बाध्यता हो गई है। इसके पहले कि मैं अपने प्रस्ताव की कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखूं, मैं एक-दो सामान्य बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। रेल मंत्रालय की उपलब्धियों के बारे में हमारे सरकारी पक्ष के माननीय वीरा जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही थीं। उनमें से जो बातें जनता के हित में हैं, उनके साथ हम हैं और हम भी उन बातों की सराहना करना चाहते हैं। मैं अनेक बार रेल मंत्रालय के संबंध में एक बात कहता आया हूं कि आज फिर से उसको कह रहा हूं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि पहली बार गुप्त मतदान पद्धति से मजदूर संघों के चुनाव हुए थे। मैंने पिछले इसी सत्र में 26 तारीख को एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या इन चुनावों की अनियमितता पर किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई की जा रही है? महोदय, मुझे उत्तर मिला है कि दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे में आयोजित चुनावों में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मैं यह रिकार्ड पर लाना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में मेरे पास शिकायतें हैं। क्या मैं मंत्रालय के विरुद्ध किसी अन्य वैधानिक कार्रवाई के लिए बाध्य किया जाऊंगा? क्या

मैं यह कहने के लिए बाध्य किया जाऊंगा कि इस संबंध में सदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है? मैं आपके माध्यम से

माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि 26 तारीख को जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसको या तो वे सुधारें या फिर मुझे इस बात की अनुमति सदन से लेनी पड़ेगी कि यह सदन को गुमराह किया जाने वाला वक्तव्य है और इस पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाए। यह एक बिन्दु है।

महोदय, मेरा इसी सत्र में एक और प्रश्न रसोई यानों के बारे में था कि एक हजार किलोमीटर से अधिक लंबी दूरी की गाड़ियों में से कितनी गाड़ियों में रसोई यान नहीं है? इसका उत्तर दिया गया है, जिसमें अनेक बातें हैं। उनमें से एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। वह है रसोई यानों की अनुपलब्धता अर्थात् इतने रसोई यान आप नहीं बना पा रहे हैं या उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं। आपने यह भी कहा कि 154 मेल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में रसोई यान नहीं है। इसके पहले भी जब मैंने यह विषय उठाया था, तब भी यही बात कही गई थी कि रसोई यानों की उपलब्धता नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सरकार की कोई योजना है या नहीं है? कौन-से कारखाने में ये बनाए जा रहे हैं और इसके लक्ष्य कब पूरे होंगे?

महोदय, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से आता हूँ। इस बजट में भिलाई में पॉलिटेक्निक खोलने की घोषणा की गई है, मैं इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ, पर साथ ही आपको दावत दे रहा हूँ कि यदि आप कहीं रसोई यान नहीं बना पा रहे हैं, तो भिलाई एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है, जहां बहुत बड़ा स्टील प्लांट है और रेलवे का भी बहुत विस्तार से कार्यक्रम चलता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में रसोई यान बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए मैं आपको आमंत्रित कर रहा हूँ। आप आइए, इससे आपका यान भी बनेगा और हमारे लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा।

महोदय, इस सदन में अनेक बार रेल में दिए जाने वाले खान-पान के विषय पर चर्चा हुई है और उसकी क्वालिटी के बारे में अनेक बातें हुई हैं। मैंने एक प्रश्न इसी सदन में पूछा था कि IRCTC को खाना देने वाली सभी कंपनियों से भुगतान हो गया है? इसका मतलब है कि IRCTC को बहुत पैसा मिलना है। यदि नहीं मिला है, तो किन कंपनियों से नहीं मिला और कितनी रकम मिलनी बाकी है और ऐसी कौन-कौन सी रेलगाड़ियां हैं? यदि उपरोक्त बातों की जांच हुई है, तो क्या जिम्मेदार लोगों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई हुई है? मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि किसी प्रकार का घोटाला हुआ है, पर मुझे शक है और जनता में भी शक है। परंतु आपने उत्तर दिया है कि सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा। इतने वर्षों से हम खान-पान की व्यवस्था की आलोचना और उसके बारे में कई मांगें उठाते रहे हैं और आप अभी भी सूचना एकत्र कर रहे हैं, न जाने आप कब इसको सदन के सभा पटल पर रखेंगे।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से इस बात को शीघ्रता से बताने के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदया का जो बजट भाषण था, अब मैं उसके कुछ बिंदुओं को उठाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने अपने बजट भाषण के पृष्ठ क्रमांक 7 पर कहा है कि आपने उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ के अविकसित क्षेत्रों में कई परियोजनाओं को हाथ में लिया है। माननीय वीरा जी ने जहां आपकी तारीफ में कई बातें कहीं, वहीं उन्होंने छत्तीसगढ़ की पीड़ा की अभिव्यक्ति भी

की। मैंने इस विषय में प्रश्न पूछा था, आप भी जानते हैं कि

छत्तीसगढ़ में दो महत्व की योजनाएं हैं - एक है रावघाट योजना और दूसरी है धमतरी के गेज परिवर्तन का काम। इन दोनों के बारे में आपके उत्तर किस प्रकार के हैं, वे मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। जहां तक दल्ली-राजहरा-रावघाट-जगदलपुर की बात है, इसके बारे में आपका जो उत्तर है - महोदय, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा, मैं केवल अंतिम वाक्य पढ़ रहा हूं - "आगामी वर्षों में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार परियोजना पूरी की जाएगी। परियोजना के पूरा होने के बाद ही गाड़ियां शुरू होंगी।" अब आप देखिए, इतने वर्षों से वोरा जी भी कह रहे हैं, मैं भी कह रहा हूं और इस विषय में अभी भी आपका निश्चित उत्तर नहीं है, तो कृपा करके इस संबंध में तो निश्चित उत्तर दीजिए, यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

महोदय, दूसरी योजना में रायपुर से धमतरी के gauge conversion की बात है। इसके बारे में भी आपके उत्तर में कहा गया है -

"The gauge conversion project is not sanctioned."

मैं यह जानता हूं कि वहां के ज़ोन के द्वारा इसका अनुमानित व्यय भी आपके पास भेजा गया है और आप कह रहे हैं कि "The proposal will need clearance from the Planning Commission and approval of the Government before further action can be taken in this regard."

मुझे आश्चर्य है कि एक विषय जो इतने वर्षों से कहा जा रहा है, अभी तक आपकी कार्यसूची में नहीं आया है। ये दोनों विषय आपकी कार्यसूची में कहीं नहीं हैं, कृपा करके ऐसा न कीजिए। आप कहते हैं कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विकास करने के लिए आप वचनबद्ध हैं, तो उसका कुछ पालन भी दिखना चाहिए। मैं रेल अभिसमय समिति का भी सदस्य हूं। रेलवे की बहुत सारी खामियों के बावजूद हमने आपकी मांग मानी है और इन अविकसित क्षेत्रों में आप लोग कुछ करेंगे, इस आशा से आपकी बात को मानकर हम लोग आगे बढ़े हैं, कृपया इसको नज़रअंदाज मत कीजिए।

महोदय, कई प्रकार की वामपंथी गतिविधियों के कारण या जो कुछ भी बंगाल और उड़ीसा की सीमा में हुआ है, उसके कारण अनेक महीनों से मुम्बई और हावड़ा की रेलगाड़ियों में इतनी अनियमितता हो गई है कि कौन सी गाड़ी कब आएगी, कब छोड़ी जाएगी, कब पहुंचेगी, बीच के स्टेशनों का क्या होगा - इसके कारण लोगों को बहुत अधिक तकलीफ हो रही है। उससे कोलकाता और मुम्बई का व्यापार भी बहुत प्रभावित हो रहा है। मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि अब उसकी क्या स्थिति है? क्या आपने रात में छूटने वाली गाड़ियों को फिर से उसी समय में छोड़ना शुरू किया है या अभी भी उन्हें रात में न चलाकर आप सुबह से ही चला रहे हैं, मुझे यह मालूम नहीं है, पर इससे लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ हो रही है।

महोदय, अब मैं नए सर्वे के बारे में कुछ बातें आपके ध्यान में लाना चाह रहा हूँ। सर्वे आपका प्राथमिक काम होता है। आप जानते हैं कि छत्तीसगढ़ लगभग 1000 किलोमीटर से अधिक, ऊपर से नीचे, उत्तर से दक्षिण प्रांत है। यहां पर केवल एक ही लाइन चलती है। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन ने आपसे यह मांग की है कि नई रेलवे लाइन के बारे में आप केवल सर्वे करें, बेमेतरा, कवर्धा, मंडला, जबलपुर, राजनांदगांव - इनको जोड़ने का प्रयास करें, कम से कम सर्वे जरूर करें, यह मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन है।

महोदय, एक और नई रेलवे लाइन के सर्वे के लिए मैं प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ। आपने अम्बिकापुर को दुर्ग से रेल से जोड़ा है, बहुत अच्छी बात है, पर उसमें जो AC coaches हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है, इसलिए उसमें कम से कम एक पूरी बोगी लगाइए और सर्वे के लिए मैं आपसे मांग कर रहा हूँ कि अम्बिकापुर से झारसुगुड़ा को जोड़िए। आपको ध्यान में आएगा कि वह सारा वनांचल क्षेत्र है, इससे वहां के लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी और आगे जाकर अम्बिकापुर को मुम्बई हावड़ा मार्ग से, जो पुराना रेल मार्ग है ... उसको चालू किया तो बहुत बड़े विकास की संभावनाएं बढ़ जाएंगी। महोदय, वहां की जनता की मांग है, हम भी अनेक बार यहां बोल चुके हैं कि छत्तीसगढ़ को हरिद्वार से जोड़ा जाए। हरिद्वार एक ऐसा स्थान है जहां सभी प्रांतों से लोग जाते हैं। एक गाड़ी है, 2409 और 2410, रायगढ़, निज़ामुद्दीन-गोंडवाना - इसको आप यदि हरिद्वार से जोड़ने का प्रयास करेंगे तो यह गाड़ी पूरी जनता को हरिद्वार तक पहुंचाने में समर्थ होगी, यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। महोदय, रायपुर सरीखे राजधानी के केन्द्र पर भी अभी विकलांग और वृद्ध लोगों के लिए सीढ़ी चढ़ना बहुत मुश्किल है, वहां पर escalator की बात तो बहुत दूर की है, ramp भी नहीं है। एक बहुत बड़े नगर के इन हजारों-लाखों लोगों को आप कृपा करके यह सुविधा जरूर प्रदान करिए। रायपुर एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है और प्रदेश की राजधानी है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि रायपुर, बिलासपुर और दुर्ग में विकलांगों के लिए, कमजोर लोगों के लिए, वृद्ध लोगों के लिए और महिलाओं के लिए आप कम से कम कुछ ramp बनाने को प्राथमिकता दें और इस बारे में लिखें। महोदय, एक गाड़ी है जो पुरी को जोधपुर से जोड़ती है। हम भी अनेक बार इसके संबंध में यहां पर कह चुके हैं। आप तीर्थस्थानों को आपस में जोड़ते हैं, जो चार-पांच प्रांतों से लोग हैं, 12 महीने में वे लोग वहां जाते हैं, वहां आप गाड़ी चला रहे हैं, हमने उसकी फ्रीक्वेंसी एक से दो करने की मांग की है, तीन करने की मांग की है। मैं आपको आश्चर्य करना चाहता हूँ, आप अपने अधिकारियों से पता लगा लीजिए, उस गाड़ी को यदि आप रोज भी चलाएंगे तो लोग उसमें जाएंगे। जगन्नाथपुरी, द्वारिका, रामेश्वरम् इस देश के ऐसे तीर्थस्थान हैं, जहां पर 12 महीने लोग जाते हैं। महोदय, रायपुर के पास एक मंदिर है, वह पूर्वी तटीय रेलवे जोन में आता है। मैं जब समिति के दौरे पर गया था तब मुझे बातचीत से यह मालूम हुआ कि चूंकि वह स्थान भुवनेश्वर से बहुत दूर और रायपुर के एकदम निकट है, उस लाइन पर पहला ही स्टेशन है तो उसको क्यों नहीं आप बिलासपुर

जोन से जोड़ते हैं? उन लोगों को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और इससे लोगों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी सुविधा हो जाएगी। रायपुर में एक नई राजधानी बनने जा रही है, मंदिर का नियंत्रण यदि आपके बिलासपुर के जोन से होगा, रायपुर के पास से होगा तो आपको वहां काम करने में सुविधा होगी, अन्यथा वहां नियंत्रण करने में काफी कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं। इस बात पर आपको सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए, यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। महोदय, मैं आपको इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपके मंत्रालय ने कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक का विचार किया है। कश्मीर के बनिहाल से कांजीगुंड सुरंग के बारे में आपने उल्लेख किया है। मैं आपके ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं रेलवे समिति का सदस्य भी रहा हूँ। हम लोग वहां जाकर आए हैं। यह संसार में भारत का मान बढ़ाने वाली एक योजना थी। उसमें इतना सारा समय चला गया है, हजारों रुपए खर्च हो गए हैं, अनेक समितियां बनाई गई हैं, कृपया आप उसकी जांच कीजिए, यह बहुत महत्व की बात है। इतने लाखों रुपए कहां चल गए, क्यों आप बार-बार समिति बनाते हैं और उसका निरीक्षण-परीक्षण करते रहते हैं? आपने आशा प्रकट की है कि इस साल तक हो जाएगी, मैं भी इसके लिए आपको शुभकामना देता हूँ। आपने रामेश्वरम का उल्लेख किया है, उसके लिए आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। आपने यह कहा है कि सुरक्षा के बारे में आप बहुत जागरूक हैं। आप आरपीएफ को कुछ अधिकार देने जा रहे हैं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि कानून का विषय राज्य सरकार का विषय है। आप यदि आरपीएफ को अधिकार देने जा रहे हैं, कोई बिल लाने जा रहे हैं तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन कृपया इसको जल्दी से करिए। आरपीएफ और राज्यों के मंत्रालयों के बीच में हजारों मामले अटके हैं। इसलिए जहां मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ, वहीं दूसरी ओर मैं इस बिल को शीघ्र-अति-शीघ्र लाने का निवेदन भी आपसे कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, आपने पृष्ठ संख्या - 12 में मल्टी फंक्शनल कॉम्प्लेक्स की चर्चा की है। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि ऐसे अनेक राज्य हैं जहां पर आप बहुत से कारखाने खोल रहे हैं। आप खोलें, हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसे भी कुछ राज्य हैं, जहां पर यदि आप कुछ कारखाने खोलेंगे तो पिछड़े राज्यों का विकास करने में आप सहायक सिद्ध होंगे। इसके लिए मैं आपको छत्तीसगढ़ में आने का आह्वान कर रहा हूँ। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि पश्चिम और पूर्व में गोल्डन रेल कॉरीडोर के बारे में कहा जा रहा है, इसके बारे में हम कई वर्षों से सुन रहे हैं। परन्तु आश्चर्य की बात है कि अभी तक वह मामला फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट की प्रि-कंडीशन में ही रुका है। जापान से सहायता मिलने वाली है। पहले तो मुझे यही आश्चर्य है कि भारत सरीखे देश को क्यों इधर-उधर भीख मांगनी पड़ती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारीक अनवर) : श्री व्यास जी, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम अभी बाकी है, लेकिन बहुत लोग बोलने वाले हैं। आप जल्दी कन्क्लूड कर दें, तो अच्छा है।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, यह विषय मैंने अभी कुछ समय पहले ही उठाया था।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : महोदय, मैं एक-दो बातें और कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा और अगर आपकी अनुमति हुई तो बाकी मैं लिखित में उनको दे दूंगा। मैं बस एक मिनट ही और लेता हूँ।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : अब सिर्फ दो-तीन मिनट ही बचे हैं, तो इनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : आपने रेलवे के किनारे बसे हुए लोगों के बारे में घर देने की पेशकश की है। बहुत पहले हम लोगों ने यह मांग की थी कि महानगरों के पास न देखने योग्य दृश्य हमें रेलवे के दोनों ओर देखने को मिलता है। इसके बारे में आपने सोचा है, जिसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद है। इस प्रकार से आप अपनी ही जमीन पर नई परियोजनाएं बना सकती हैं।

महोदय, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा, मुझे आपकी अनुमति चाहिए कि बाकी बिन्दु लिखित में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को दे दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आप लिखित में नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस मामले में लिखित में रखने का प्रावधान नहीं है।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : महोदया, गत वर्ष मैंने दिया था, जिसकी मुझे अनुमति दी गई थी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आपकी जो भी समस्या है, वह आप मंत्री जी को दे सकते हैं, लेकिन पटल पर नहीं रख सकते हैं। बाकी बिन्दु आप मंत्री जी को दे दें।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : महोदय, इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। ममता जी यहां नहीं हैं, फिर भी मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं, क्योंकि पश्चिम बंगाल के अपने व्यस्त कार्यक्रम में से समय निकालकर आपने रेलवे को समय दिया है और संसद में 2011-12 का रेल बजट पेश किया है।

सर, यह तो तय था कि ममता जी एक पॉपुलर रेल बजट पेश करेंगी और बंगाल को एक विशेष प्राथमिकता देंगी। लेकिन इसके बावजूद यह भी अपेक्षित था कि वे भारतीय रेलवे के सुधार पर भी ध्यान देंगी। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। कहते हैं कि यह गरीबों का बजट है, रेल भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ा है, बढ़ती महंगाई के बावजूद रेलवे ने आठ सालों में किराया नहीं बढ़ाया है। सुनने में यह बात अच्छी लगती है लेकिन किराया नहीं बढ़ने से रेलवे की आय में अपेक्षित बढ़ोत्तरी भी नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए रेलवे के पास लगभग 400 नई योजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित एक लाख करोड़ रुपये नहीं हैं। तो बहुत सी योजनाएं सिर्फ कागज पर ही रहेंगी या फिर विश्व बैंक से कर्ज लेना होगा, यानी कमाई का एक बड़ा हिस्सा कर्ज चुकाने में जाएगा।

सर, मैं मुम्बई से आया हूं, इसलिए मैं मुम्बई के लिए जरूर बात करूंगा, क्योंकि इस बजट में मुम्बई को क्या मिला है, यह सवाल मुझे पूछना ही होगा? देश का हर दूसरा रेल यात्री किसी एक ही शहर का हो तो उस शहर पर कितना गौर किया जाना चाहिए? रेलवे के एक मोटे अनुमान के मुताबिक

रोजाना	एक	करोड़	पिचहत्तर	लाख
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लोग रेल यात्रा करते हैं, जिसमें 75 लाख रेल यात्री सिर्फ मुम्बई से हैं। ऐसे में इस शहर पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना

6.00 P.M.

जरूरी है। मगर विडम्बना है कि मुम्बई को उसका लाभ कभी नहीं मिलता, जिसकी वह हकदार है। सर, इस रेल बजट में मुम्बई की ट्रेन एक स्लो रेल ट्रेक पर थम गई है। वर्ष 1999 में एन.डी.ए. के शासनकाल में मुम्बई की उपनगरीय रेल सेवा को सक्षम बनाने के लिए मुम्बई रेलवे विकास कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, एम.आर.वी.सी. की स्थापना की गई थी। मकसद था कि मुम्बई की रेल को तमाम टेक्निकल और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अड़चनों से दूर करें, ताकि मुम्बईकरों का सफर सुहाना हो सके। इस कार्पोरेशन को केन्द्र से जो ताकत और स्वायत्तता मिलनी चाहिए वह उसे नहीं मिल सकी। 11 वर्ष हो गए, लेकिन अब तक इस कार्पोरेशन को कोई एम.डी. नहीं मिला है, कोई मुखिया नहीं मिला है। मुझे लगता है कि यह रेल मंत्रालय और मुम्बई का दुर्भाग्य है। सर, दूसरी बात MUTP की है। मुम्बई अर्बन ट्रांसपोर्ट प्रोजेक्ट यानी MUTP का पहला चरण 2011 में पूरा किया जाना था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : संजय राऊत जी, आपको कितना समय लगेगा?

श्री संजय राऊत : सर, आप पांच मिनट बोलने का समय दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : ठीक है। आप खत्म करिए, चूंकि 6.00 बजे हाउस Adjourned करना है।

श्री संजय राऊत : इसका दूसरा चरण 2015 तक पूरा किया जाना है, लेकिन यह काम भी फंड की वजह से रुका है। सर, अगर MUTP फेज 2 पूरा होता है, तो मुम्बईवासियों को ज्यादा सुविधा मिल सकती है। इसमें सभी लोकल ट्रेनें 12 डिब्बे की हो सकती हैं, 800 नई सेवाएं बढ़ सकती हैं, 30 प्रतिशत ज्यादा यात्री सफर कर सकते हैं और प्रति लोकल में 5,000 की जगह 3,000 यात्री जा सकते हैं, लेकिन इस MUTP योजना को ऐसे ही अधर में लटका कर रखा है। वह वर्ल्ड बैंक का प्रोजेक्ट है, फिर भी, रेल मंत्रालय इसे गंभीरता से नहीं ले रहा है।

सर, 1995 में विरार से डहाणू 53 किलोमीटर के रेल खंड को उपनगरीय रेल का दर्जा दिया गया और जल्द ही उस पर उपनगरीय रेल गाड़ियां दौड़ाने की घोषणा की गई, लेकिन 16 साल बीतने के बाद भी, उस लाइन पर उपनगरीय रेल गाड़ी दौड़ाना तो दूर बोरिवली से विरार के बीच तीसरी और चौथी लाइन पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। कुर्ला और ठाणे के बीच की पांचवीं लाइन का काम भी अधर में लटका है, क्योंकि कहीं ट्रैक है, तो कहीं प्लेटफार्म नहीं है, अगर प्लेटफार्म है, तो ब्रिज नहीं है और ब्रिज है, तो बिजली नहीं है और बिजली है, तो कारशेड नहीं है। यह देश के उस शहर का हाल है जहां से हिन्दुस्तान का अर्थतंत्र संचालित होता है।

सर, लोकल ट्रेन को मुम्बई की लाइफ लाइन कहा जाता है, लेकिन यात्रियों की लाईफ हमेशा से खतरे में रही है। वहां कभी बम विस्फोट होते हैं, कभी कसाब जैसे आतंकी घुसकर हमले करते हैं, कभी एक्सिडेंट होते हैं, इन कारणों से लोकल ट्रेनों की यात्रा असुरक्षित होती जा रही है। मैंने कल ही जी.आर.पी. द्वारा 2010 क्राइम शीट पर नजर डाली। साल 2010 में रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर छेड़खानी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है। लोकल ट्रेनों में चैन खींचने और रेलवे ट्रैक से कटकर मरने वालों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। मैं सभी क्राइम के आंकड़े नहीं दूंगा, फिर भी, रेल मंत्रालय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सर, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं और मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि इस रेल बजट में 10 करोड़ महाराष्ट्रवासियों को निराशा के अलावा कुछ हाथ नहीं लगा है। महाराष्ट्र की स्थापना से लेकर आज तक 50 वर्षों में इस राज्य में रेलवे का विस्तार महज 18 प्रतिशत ही हो सका है। यह विस्तार कोंकण रेलवे की 982 किलोमीटर रेल लाइन को जोड़कर है। यदि कोंकण रेलवे कारपोरेशन को छोड़ दिया जाए तो महाराष्ट्र में रेलवे के विस्तार का अंदाजा और महाराष्ट्र से रेलवे के सौतेले व्यवहार का सबूत मिल जाता है। राज्य में अमरावती-नरखेड, अमरावती, बीड-परली-बारामती-लोबंद-पनवेल-रोहा आदि में 520 किलोमीटर का काम शुरू है। ये सभी काम मार्च 2011 तक पूरे होने थे, लेकिन फंड नहीं है, इसलिए ये सभी काम अधूरे पड़े हैं। इन पर 1500 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा होना है।

सर, मुम्बई-मंगलोर, कोंकण का यह मार्ग हिन्दुस्तान की ऐतिहासिक परियोजना है। इस मार्ग पर कुल 27 गाड़ियां चलती हैं। यह सिंगल लाइन है, इसलिए इस पर काफी पेशानियां होती रहती हैं। अब जरूरत है कि कोई बड़ी दुर्घटना होने से पहले इस मार्ग को डबल लाइन में बदला जाए। कोंकण रेलवे मार्ग के जोड़ने वाले मध्य रेलवे को पनवेल-रोहा के 70 किलोमीटर मार्ग के दोहरीकरण का काम मध्य रेलवे ने हाथ में लिया है, लेकिन वह काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

सर, ममता जी ने एक घोषणा जरूर की है और मैं उनका आभारी हूं। महाराष्ट्र के ठाकुरली में 700 मेगावाट का पावर प्लांट लगाने का ऐलान सुनने में तो अच्छा है, लेकिन हकीकत से दूर है। इससे पहले भी रेलवे ने दो पावर प्लांटों की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन अभी तक उनका काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। सर, रेल बजट का जो सबसे खतरनाक ऐलान हमें लगता है, वह रेल पटरियों के किनारे की जमीन पर अतिक्रमण को कानूनी जामा पहनाने का प्रयास है। रेल मंत्री जी ने अतिक्रमणकारियों को मकान का वायदा कर अब तक इससे दूर रह रहे लोगों के लिए प्रोत्साहन का पैकेज पेश कर दिया है। इससे आने वाले सालों में नए इलाकों में रेल लाइनों के किनारे नई झुग्गियां देखने को मिलें, तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होगा। यह वोट की राजनीति है, लेकिन इससे नुकसान रेलवे को होगा। इससे पश्चिम बंगाल के रेल किनारे रहने वालों के वोट ममता जी को मिल जाएंगे, लेकिन रेलवे की कीमती जमीन हमेशा के लिए रेलवे के हाथ से निकल जाएगी। मुम्बई की रेलवे पटरियों के किनारे रहने वाले लोग कहां से आए हैं, कब आए हैं, इसकी भी जांच-पड़ताल करनी चाहिए।

सर, रेलवे भर्ती के मामले में रेलवे ने हमेशा स्थानीय लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया है। यह सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र की बात नहीं है। मैं पूरे देश की बात करता हूँ। रेलवे भर्ती में स्थानीय लोगों को दूर रखने का हर बार प्रयास होता है। चतुर्थ श्रेणी में स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसमें भी अनेक प्रकार की अड़चनें खड़ी होती हैं।

मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य रेलवे में गैंगमैन, सफाई वाला, प्वाइंटमैन, खलासी के पदों पर रिक्लूटमेंट हो रहा है। इन पदों के लिए लगभग 3500 कर्मचारियों को रिक्लूटमेंट होना है। इनका रिक्लूटमेंट प्रोसेस बहुत मुश्किल है। मैं इन पदों के लिए फिजिकल फिटनेस की जरूरत मानता हूँ। इस फिजिकल फिटनेस टेस्ट में पुरुषों को 6 मिनट में 500 मीटर दौड़ना पड़ता है और महिलाओं को 400 मीटर दौड़ना पड़ता है। वहां के जनरल मैनेजर श्री कुलभूषण जी से मैंने बात की और कहा कि यह कोई ओलम्पिक की दौड़ नहीं है, यहां किसी को मेडल भी नहीं लाना है। ये जो छोटे-छोटे पद हैं, आप इनके लिए भर्ती प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाइए। अभी जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आपके पास हमारे लिए कभी टाइम होता नहीं है। हमें बहुत कम टाइम मिलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आपको पूरा समय मिला और आपके समय से ज्यादा समय मिला है। आपकी पार्टी का जितना समय था, उससे ज्यादा समय आपको दिया गया है। जो भी आपकी समस्या है, आप मंत्री जी को दे दीजिए।

श्री संजय राजत : सर, ठीक है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday, the 7th March, 2011.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 7th March, 2011.