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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Friday
11 March, 2011
20 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 11th March, 2011/20th Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: AGITATION IN HYDERABAD BY EXTREMIST FORCES

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise with a heavy heart and also sadness to express my anguish and share it with the other Members of the House what happened yesterday in Hyderabad. Sir, a march was called. The Government did not give permission. Leaders were arrested at various places. On the Tank Bund, adjoining the Hussain Sagar Lake, which joins both, Hyderabad and Secunderabad, late Shri N.T. Rama Rao had erected statues of great heroes - literary, social, political leaders of Andhra Pradesh, the people who brought name and fame to the Telugu community across the world and the history. That has now become a tourist spot for the people across the country. People come here to see and remember those great heroes. Unfortunately, Sir, yesterday, some people destroyed, vandalized and then thrown away 17 of such statues - including the statue of great Shri Krishna Dev Rai, about whom you are also aware; recently, we celebrated 500 years of his Samrajaya - into the Hussain Sagar Lake. Statues of all shades of people were there. But, unfortunately, for the reasons best known to the people who vandalized them, they all have been destroyed and thrown into Hussain Sagar lake. It is a crime against our culture. It is an insult to our heritage. The media people who were covering there were also attacked. More than 20 media people's cameras were forcibly taken away and thrown into Hussain Sagar Lake. Reports suggest that some even live vans were also set on fire. This was a sad day for democracy and it has brought a bad name to the people of Andhra Pradesh across the country. I do not want to blame anybody, any party for the same, but we must all combine together to condemn such acts and see to it that a positive message goes to the society that these acts are not acceptable in democracy. Some extreme forces entered into it and they did this heinous act. So, I thought I should share with the House and express my own concern because, yesterday, I really became emotional because there were statues of some of those great heroes, of whom we take names whenever we speak and we take quotations from those great leaders. But all that happened and the police was a silent spectator. I do not know what happened. As I told you, I do not want to

politicize it and make it a controversial thing. I just want to tell the countrymen that this is sad and nobody can accept such things. Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, please associate.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, our Party also associates with it. It was an unfortunate incident. Statues of great Telugu heroes were destroyed. We also condemn the act against the media people. This has been done by unwanted elements. We demand that the Government should book the culprits and punish them.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with great sadness and agony, I join our colleague Shri Venkaiah Naidu to express our concern. What happened in Hyderabad should not have happened. Even the statue of poet, Srisri, was destroyed and thrown into tank. Sir, it is a kind of assault on the great culture of Telugu people. Telugu is supposed to be one of the classical languages of our country. Telugu has a rich culture in the country. Why should they target such personalities? That is an issue.

Here, Sir, there are only two issues. One is that the Police could have tackled it in a different way; they could have proper crowd management. Why did they refuse permission? Why did they arrest leaders? It is for the Police to explain.

Sir, the other issue is that the Government cannot remain silent on the report given by the Srikrishna Commission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have not permitted you to speak on the other issue. Please stick only to this issue.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am saying that the State continues to be ...(Interruptions)... in a political turmoil. It should be brought back to normalcy. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं, आप बैठिए।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I fully share the agony and anguish expressed by my senior colleague, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, on this very heinous incident of pulling down the statues of persons of eminence who are of great value to our society, to our polity, to our culture.

So, it is an affront on the entire Indianness of the country and I believe that all political forces must combine together to stop this. The best way to stop this is not to indulge on any pretext, on any reason in any kind of extremities, in any kind of anarchies in the political activities. Unfortunately, such things are creating all these problems in our country and those kind of extremist elements are getting legitimacy in the society. It is the job of the entire political community to unitedly shun that kind of a heinous act and not to encourage these kinds of extremist and anarchist elements in the politics.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, yesterday, what happened in Hyderabad is a matter of shame for us to disrespect our leaders of Andhra Pradesh. But after going

through the newspapers and talking to friends, I feel, it is not an act which has been done by some Telangana people. There is something behind it. Such a large number of people who gathered there also had weapons with them. Otherwise, to destroy those statues is not so easy. It is not accidental; it is a planned one. So, it is for the State Government and also for the Central Government to inquire into it and take firm action against the people who were involved in this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the entire House is in agreement. So, let us not ...(Interruptions)... The entire House is in agreement. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. The entire House is in agreement. We condemn this incident, and now, we take up the Zero Hour. श्री मोहम्मद अली खान।

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Allotment of seats from Central Government Quota to Haj Pilgrims on the recommendation of Members of Parliament

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके जरिए एक्सटर्नल मिनिस्ट्री से एक अपील करूंगा। जो मुसलमान तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की अकलियतों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, वे साल में एक बार फरिजे हज को अदा करते हैं। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री सऊदी अरब में, समझिए इंडिया के अन्दर मुख्तलिफ रियासतों में, अपने तौर पर हज कमेटियों से अवाम की सहूलियत को सुधारने के लिए अच्छी-से-अच्छी कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद हाजियों को दिन-ब-दिन मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है। हाल ही में जब एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब को पार्लियामेंट (अनेक्सी) में इस पर चर्चा करनी थी, तब मेम्बरान-ए-पार्लियामेंट ने अपने ख्यालात का इजहार किया और उनके सामने हाजियों की तकलीफों की शिकायत भी की। मैं आपकी तवज्जो इस मिनिस्ट्री की जानिब दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस का एक नया मैम्बर हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि हाजियों की लिस्ट में कुरआ के जरिए या लॉटरी के जरिए जिन लोगों का नाम नहीं आता है, मेम्बरान-ए-पार्लियामेंट के अपने कोटे से सिफारिश पर इनमें से दो लोगों को हज के लिए मुन्तखब किया जाता है। मैं तीन साल से मुसलसल जब दो लोगों की सिफारिश करता हूँ, तो मंत्री को या मरकजी सरकार को हज के मामले में लिखता हूँ और मुझे जवाब आ जाता है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि मैं जहां पर दो लोगों को मुन्तखब करने की चिट्ठी लिखता हूँ, तो उसका जवाब मुझे नहीं आता। मैं आपके द्वारा मरकजी सरकार और वजीरे मौसूफ से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट की सिफारिशकरदा जो दो लोगों की है, उसकी इत्तिला वेबसाइट के जरिये या कबलअजवक्त हाजियों की रवानगी के पहले मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को क्यों

نہیں دی جاتی؟ جیسے، سेंट्रल स्कूलों के अंदर जो कोटा होता है और जब मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट उसके लिए सिफारिश करते हैं, तब हमको उसकी कबलअजवक्त इत्तिला दी जाती है। मैं आपके द्वारा मरकजी सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि आज इन कोटों के अंदर भी मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट का जो दो लोगों का कोटा है, उसके अंदर मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर्स या दूसरे लोग, जो बदउन्वानियों को हवा दे रहे हैं, उन पर मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स को सिरे से ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए। ... (समय की घंटी) ... मैं चाहूंगा कि जो हाजी मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के कोटे से हज कमेटी से हज के लिए जाएं, उनकी इत्तिला कबलअजवक्त मैम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को दी जाए। शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) (Shri Mohd. Ali Khan) ڈپٹی چیئرمین

صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعے ایکسٹرنل افیئرس منسٹری سے ایک اپیل کروں گا۔ ہندوستانی مسلمان جو اقلیتوں سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں، وہ سال میں ایک بار فریضہ حج کو ادا کرتے ہیں۔ مجھے خوشی اس بات کی ہے کہ ایکسٹرنل افیئرس منسٹری سعودی عرب میں، انڈیا کے اندر مختلف ریاستوں میں، اپنے طور پر حج کمیٹیوں سے عوام کی سہولت کو سدھارنے کے لئے اچھی سے اچھی کوشش کر رہی ہے، لیکن اس کے باوجود حاجیوں کو دن بدن مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ حال ہی میں جب ایکسٹرنل افیئرس منسٹر صاحب کو پارلیمنٹ (انیکسی) میں اس پر چرچہ کرنی تھی، تب ممبران پارلیمنٹ نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا اور ان کے سامنے حاجیوں کی تکلیفوں کی شکایات بھی کی۔ میں آپ کی توجہ اس منسٹری کی جانب دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں اس ہاؤس کا ایک نیا ممبر ہوں۔ مجھے خوشی بھی ہے کہ حاجیوں کی لسٹ میں قرعہ کے ذریعے یا لائٹری کے ذریعے جن لوگوں کا نام نہیں آتا ہے، ممبران پارلیمنٹ کو اپنے کوٹے سے ان میں سے دو لوگوں کو سفارش پر حج کے لئے منتخب کیا جاتا ہے۔ میں مسلسل تین سال سے دو لوگوں کی سفارش کرتا ہوں، جب منتری جی کو یا مرکزی سرکار کو حج کے معاملے میں لکھتا ہوں اور مجھے جواب آ جاتا ہے، لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ساتھ یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ میں جہاں پر دو لوگوں کو منتخب کرنے کی چٹھی لکھتا ہوں، تو اس کا جواب مجھے

نہیں آتا۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے دوارا مرکزی سرکار سے اور وزیر موصوف سے کہ ممبران پارلیمنٹ کی سفارش کردہ، جو دو لوگوں کی ہے، وہ ویب سائٹ کے ذریعے یا قبل از وقت حاجیوں کی روانگی سے پہلے ممبران پارلیمنٹ کو کیوں اطلاع نہیں دی جاتی؟ جیسا کہ ہم لوگ سینٹرل اسکولوں کے اندر جو کوٹہ ہوتا ہے، اس کے لئے ممبران پارلیمنٹ جو سفارش کرتے ہیں، اس کی ہم کو قبل از وقت اطلاع دی جاتی ہے۔ میں آپ کے دوارا مرکزی سرکار سے گزارش کروں گا کہ آج ان کوٹوں کے اندر بھی ممبران پارلیمنٹ کے جو دو لوگوں کا کوٹہ ہے، اس کے اندر بھی مجھے ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ جو لوگ، چاہے وہ پرانیویٹ آپریٹرز ہوں، چاہے جو بدعنوانیوں کو ہوا دے رہے ہیں، ان پر منسٹری آف ایکسٹرنل افئیرس کے سرے سے ایکشن لینا چاہئے۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ حج کمیٹی سے جو حاجی، ممبران پارلیمنٹ کے کوٹے سے حج کو جائیں گے، اس کی اطلاع قبل از وقت ممبران پارلیمنٹ کو دیں گے۔

شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ADEEB (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

**Hardships being faced by onion growers due to sharp
decline in wholesale prices of onion**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to raise here grievances of onion producers in India, particularly in Maharashtra, which has become the hub for onions in India.

Sir, onion growers in India are in a deep financial crisis as the wholesale prices of onion have taken a sharp dip in the Nasik and Lasalgaon markets. The House may remember that just two months ago onion prices had skyrocketed. Now they have dropped. The news coming in from rural areas suggests that onion is sold at one rupee per kg. in the wholesale markets. Just one rupee per kg! And when it comes to Delhi or Mumbai or any city, as consumers, we buy it for Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per kg.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR (West Bengal): That is why commodity markets ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: So, the price comes up from one rupee to fifteen rupees. This is the act of the middlemen, the *dalals*. They are harassing the poor onion producers. Now, it is a perishable commodity. So, when it comes to the market and it is not sold, the poor farmer has nothing else but to curse himself and his bad luck. Taking advantage of this, these middlemen buy the onions at the cheapest price, at one or two rupees per kilogram, and from there take it to the consumers. Thus, they earn a profit of, at least, 200-500 per cent.

Sir, the Government cannot remain a silent spectator here. The hon. Agriculture Minister is here. He should answer this House and through this House the nation as to what is going wrong. Why did the prices come down within two months? Though we appreciate that, why are the producers being harassed? It is our responsibility to take care of the producers because if the poor farmers do not get the price, next year they will not be able to produce onion as again the prices would go up.

Sir, there are some ways of checking this. Now, Government have given the permission to export. The right price for exports must be given so that onions could be exported. By doing this,

producers could be saved. On the other hand, Government should have control over the activities of the middlemen, the *dalals*, so that the consumer could also be is saved.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. In the commodity market ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; the entire House associates. Now, Shri Rudra Narayan Pany.

Need for increasing the interest rate of employees' provident fund

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): उपसभापति जी, ब्याज की दर के बारे में अभी जो मामला उठाया गया, उसका भरपूर समर्थन करते हुए मैं ब्याज दर के बारे में अपना मामला उठा रहा हूँ। मैं ऐसा मामला उठा रहा हूँ, जिससे पूरा सदन अवश्य सहमत होगा। मैं EPF के interest rate के बारे में यह मामला उठा रहा हूँ। यह जो भविष्य निधि फंड है, इसकी ब्याज दर के बारे में मैं यह मामला उठा रहा हूँ। मैं कई बार इस सदन में आपके सामने गुहार लगा चुका हूँ कि यह गरीबों का पैसा है। यह भारत सरकार की किसी एक योजना के अंतर्गत बांटा जाने वाला पैसा नहीं है, बल्कि यह गरीबों के पसीने का पैसा है और इसे Employees' Provident Fund कहते हैं यानी कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि। जब आप "employee" शब्द करते हैं, तो इसमें करीब 3-4 करोड़ salaried employees आते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक provident fund का सवाल है, इसमें देश के करोड़ों असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगार भी आते हैं। EPF में आज लगभग 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए की निधि जमा हुई है, पूंजी जमा हुई है, जिसमें employees का शेयर है। यह भविष्य निधि का जो मामला है, इसमें किसी जमाने में इंट्रस्ट रेट 12 प्रतिशत से 9 प्रतिशत आ गया था, लेकिन

UPA-I के समय इसको 8.5 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया। सरकार का नाम प्रोग्रेसिव है, वह कितनी युनाइटेड है, यह तो पता है। यह सरकार केवल BJP के खिलाफ युनाइटेड है, बाकी आप युनाइटेड के पार्ट को भूल जाइए और प्रोग्रेसिव के पार्ट को देखिए। अगर आप प्रगतिशील सरकार हैं, तो आपको इस ब्याज दर को 9.5 प्रतिशत करना चाहिए, क्योंकि भविष्य निधि की ब्याज दर का मामला CBT के द्वारा तय किया जाता है, जिसमें तमाम Central Trade Unions रहती हैं - BMS है, तपन बाबू की CITU है। पहले तपन बाबू का प्रश्न भी आया था, जिसके जवाब में भारत सरकार ने categorically कहा था कि इसमें फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की कोई भूमिका नहीं है। पिछली 23 फरवरी को हमारे AITUC के मित्र ने मूल प्रश्न किया था और मैंने उसमें पूरक प्रश्न पूछा था। उसमें मैंने यहां गुहार लगाई थी कि आप interest rate को 9.5 प्रतिशत कर दीजिए। पिछले 15 सितंबर, 2010 को CBT में सभी Central Trade Unions के नुमाइंदे आए थे, उन सभी लोगों ने भारत सरकार से सिफारिश की है यह interest rate 9.5 प्रतिशत कर दीजिए। उस समय श्रम मंत्री जी का उत्तर आया था कि शायद प्रणब बाबू आगामी बजट में इस बारे में एक नीति वक्तव्य की घोषणा करेंगे, लेकिन प्रणब बाबू की बुद्धिमता के सामने हमारे श्रम मंत्री हार गए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप बैठिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, अब यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा ... (व्यवधान) ... आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Problems being faced by cricket lovers in getting tickets for World Cup Matches

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं युवा वर्ग की व्यथा को प्रकट करने के लिए यह मुद्दा यहां उठा रहा हूं और सौभाग्य से श्री शरद पवार जी भी आज यहां बैठे हैं। आज सारे भारतवर्ष में क्रिकेट का और वर्ल्ड कप का फीवर है। लोग इसे देख रहे हैं और उत्साह से इसका आनंद ले रहे हैं। टी.वी. पर करोड़ों दर्शक इसे

देख रहे हैं। भारत अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर रहा है, तो लोगों को लग रहा है कि शायद भारत वर्ल्ड कप जीतेगा और सभी की इच्छा है कि भारत वर्ल्ड कप जीते। मुद्दा यह है कि जहां भी ये क्रिकेट मैच हो रहे हैं, वहां लोग स्टेडियम में टिकट लेकर, पैसे खर्च करके मैच देखना चाहते हैं। दूर-दराज से लोग मैच देखने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें क्या अनुभव हो रहा है? अगर आप इंटरनेट खोलें, तो सीधा आ जाता है - "Sold Out" और यदि आप स्टेडियम पर जाएं, तो टिकट की खिड़कियों पर लोग पहली रात से ही टिकट लेने के लिए खड़े हैं। खासकर हजारों की संख्या में नौजवान लोग 8-10-12 घंटे पहले ही टिकट की खिड़कियों पर क्यू लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन जैसे ही खिड़की खुलती है, वहां भी तुरंत "Sold Out" का बोर्ड लग जाता है। यह क्या है? जो आदमी पैसे देकर टिकट खरीदना चाहता है, उसको टिकट नहीं मिल रहा है, बल्कि लाठियां मिल रही हैं। चाहे दिल्ली हो, चाहे बेंगलुरु हो, चाहे कोई और जगह हो, सभी जगह यही हो रहा है। यह कौन सा तरीका है? सरकार कहेगी कि BCCI तो स्वायत्त है, वह अपना कारोबार करेगी। उसमें हम दखल नहीं देंगे। बी.सी.सी.आई. जनता को टिकट उपलब्ध नहीं करा रही है। ऐसी जानकारी मिल रही है कि 80 फीसदी टिकट passes और क्लब्स के लिए रख रहे हैं और 20 फीसदी टिकट लोगों के लिए दे रहे हैं। यह निश्चित रूप से अन्याय है और खास करके युवा वर्ग इससे बहुत आक्रोश में है। यहां तो शरद जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे सचमुच इसके बारे में बता सकते हैं। इस संबंध में मेरी यह मांग है कि 80 फीसदी टिकट लोगों के लिए टिकट खिड़की पर उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए और केवल 20 फीसदी टिकट ही आप जिनको देना चाहें, उनको दे दें। इसमें इस तरह का अन्याय नहीं चलेगा कि जो पैसा देकर मैच देखना चाहते हों, उन्हें लाठियां मिलें और बाकी लोगों को पास मिलें। यह अन्याय हो रहा है और सरकार यह कह कर कि यह बी.सी.सी.आई. का मामला है, इससे हमारा कोई संबंध नहीं है, केवल मूकदर्शक बनी हुई है, जबकि लाठियां सरकार ही भांज रही है। मेरी यह मांग है कि इसमें तुरंत सुधार होना चाहिए, ताकि अंतिम मैच से पहले लोगों को टिकट मिल जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Problems being faced by peasants due to increase in price of fertilizers

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, लाखों की तादाद में मजदूर अपनी मांगों को लेकर दिल्ली आये थे और आज उसी तरह से बहुत बड़ी तादाद में किसान और खेत मजदूर जमा हुए हैं। अगर सरकार उनकी मांगों पर ध्यान नहीं देगी, तो पानी सर से उंचा हो जाएगा।

جناب محمد امين (مغربی بنگال) سر، لاکھوں کی تعداد میں

مزدور اپنی مانگوں کو لیکر دہلی آئے تھے اور آج اسی طرح سے بہت بڑی تعداد میں کسان اور کھیت مزدور جمع ہوئے ہیں۔ اگر سرکار ان کی مانگوں پر دھیان نہیں دے گی، تر پانی سر اونچا ہو جائے گا۔

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

Several thousands of peasants and agricultural workers have today assembled near Parliament Street in the national capital to protest against the faulty policies of the Government leading to continuing price rise, cut in subsidy on fertilizer and fuel, decline in budgetary allocation for agriculture and allied sectors, decline in public investment, increasing unemployment, and, increased cost of agri-inputs, etc.

Sir, fifty eight per cent of our population depends on agriculture for its survival and the whole agricultural sector is in acute distress owing to above policies, gradually making agriculture non-viable for the masses, the small and marginal peasants, and, it is aggravating impoverishment and misery among the rural populace.

Continuing price-rise and food inflation reaching a new peak at regular intervals has now become an integral part of the so-called 'growth project' of the present Government under the garb of so-called theory of 'growth-induced inflation', which is nothing but a cruel joke on the people suffering from high prices. In fact, price rise is being promoted by those in governance and it has become a joint venture of the Government and corporate traders to facilitate windfall profits by the corporate speculators and traders in the food market. And, in this background, the Government of the day is pleading for unrestricted entry of FDI and corporate traders in food-retail business in the country.

The proposal for cash transfer to BPL families to replace the present subsidy regime for fertilizer is a deception, which is being perpetrated on the country's peasantry. To get fertilizer subsidy, you need to have a piece of land, and, if you have a piece of land, you can no more be considered to be under BPL category, and, hence, cannot get subsidy or cash transfer, as the case may be, on account of fertilizers. And, through this deceptive ploy of so-called cash transfer, which need not be there at all, the Government stands liberated to totally decontrol fertilizer price, pushing up the prices manifold. In reality, proposal of cash transfer in lieu of fertilizer subsidy is going to become an instrument of exclusion on the one hand of millions of peasantry from protection against high prices, and, complete de-regulation of fertilizer prices, on the other, thereby benefiting the MNCs and speculating traders and further pushing up the cost of the food-production manifold affecting the entire population.

Several thousands of peasants have come today from all over the

country to cry a halt to these policies. ...(*Time-bell*)...
...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, पूरा करने दीजिए। अभी एक मिटन बाकी है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please don't ring the bell.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Sir, they want reversal of policies which exclude millions of people from the protection of their rights and livelihood by the governance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Only a fortnight before, on 23rd February, lakhs of workers demonstrated before Parliament. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to please take the call before it is delayed too much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN (Orissa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this important issue.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to make the appointment process of Directors and CMDs of Public Sector undertakings transparent

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): उपसभापति महोदय, देश की अर्थनीति में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की अभी भी एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। लोग अभी भी यह चाहते हैं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की जो इकाइयां लाभ देती हैं, वे सब कार्यक्षम रहें, लेकिन कभी-कभी यह महसूस होता है कि वैश्वीकरण के कारण भारत के इन महान संगठनों पर काले बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। निजी अर्थनीति के समर्थक ऐसा कुछ कह रहे हैं जिससे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर

के उपक्रम नुकसानग्रस्त हो जाएं और धीरे-धीरे बंद हो जाएं। इन संगठनों में अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक (Chairman-cum-Managing Director) और तमाम निदेशक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। अतः इन पदों पर अत्यधिक पारदर्शी व्यक्ति नियुक्त हों, ऐसा सरकार को देखना चाहिए। केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इकाइयों के तमाम निदेशक पदों पर एवं सी.एम.डी. के पद पर नियुक्ति के समय कार्मिक मंत्रालयाधीन "पी.ई.एस.बी." (Public Enterprises Selection Board) और डी.ओ.पी.टी. (Department of Personnel and Training) की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होती है। चयनित होने वाले अधिकारियों की पृष्ठभूमि का अत्यंत बारीकी से अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए और प्रक्रिया का पारदर्शी होना भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। अब देश भर में यह वातावरण है कि इन पदों पर नियुक्ति के समय पारदर्शिता का अभाव देखने को मिलता है। हाल में नाल्को के सी.एम.डी. को लेकर जो समाचार आ रहा है, इससे यह भावना दृढीकृत हो रही है। National Aluminium Company जैसी नवरत्न कंपनी के सी.एम.डी. के पद पर नियुक्ति के समय और अधिक सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिए थी - ऐसा विचार लोगों में अब आ रहा है, जो कि अत्यंत स्वभाविक है। अब तो ऐसा रहस्योद्घटन हो रहा है जिससे कि इस पदवी की चयन प्रक्रिया और चयनकारी संस्थाओं के प्रति भी लोगों के मन में संदेह जाग्रत हो रहा है। अतः मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि नाल्को जैसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के तमाम निदेशक तथा सी.एम.डी. पदों के चयन के समय अधिक गंभीरता से ध्यान दिया जाए एवं और अधिक पारदर्शिता अपनाई जाए।

Need for establishment of Aviation University in Hyderabad

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, after opening up of Shamshabad Airport, Begumpet Airport has become inoperative. So, the Government of Andhra Pradesh thought to utilize land available optimally and proposed to set up an Aviation University with the help of the Airports Authority of India in 300 acres out of 800 acres of land and the BCAS also accepted this proposal. The objective is to provide aviation training, flying, management, safety, security, etc. Apart from Aviation University, the Airports Authority of India also wanted to set up AATI to offer technical courses and other related training in communication, navigation systems and ATM. The proposal has also sent to the HRD Ministry which is also positive on this project.

When the Chief Minister had written a letter to the Prime Minister on August 27, 2010, it was sent to the Civil Aviation Ministry for examination and feasibility. Since the Airports Authority of India - main wing of the Aviation Ministry - has already agreed for setting up of an Aviation University, the Andhra Pradesh Government thought that the project would come up soon. But, the Cabinet Secretary in November last had rejected the proposal and asked the State Government to provide alternative site of 400 acres for University. I understand that the Cabinet Secretary wants to use this

airport for VIP movements. It is not fair to stop setting up of the University for VIP movements or air shows which only happen once in six months. By keeping airport vacant without any use, I strongly feel we are just misusing public property.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to kindly reconsider its decision and approve setting up of Aviation University at Begumpet Airport without any further delay.

Need to take remedial measures to improve the functioning of MTNL and BSNL

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I intend to make a mention in the House about the recent Mobile Number Portability facility that was extended throughout the nation. Newspaper reports suggest that the Government's BSNL and MTNL have lost their customers. BSNL has lost around 2,50,000 subscribers and MTNL has lost about 14,000 subscribers. The number of customers gained from other operators is very less, hence showing a net loss. The choice of mobile number portability should be treated as a report card of performance of the BSNL and the MTNL. My colleagues would agree with me about the poor signal strength of both the BSNL and the MTNL. While private companies' signal strength is strong enough, I wonder why the signal strength of the BSNL and the MTNL mobile connection is weak. Moreover, call drop is a persisting problem with these connections. Subscribers facing unpleasant situation tend to shift to other service providers.

I have no doubt that my colleagues will agree with me on this. The Government should look into this matter seriously. The BSNL and the MTNL should improve their performance and responsibility should be fixed for erring officers.

New and attractive schemes should be announced to make the service attractive and to gain new customers. Otherwise, we will lose other customers also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Janardhan Waghmare; not here. Shri Ganga Charan; not here.

Need to take concrete steps to find the remedy for incurable diseases in the country

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में 64 वर्षों की आजादी में विकसित स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं व मेडिकल प्रक्रिया

के बावजूद भी अनेकों ऐसी

असाध्य बीमारियों का प्रकोप बढ़ता जा रहा है जिनका इलाज किसी भी मेडिकल प्रणाली के आधार पर होना संभव नहीं होता, जिसके कारण देश के लाखों लोग, विशेषकर गरीब तबके के लोग गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज न होने के कारण मौत की आगोश में चले जाते हैं। विशेषकर कैंसर, किडनी तथा रैबीज के बीमार लोगों का इलाज देश के किसी भी अस्पताल में किया जाना संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है। एक बार यदि कैंसर या रैबीज का मरीज इस लाइलाज बीमारी से पीड़ित हो जाता है तो यकीनी तौर से देश की मेडिकल साइंस या अन्य स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उसकी जान नहीं बचा पातीं। आधुनिक भारत में कैंसर, किडनी तथा रैबीज के मरीजों का इलाज संभव न होना आज भी बहुत बड़ी चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है।

महोदय, किडनी की बीमारी के नाम पर देश के अस्पतालों में जो कुछ घटित हो रहा है, उससे किडनी के बीमार लोग और ज्यादा दहशत में हैं क्योंकि देश में आए दिन अनेकों ऐसी घटनाएं होती रहती हैं कि किडनी के बीमारों को इलाज के लिए सरकारी व गैर सरकारी अस्पतालों में भर्ती किया जाता है और इलाज के नाम पर उनकी किडनी निकाल कर उन्हें मौत के दलदल में धकेल दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण आज किडनी के बीमार अपना इलाज कराने में भी डरते हैं। लाखों किडनी के बीमार आज देश में मौजूद हैं परन्तु इलाज के नाम पर हजारों लोग भी अपना इलाज नहीं करा पाते।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि देश में बढ़ती हुई कैंसर, किडनी और रैबीज की गंभीर लाइलाज बीमारी के इलाज के लिए सरकार कोई ठोस पहल करे और उनके लिए मुफ्त इलाज का प्रबंध किया जाए, ताकि इन बीमारियों से पीड़ित लाखों लोगों की जान बचाई जा सके। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prabha Thakur; not here.

Concern over the alarming levels of pollution in rivers of Maharashtra

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): The recent findings of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) revealing "Maharashtra having largest number of polluted river water stretches in the country" is alarming indeed. Through "water quality monitoring" technique, the CPCB has identified 26 such rivers in Maharashtra with 26 polluted stretches. Mula and Mutha in Pune, Kalu and Bhatsa in Mumbai, Kundalika flowing through Sahyadris, Bhima in Solapur and Kanhan in Nagpur are just illustrations. Industrial pollution is degrading the quality of water; rapid urbanization across the state is another major culprit; and domestic sewage and industrial waste flowing into rivers are further contributing to this pollution.

We should have a holistic view of this dual menace of "Pollution" and "Depletion of Water Resources" and its ramifications. A study by Strategic Foresight Group's publication - THE

HIMALAYAN CHALLENGE, portrays a frightening profile in countries in the Himalayan Region. Here, depletion of almost 275 billion cubic meters of annual renewable water is estimated. Populous rivers like Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra etc. will face huge deficits. This problem will be further compounded through a large-scale pollution of our rivers as in Maharashtra and reckless drawing of ground-water. An eminent British Historian, Benjamin Franklin, wrote, in 1776, " When the Well is dry, we know the worth of Water".

If our past dismal experience with pollution control in rivers like Ganga and Yamuna is any indication, the Government must tackle this problem as a mission. The Government should synergize all resources - financial, technical and manpower, involving all stakeholders, Governmental, NGOs, SHGs, selfless religious organisations, and embark upon a 'time-bound' project, initially, in Maharashtra. On its successful implementation, this can be replicated all over India.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2011-12

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, इस बजट से मैं मानता हूँ कि एक और मुड़ीभर लोगों की सम्पत्ति बढ़ रही है और दूसरी ओर करोड़ों लोगों की आंखों में आंसुओं का प्रभाव है। महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार, गरीबी और आर्थिक शोषण, जल और जमीन का बिगड़ता हुआ पर्यावरण, बढ़ती आर्थिक सामाजिक खाई के लिए यह बजट सिर्फ निरुत्साही और सम्पूर्ण निष्फल रहेगा, ऐसा मेरा स्पष्ट मानना है। सुरेश तेंदुलकर और अर्जुन सेन गुप्त की कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें बताया गया है कि 2007 में पांच आदमी जो कृषि क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं, यानी फारमर्स लोगों की जो फैमिली है, उसकी आमदनी पूरे 2500 रुपये प्रति मंथ है। इसका मतलब 500 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह उनकी आमदनी बनती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की फिगर्स हैं, उसमें 80 करोड़ की आबादी की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 14,566 रुपये Per Annum है और 16 करोड़ लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय, जिसमें मुकेश अम्बानी से लेकर सब बड़े-बड़े लोग शामिल हैं, उनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय 2 लाख 18 हजार रुपये प्रति वर्ष है। यह बजट सामाजिक विषमता को बढ़ाने वाला है, ऐसा मैं स्पष्ट मानता हूँ।

दूसरी बात है कि कृषि का न उत्पादन बढ़ा है और न उत्पादकता बढ़ी है। देश में सिंचाई व्यवस्था की हालत खराब है, कृषि में जो किसान लोग काम करते हैं, उनको डायरेक्ट कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है, कृषि व्यापारियों को ज्यादा लाभ मिलता है, जिसमें बीआरएम, स्प्रींकलर इरिगेशन, पानी के पंप और कृषि व्यापार पर वह सब सीमांत किसानों के बदले, छोटे किसानों के बदले व्यापारियों को 15 साल में जो इनाम मिलता है, वह उनको ही मिलता है, इसके कारण दो लाख से ज्यादा छोटे किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सिंचाई और ऊर्जा की जब तक

उपलब्धता नहीं होगी, यानी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी और इरिगेशन पर जब तक जोर नहीं दिया जाएगा तब तक कृषि में कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं गुजरात की बात करता हूँ, सबसे ज्यादा अन्याय इस बजट में गुजरात के साथ हुआ है। गुजरात में सबसे ज्यादा SEZ establish हुए हैं और 63 SEZ अभी कार्यरत हैं। जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट की SEZ के लिए पॉलिसी बनी थी, तब SEZ में गवर्नमेंट ने बताया था कि हम कोई टैक्स नहीं लेंगे। जब डायरेक्ट टैक्स कोड पर चर्चा होती थी, तब वैंट से मुक्ति की बात चल रही थी। सरकार ने वैंट पर अमल कर दिया है, इससे बड़ा झटका गुजरात के SEZ में इन्वेस्टमेंट करने वाली सभी उत्पादकता यूनिट को लगा है। SEZ में गवर्नमेंट ने जो promise किया था, उसके विपरीत यह 18 परसेंट यानी कि बुक वैल्यू पर 18 परसेंट मैट का जो डायरेक्ट उन्होंने ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): सर, सदन में बजट पर discussion हो रही है, लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का कोई भी मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं है। यहां पर प्वाइंटस कौन नोट कर रहा है? ... (व्यवधान) ... वे तो कृषि मंत्री हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, यह बात ठीक है कि केवल फार्मल्टी पूरी होनी है। यहां पर एक मंत्री महोदय विराजमान हैं, हम उनको देख रहे हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमें वे दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जब बजट पर discussion हो रही है, तो क्या ऐसे समय में वित्त मंत्रालय का कोई मंत्री नहीं होना चाहिए?

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। The hon. Member wants to know why there is no Minister from the Finance Ministry. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, यहां पर मंत्री जी नहीं हैं, तो हम यहां बजट पर बहस किस लिए कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ... यदि मंत्री जी नहीं है तो फिर आप इस बहस को बंद करा दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, देखिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं मानता हूँ कि यहां पर कोई न कोई मंत्री रहना चाहिए, लेकिन ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, यह सदन का अपमान है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, बजट पर discussion का समय तय है। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस तय समय में भी अगर कोई मंत्री नहीं रहता है, ... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, it is Cabinet's collective responsibility. ... (Interruptions) ... A senior Cabinet Minister is here. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: तो इससे ज्यादा ... (व्यवधान) ... बात इस सरकार के लिए और क्या हो सकती है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, it is Cabinet's collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... A senior Cabinet Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is Cabinet's collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... A senior Cabinet Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: No, Sir. ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह नहीं हो सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अग्रवाल जी, Agarwalji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Normally, they should be here. They may come. Let us not make it a big issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a political issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, यहां पर डिबेट जल्दी शुरू हो गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोक सभा में फाइनंस मिनिस्ट्री का क्वेश्चन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM DAS AGARWAL: I agree. I am not disrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your point is well taken. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your point is well taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your point is well taken. Let us not waste time. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are already pressed for time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां जवाब कौन देगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I would like to submit one point. I am informed that in the Lok Sabha the Question Hour is going on and the Finance Ministry's questions are there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: So, what? There are two Ministers of State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Here is a senior Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kurienji, it is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them come. ...*(Interruptions)*... आ जाएंगे, आ जाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप continue कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Sir, I request you to direct the Ministers to come here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rupani, please continue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप चेयर से डॉयरेक्शन दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)... अन्यथा बजट पर discussion करने का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is well taken. I have asked the Chief Whip to see to it that the Minister comes. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not argue on that. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not argue on that. There is no point in arguing, please. ...(Interruptions)... मंत्री जी आ गए हैं, आप शुरू कीजिए।

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: आदरणीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मंत्री जी सदन में आ गए हैं। मैंने पहला प्वाइंट यह बताया था कि इस बजट से सबसे बड़ा अन्याय गुजरात के साथ हुआ है। हमने जो SEZ पॉलिसी बनाई थी, उसमें हमने commitment किया था कि जो SEZ में investment करेंगे, उन पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। जो direct tax की चर्चा चल रही थी, उसमें भी हमने बताया था कि MAT का अमल मत कीजिए, फिर भी आपने MAT के जरिए SEZ में book value पर 80 परसेंट profit पर टैक्स लगा दिया है। इससे SEZ में investment पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इससे गुजरात को बड़ा झटका लगा है। SEZ में गुजरात नम्बर वन है। वहां आज 63 SEZs काम कर रहे हैं। इससे उन्हें बड़ी तकलीफ हुई है।

दूसरी बात, हमारे यहां ship breaking होती है। पूरे विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा ship breaking गुजरात में होती है। भावनगर जिले में अलंग इसके लिए मशहूर है। उड़ीसा, बिहार, आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से करीब 50 हजार से ज्यादा लोग वहां रोजी-रोटी कमाने के लिए आते हैं। वहां एक लाख से अधिक लोगों को रोजी-रोटी मिलती है। वहां 300 स्ट्रीट फाउंड्रीज हैं और 120 ऑक्सीजन प्लांट्स हैं। जो आयातित जहाज हैं, जो बेकार हैं, जो पूरे टूटने वाले हैं, उनका कबाड़ वहां बेचा जाता है और जो स्टील कबाड़ में हम लोग import करते हैं, दोनों की import duty में जो variation है, इसके कारण, ship breaking के बिजनेस पर बुरा असर हुआ है। Environmental hazard के कारण developed countries में ship breaking नहीं होती है। हम लोग गरीब हैं, हमारे देश में उससे रोजी-रोटी मिलती है, इसलिए हम ship breaking allow करते हैं। इसलिए इसमें सब्सिडी मिलनी चाहिए। सब्सिडी देने के बजाय आप वहां इयूटी ले रहे हैं। यह हमारी डिमांड है कि इस पर जीरो इयूटी होनी चाहिए, जिससे ship breaking के बिजनेस को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

हमारे मुख्यमंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की अध्यक्षता में सभी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की एक कमेटी बनी हुई है, जो महंगाई पर काबू करने के लिए सुझाव देती है। इस कमेटी ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एक रिपोर्ट दी है। उसमें सबसे पहली बात रखी गई है कि commodity market में जो forward trading हो रही है, उस forward trading पर ban

लगाइए। Forward trading के कारण प्याज का दाम 50 रुपए प्रति किलो से ज्यादा बढ़ गया, जो अभी whole sale price में एक रुपया हो गया है। यह सब variation उसके कारण हो रहा है। इसके कारण price control नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए हमारी डिमांड है कि इस forward trading को तुरंत ban किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं राज्य सभा के सदस्य के नाते GST के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हम लोग यहां स्टेट को represent करते हैं। सरकार ने अभी तक clear नहीं किया है कि जब आप GST चालू करेंगे, तो राज्य की autonomy का क्या होगा। आज तक राज्यों की autonomy बरकरार थी। सेंट्रल और स्टेट लिस्ट में levy tax और exemption of tax उनका right है। गरीब लोगों पर कितना टैक्स लगाना है और बाकी लोगों पर कितना टैक्स लगाना है, यह भी स्टेट का right है। इन सबको आप null and void कर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में आप clear कीजिए कि आप जो GST लगाएंगे और पूरे भारत के taxation में आंतरिक मुश्किलों को ठीक कर रहे हैं, तो इसके बारे में स्टेट की जो autonomy है, इसके बारे में भी सरकार को सतर्क रहना चाहिए। इसके बारे में आप अपनी पॉलिसी तुरंत बताइए।

एक अन्य बात यह है कि GSM वगैरह में जो IT infrastructure लगाना है, उसके लिए भी प्रणव दा ने promise किया है, लेकिन आज तक उसमें कोई development नहीं हुआ है।

आपने बेरोजगारी और बेकारी के बारे में एक भी लफ्ज बजट में नहीं बताया है। जैसा अर्जुन सेनगुप्ता की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है, बेरोजगारी की दर बढ़ती जा रही है। अभी देश में 4 करोड़ युवा बेकार हैं। इसलिए मैं उनकी तरफ से बोल रहा हूं कि आप लोगों ने नारा दिया है कि आराम हARAM है।

"आराम हARAM है, तो फिर काम तो दीजिए,
नारा दिया है, तो फिर अंजाम तो दीजिए,
इन करोड़ों हाथों से मत कीजिए मजाक,
अच्छा है अपनी जिद को लगाम दीजिए।"

आज तक आप लोगों ने बेरोजगारी और बेकारी के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है और इस बजट में भी उसके बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। अगर आप इसके बारे में भी कुछ बताएंगे, तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अच्छा होगा।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget 2011-12.

Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting an inclusive, growth-oriented and balanced Budget. Sir, the Budget is not only a mechanism of allocation of resources, but also an

instrument of income redistribution. Sir, as we know, in welfare economics, there is what is called Pareto Optimality, which means that any set of income redistribution is desirable that makes some people better-off without making some others worse off. This Budget has precisely attempted to do that. Sir, I consider the budget "balanced" not in narrow, technical economic sense where revenue equals expenditure. It is balanced in the sense that it has tried to address the concerns of different sections of the society, focusing on aam aadmi.

Sir, the Opposition Parties, have argued that the Budget lacked vision and inclusiveness. Some others said that the Budget does not contain a 'big-ticket' item, and yet others have criticized that the Budget does not contain reforms agenda.

Sir, in a country, suffering from pervasive poverty, hunger, mal-nutrition and illiteracy, in the midst of all sorts of inequalities, I do not think that there could be any greater and better vision than addressing the concerns of aam aadmi. There cannot be a big-ticket item than adding to the amount of welfare of the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society, subject to the degrees of freedom available to the Finance Minister.

Sir, I compliment the Finance Minister for his position when he said, "At times, the biggest reforms are not the ones that make head-line, but the ones concerned with the details of governance, which affect every day life of aam aadmi". He has also rightly mentioned that reforms are not a one-time story, but an ongoing process.

Sir, let me explain the context of this Budget, 2011-12. It is the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan prepared by the UPA Government. The Eleventh Plan has been committed to securing faster and more inclusive growth and, therefore, I would like to describe it as a turning point in the post-Independence economic planning of our country. I was privileged to get involved in its making, and I put on record my gratitude to the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh for the same.

Sir, 60 per cent of total resources of the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been allocated to social sectors, of which 20 per cent were allocated for education and 10 per cent for health alone, unprecedented since Independence. The Plan introduced revolutionary National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA); it introduced National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and

Bharat Nirman, with a view to changing the face of rural India. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Rural Mission (JNNURM) was launched to encourage cities to initiate steps to bring about improvement in existing civil services over a period of seven years in a mission mode manner. The Government passed the Right to Information Act, which brought a kind of revolution in the democratic discourse ushering in the era of transparency in the matter of national governance. The Right to Education Act has been passed and came to be implemented from 1st April 2010. And last, but not the least, the historic National Food Security Bill is going to be shortly introduced in the Parliament. I urge the Government to introduce the same at the earliest and make financial allocation in the Revised Budget for 2011-12. For all these, unqualified credit goes to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the UPA Chairperson and President of the Congress (I) Party, and the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Sir, the Budget 2011-12 is reiteration of the goals of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The eventful developments that took place in our economy can successfully refute the charge of the Opposition that the year of 2010-11 was a year of scams. First, when the advanced Western world is limping towards recovery post - global financial crisis, India is the only country in the world after China to grow at the rate of 8 per cent in 2009-10 and 8.6 per cent in 2010-11. Sir, about 4.10 crore households were given jobs under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Out of 145 crore person days created under this scheme, 23 per cent were accounted for by the Scheduled Castes, 17 per cent by the Scheduled Tribes and 50 per cent by women. The achievements under the SSA, till September, 2010, included 3.09 lakh new schools, construction of 2.54 lakh school buildings, 11.66 lakh additional class rooms, 1.90 lakh drinking water facilities and 3.27 lakh toilets. Also, 8.70 crore children were given free text books, and 11.30 lakh teachers were appointed. Around 14.02 lakh teachers received in service training. Under the NRHM, selection of 8.33 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) was made up to September, 2010. I am not complacent with this success, but it would be absolutely erroneous and biased to underestimate these achievements.

Sir, this is growth-oriented and inclusive budget, because out of the total Outlay of Rs. 4,41,547 crores, an amount of Rs. 2,14,000 crores, that is, 48.5 per cent has been earmarked for infrastructural development. This public investment will complement the private investment and,

through the famous Keynesian Multiplier Effect, would also help generate employment. Sir, the Finance Minister has rightly allowed the Foreign Institutional Investors to invest in unlisted bonds with the minimum lock-in period of three years.

Sir, an amount of Rs. 1.60 lakh crores, that is, 38.4 per cent has been earmarked for the social sectors. The growth-facilitating infrastructure projects and inclusive agenda have together attracted 84.9 per cent of the total Budget Outlay. I call this a big-ticket item.

Sir, I don't want to go into details of inclusive agenda of this Budget, but I must mention a few novel features such as: creation of a Corpus Fund of Rs. 500 crores for women Self-Help Groups, strengthening Bharat Nirman, linking MGNREGA wages to Consumer Price Index and so on. But, most importantly, for the first time, I reiterate and emphasise that the Government has introduced pre-matric scholarships for the needy Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in 9th and 10th standards that would benefit 40 lakh students.

Sir, since we do not have a comprehensive national level social security scheme as in the Western countries, I compliment the Finance Minister for creating a new category of very senior citizens of above 80 years and making their income exemption limit up to Rs. 5 lakh per annum.

Sir, I must compliment the Finance Minister for providing in this Budget - and I emphasise this - Rs. 8,000 crores in addition to Rs. 28,000 crores for the Prime Minister's Jammu and Kashmir Reconstruction Plan. Sir, this is not the time for me to go into the logistics of Jammu and Kashmir issue. But, to the best of my understanding, the issue of Jammu and Kashmir is primarily the result of not satisfactorily fulfilling the developmental aspirations of the region and a feeling of frustration for not finding sufficient space in the process of socio-economic development of the country.

Sir, the Finance Minister has shown an exemplary commitment to the federal spirit of our Constitutional arrangement in this country by not pushing for Goods and Sales Tax as some States have not shown willingness. He has even refrained from introducing Central GST, and assured that he would take the disagreeing States on board.

Sir, the Finance Minister has brought down fiscal deficit from 5.6 per cent of GDP to 5.1 per cent. Many, including the Opposition, have consistently expressed concern about the laxity in fiscal consolidation. Sir, I do not buy this criticism. Without even remotely justifying the profligacy on the part of the Government, I do not consider that fiscal consolidation by itself is a sacrosanct objective of economic policy, particularly in a country like ours where the State has yet to play a major role in the process of economic development. Second, fiscal consolidation cannot be thought independent of other macro-economic variables, such as, rates of saving and investment, level of desired autonomous expenditure on the one hand, and revenue collection on the other. Sir, I am happy to know that the Government is considering amendment to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, so as to introduce flexibility in the targets of the FRBM depending upon the economic situation in the country which I was demanding since I joined the Planning Commission.

Sir, my worry is about the Current Account Deficit. Despite 29 per cent increase in exports during 2010-11, the imports exceeded exports by US\$ 189 billion. As a result, the Current Account Deficit has reached 3.5 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. It needs to be watched more carefully, particularly, the means of financing the Current Account Deficit.

I fully support, Sir, the cash transfer for kerosene and suggest its complete elimination and replacement by providing LPG cylinder with one-time subsidy in a phased manner.

Sir, I have now to raise some concerns. Let me first take inflation. Sir, historically, higher rate of economic growth and price stability appear to be mutually incompatible objectives. And yet, inflation and particularly food inflation, has rightly emerged as a major issue as it cripples the daily lives of Aam Aadmi. In a country with one-third of the people still living below the poverty line, the issue of food inflation becomes the life and death and it is obligatory on the part of the Government to deal with inflation firmly and effectively, notwithstanding the consequences of some of the anti-inflationary measures.

Sir, the gap between demand for and supply of commodities is the principle factor causing inflation. Sir, in a growing economy experiencing rise in the income levels of people, first due to growth itself and, second, due to several welfare and

12.00 Noon

poverty alleviating programmes of the Government in our country, demand for goods and services is bound to increase. This precisely has happened in the economy. The consumption expenditure with the sign of the growing economy since it is desirable.

Sir, the main culprit is the supply side. But I do not see any reason for the food-grains' inflation in the country when government godowns have stocks of food-grains, mainly rice and wheat, twice the size of buffer stocks. Sir, I emphasise that it is a complete failure of our public distribution system in our country to contain the food-grains inflation. I, therefore, urge the Government to give top-most priority to total restructuring and re-hauling of the PDS, if at all it has to be an effective instrument of making food-grains available to the needy sections of the society and also to ensure justice for the food subsidy. In this context, I suggest, Sir, that all new Fair Price Shops in the country should be allotted to the Women's Self-Help Groups. They would run better than what they are today. Such restructuring is even more eminent in view of the prospective National Food Security Scheme.

Sir, now, I say something about agriculture. Sir, in my maiden speech last year, I had mentioned about the disproportionality crisis that is facing agriculture for the last two decades. It is one of the glaring failures that progressively declining share of agriculture in the GDP is not accompanied by reduction in the share of employment. Even today, it is supporting more than 52 per cent of the labour force and 60 per cent of the country's population depend on agriculture with barely 14.2 per cent of the income. Sir, though the country has been talking about the second Green Revolution for the last more than two decades, there is no roadmap yet which has been prepared. Sir, according to me, without quality research and productivity-raising and cost-reducing technology, it would not be possible to bring agriculture out of the chaos. Sir, in this context, I suggest the Government to call a special meeting of the National Development Council to exclusively discuss the issue of Indian agriculture.

Sir, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises contributing eight per cent of the country's GDP, 45 per cent of the manufacturing output and 40 per cent of our exports deserve much better deal than what it is in the Budget.

Sir, there can be no two opinions in the country about the disastrous effect of the endemic corruption on the Indian economy and society at large. ...(Time-bell)... It is eating into all vitals of our democratic polity and adversely affecting the lives of the common men and women in the country. Sir, politicisation of the issue of corruption is not going to help, Because it could be legitimately asked that how much money the NDA Government brought from the Swiss Bank when it was ruling the country between 1998 and 2004. But, I don't want to go into hair-splitting, because the issue of corruption is more substantial than apportioning the credit and blame along the party lines. It is a national issue and as the Finance Minister has said, let us fight it collectively. Sir, one question about corruption in this country has never been raised during the last 60 years. The most important question is, who is corrupt in the country. What are the sources of corruption? Are 90 million slum-dwellers in the country corrupt? Are millions of marginal and small farmers and artisans corrupt? Sir, I am constrained to say and I emphasise that in this country the elite class that might be comprising 15 to 20 per cent of population is the main source of corruption. The infinite greed of this elite class is breeding corruption. Sir, the main constituents of this elite class, I underline, namely, the political class, the corporate sector, the bureaucracy, the judiciary and the big trading community must seriously introspect their contribution to corruption. But, Sir, that is not all. ...(Time-bell)... Sir, I shall be completing within two minutes. Corruption takes place because of the failure of rule of law. It takes place because those who indulge in corruption are mostly left scot-free either because the law is weak or the law fails to rule. Sir, this is not surprising when Laski said that the law rules the poor and rich rule the law. Sir, it was only in yesterday's news, that one Hasan Ali, a Pune-based businessman has defaulted Rs.71,845 crores of income-tax. This is unacceptable. What was the Income-tax Department till now doing? Rule of law without fear and favour will be an effective step to check corruption. I compliment the UPA Government for initiating certain measures at the international level. But, Sir, people want basically results. I suggest that the Government should call a National Round-Table Conference of the representatives of the political parties, judiciary, corporate sector, media and independent experts who could collectively contribute to evolving ways and means for dealing with corruption. Sir, I shall be completing in two minutes.

Sir, as we know, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute the most disadvantaged sections of our society. I put on record my sense of appreciation of the post-independence Congress Governments and now the UPA-I and UPA-II for initiating several economic policies and programmes aiming towards betterment of these sections and that have yielded results. Sir, as is known, there have been two major schemes, namely Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plans for their better development. But, Sir, I am constrained to mention that my five year experience in the Planning Commission was not satisfactory with respect to the implementation of these schemes at the end of the Central Government.

Recently, the Planning Commission has revised guidelines of these schemes and exempted 43 ministries from making any allocations to these schemes, mainly on the ground of indivisibility. The argument of indivisibility is disputable and, therefore, I refrain from going into the details. After revised guidelines, it was to be ensured that nearly population-proportionate allocations of the Central Plan outlay could be made under these schemes. ...*(Time-bell)*... Sir, I am coming to close. I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that this has not happened in this Budget. As my calculations show, the actual allocations made are less by about Rs.24,000 to Rs.25,000 crores for each scheme together amounting to around Rs.50,000 crore. I urge the Finance Minister to look into this matter urgently and seriously. I also expect that the schemes meant for the minorities, other backward communities and differently disabled people, are strictly implemented, properly monitored and dispassionately evaluated. Sir, I am coming to close now.

Sir, economic growth requires variety of economic and technological resources. But that is not all. The process of economic growth also involves certain moral and cultural values. In this context, I would like to borrow from this year's Economic Survey and I quote:

"For India to develop faster and do better as an economy, it is important to foster the culture of honesty and trustworthiness. Thanks to the fact of this social prerequisite of economic development remaining unrecognized for a very long time, this has not received adequate attention in the scientific literature. Fortunately, a large body of recent economic research has been stressing the importance of these social and cultural factors. While it is true that it is not in hard science how to

develop these cultural qualities in a population." ...(*Time-bell*)... Sir, it is my last sentence. "We know that even the mere understanding will be important. These good qualities are further important in a society through mechanism of social stigma. So once we recognize that honesty, integrity, and trustworthiness are not just good moral qualities in themselves. But qualities which, when imbibed by a society, lead to economic progress and human development, people will have a tendency to acquire these qualities and that should help build a more tolerant and progressive society." Sir, I thank you very much.

PROF. M.S. SWAMI NATHAN (Nominated): Thank you, Sir. I shall restrict my comments to a few areas of agriculture and food security. First of all, I think, I should thank and compliment the Finance Minister for several initiatives, including 4 per cent interest rate for farmers, which we recommended in the National Commission on Farmers a few years ago, and, similarly, for direct lending to small and marginal farmers and direct subsidy being given in cash for fertilizer. In fact, this fertilizer subsidy, being given directly to the farmers, was announced by the former Finance Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, a few years ago. But it is yet to be implemented because I think the kind of real support, which is needed, for example, a farmer has to use the subsidy effectively. For the purpose of balanced fertilization, the farmer will require Soil Health Passbook, what kind of nutrients are missing and so on. But, now I hope that the Government is serious to implement this and also I hope all necessary infrastructure will become available. The other most important thing about farming is the economics of the farmers that determines whether the farmers are interested in farming or not. A lot of farmland is going out of agriculture for real estate and so on. Ultimately, it is the cost of production, the risk involved and the return-the cost, risk and return structure of farming that will determine the interests of the farmers in farming. We had recommended in the National Commission of Farmers that the minimum support price should be 'C2' that is, all costs of production, plus 50 percent. I think, this should be implemented as a policy as a Minimum Price Support to the farmers. The second point I want to make, Mr. Deputy Chairman, is several distinguished colleagues, Dr. N.K. Singh, Dr. Ganguly, have already pointed out the grim international scenario on the food front, partly due to climatic factors, partly due to escalating petroleum prices. I think we are going to have a difficult year on the food front globally. But, fortunately, the Government of India, as announced by

the hon. Finance Minister, 47 million tonnes were in the godowns of the Government of India on January 1. This year the crop is fairly good. The wheat crop in Punjab, at the moment, is fairly good and I expect about 25 million tonnes minimum may have to be purchased by the Government in the next two months, April and May. We have already 47 million tonnes here. Now, the Government should develop a policy of distribution cum storage of grains which are purchased from Punjab, Haryana, West UP region to other parts of the country. A distribution cum storage strategy should be in place, at least, at the end of this month. I hope, sometime during the Session, the Government will come forward with information on what the strategy is, otherwise, the media will be full of reports next month that the grains are all rotting because we do expect rains during April and May, and hence, I would give the highest urgency to this issue of an integrated distribution cum storage. I have myself, Sir, in this House itself, several times emphasized the need for a national grain storage grid, a National Grid of grain storages starting from the farmer and the rural godown scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to National and State level storage structures, ultra-modern silos. We are investing on so many ultra modern airports, and so on, and ultra modern storage structures, at least, at 50 locations in the country of one million tonnes each, which will be in my view essential to implement effectively the Food Security Act. I now come to my third point. I welcome the special attention given to Eastern Indian the main heartland of the Green Revolution, i.e. Punjab, Haryana and Western UP which is in serious ecological distress. Even today's papers carry that both quality and quantity of ground water is deteriorating fast resulting in a number of health problems and so on. We had recommended in the National Commission on Farmers that unless Punjab, Haryana and Western UP, the original heartland of the first Green Revolution, takes to conservation farming and climate resilient farming, they will be in difficulty. A special allocation of Rs. 1000 crores was recommended at that time by the NCF to these States to start changing the pathway to a more conservation and climate resilient farming. But attention to untapped production potential is now needed for Eastern India comprising of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Eastern UP and Chhatisgarh will confer benefits. Last year also the Finance Minister mentioned a special programme for this area. This year also, I think, Rs. 400 crores has been provided for this area. It is very important to develop the potential of this area as quickly as possible; otherwise, the Public

Distribution System depending upon only part of the country will be in difficulty. There are two reasons why we should attend to agriculture in this region much more seriously. One is, the poverty alleviation programmes will be successful if the small farm productivity goes up. Secondly, We will add to the strength of the PDS all over the country. But, on the other hand, there is a strategy needed for this region. The whole region depends upon two major water machines, the Ganges Water Machine and the Brahmaputra Water Machine. In both the cases, there has to be a strategy for the sustainable management of these two major water systems in such a way that during rabi and boro we pump out water. This means more energy will be needed and in the rest of the season, during the rainy season the aquifer is recharged. It requires a very careful strategy and also several hon. Members have pointed out the very small amount which has been given to this programme, the large area to be covered by a small amount. The only way in which we can achieve some results will be if there is coordination between the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Food Security Mission, the National Horticulture Mission, the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. If all of them can be brought together and deliver as one, if they are able to come together, then, these Rs. 400 can be used for some gap filling. I would request some serious consideration for not only financial allocation but the strategy for this region and the governance based on deliver as one. Next, I come to nutri-cereals and pulses. I am happy the Finance Minister has refrained from using the word 'coarse cereals' and shifted to nutri-cereals because bajra, jowar, ragi, madua and many of the minor millets are extremely nutritious. Somehow, the 'coarse cereal' has given a wrong impression. I hope this terminology will also be changed by the Ministry of Agriculture. But, unfortunately, the hon. Minister for Agriculture who was here has left. But, nevertheless, I think, it is very important they change it to nutri-cereals so that people will understand. In fact, ragi plus moringa (drumstick) provides us with all the micro and macro-nutrients which are necessary. In my view, there is no reason at all, no scientific rationale for the prevalence of such extensive mal-nutrition in the country when there are very simple methods for overcoming them. But, on the other hand, farmers will get enthusiastic only if you introduce ragi, jowar, bajra and others under the PDS and implement the MSP. The Prices Commission does recommend the MSP. But, unfortunately, the MSP is being implemented only for wheat and rice. It is not being implemented in case of others, including pulses. So, the implementation

of the MSP is exceedingly important.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to say a few words about milk production, because milk and pulses are important components of food inflation scenario. Controlling the prices of these, would control food inflation. Now, I am very happy that an accelerated Fodder Development Programme has been introduced in the Budget. This is a welcome step. Sir, fodder and feed constitute more than 75 per cent of the cost of a liter of milk and, therefore, the higher the cost of fodder and feed, the more the cost of milk. But, unfortunately, most of the feed - concentrates of various cakes and so on - is exported. We have to have a policy as to how far we are going to use it, because fodder alone would not help. The concentrates are equally important. Sir, in our country, over 75 million women largely look after animals. Sir, 75 million women are involved in producing 116 million tones of milk which is the world's largest milk production today. On the other hand, they do not have enough support at all. They should be enabled to start fodder and feed banks using the new schemes.

Sir, I had already mentioned about food safety and storage. But, unless the consumption base - Dr. Ganguly already pointed out - is increased, it is difficult. Perishable commodities like fruits and vegetables spoilages still unacceptably high and the only way to do this is processing. Unless we can enlarge the consumption base of processed food, there will be a lot of wastage. Today, the consumption base is narrow - 15 per cent or so of the population consume jams, jellies and so on. We have to take steps to increase the consumption base. For this, it is important that all our home science colleges organize a Siksha Food Park where the women SHGs can be trained in the science and art of food processing, storage and so on. Such Siksha Food Park Programme can be linked with the proposed Women's SHG Development Fund.

Sir, regarding the oilseeds, there is an announcement of a fairly large programme on oil palm cultivation. Sir, in the last fifty years, we have experience of oil palm in this country. We started with Kerala and other States. It requires a lot of water. We do not have the same kind of climatic condition as in Malaysia. There is no use in comparing Malaysia and India with reference to advantages in oil palm cultivation. I would request the Government to seriously consider, because it will be at the cost of the depletion of aquifer i.e., more and more groundwater will be exhausted. I would rather prefer that the money be used for sesame or Til, safflower, sunflower. They will give you much better results.

My last point, Mr. Deputy Chairman, is how are we going to attract farmers to remain in farming and how are we going to attract young people. A lot of statements have been made about unemployment in the country. Sir, agriculture is the only sector which can promote job-led growth; other sectors are job-less growth. And if this sector is also neglected, how are we going to attract youth. This is why the mind set change is the most important aspect towards farmers.

We had recommended in the Farmers Commission that the Ministry of Agriculture should be re-designated as the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. I would request the Government to consider seriously re-designating the Ministry of Agriculture as the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. It is not only just re-designation but it is important to follow it up. We had recommended some of the senior positions like Extension Commissioner should be held by an outstanding farm woman or man, because they knew what agriculture is and they will take it up.

{THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) IN THE CHAIR}

Without change in the mindset in all Bhawans towards farming and if it is going to be only farmers are considered to be beneficiaries of some small Government programme, I am afraid, there will be no second or third green revolution.

Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman.

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बजट को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ अपनी बात को शुरू करने से पहले मैं एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो मैं यह बता दूँ कि मुझे यह बजट ऐसा लगता है जैसे यह एक cosmetic surgery है। इसके लिफाफे तो बहुत अच्छे हैं, लेकिन इसमें जो खत लिखा गया है, वह बड़ा निराशाजनक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: फिर भी सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं?

श्री साबिर अली: मजबूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): कौन सी मजबूरी है आपकी? आपकी कोई मजबूरी नहीं है।

श्री साबिर अली: यह आप भी समझते हैं और मैं भी समझता हूँ। महोदय, एक शेर है-

"वहशते ख्वाब से निकलूं तो सहर देखूं
अपने हाल को देखूं कि इस बजट को देखूं,
सुलह के वास्ते बाजिद क्यूं हो
क्या बाकी नहीं है तीर तरकश में।"

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस हिंदुस्तान में कमोबेश 20 करोड़ मुसलमानों की अक्लियतों की आबादी है और उसकी वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी कमोबेश चार लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा है, जिसकी देखभाल के लिए इस सरकार ने सिर्फ पांच करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह इस देश की अक्लियतों के मुंह पर एक बहुत बड़ा तमाचा है और अगर ये पांच करोड़ रुपए भी नहीं दिए जाते, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होता। पूरे देश में लोग कहते हैं कि आपके यहां "आजाद फाउंडेशन" है। मुझे बताने में बहुत दुख होता है कि "आजाद फाउंडेशन" का इतना ढिंढोरा पीटा जाता है, लेकिन साल में उसको सिर्फ corpus fund के जो ब्याज आते हैं, उससे चालीस से पैंतालीस करोड़ के बीच मिलता है। आप वहां चले जाइए, अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैं "आजाद फाउंडेशन" के ऑफिस में गया था, वहां की हालत ऐसी है कि वहां कोई शख्स पांच मिनट भी नहीं बैठ सकता क्योंकि उस ऑफिस से बहुत बदबू आती है।

सर, मैंने पहले भी अपने वक्तव्यों में कहा कि हम लोग मनरेगा की बात करते हैं। जब से यू.पी.ए.-1 और यू.पी.ए.-2 की सरकार इस देश में आई, सिर्फ मनरेगा में 7 लाख करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन में बैठा हुआ हर शख्स इस बात से वाकिफ है कि मनरेगा योजना जिस मकसद से बनाई गई, जिन गरीबों के लिए बनाई गई, जिन मजदूरों के लिए बनाई गई, जिनके लिए नौकरी की बात सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से कही जाती है, कल मैं सुन रहा था, अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में 11 बार एन.डी.ए. का नाम लिया। मैं यह मानता हूं, मैं एन.डी.ए. का supporter नहीं हूं, लेकिन सच कहना चाहिए और यह कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है कि एन.डी.ए. के दौर में एन.डी.ए. चमकी या नहीं चमकी, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन यह देश जरूर चमका था, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है। उसने एक लकीर खींची थी। आप मनरेगा की बात करते हैं, मैं हर साल ब्लैक मनी की बात करते हैं। अस्सी फीसदी पैसे बी.डी.ओ., एस.डी.ओ. और डी.एम. के हाथ में जाते हैं। इसका मतलब है कि 70 हजार करोड़ को 6 साल से गुणा कीजिए, तकरीबन 5 लाख करोड़ आपने इस देश के white पैसे को black कर दिया। वे पैसे जो रिश्वत में लेते हैं, यह दावे के साथ कहा जाता है कि वह पैसा black हो जाता है, उसको आप कभी record में नहीं ला सकते, इसलिए इस योजना को बंद करना चाहिए और उसकी जगह आप ऐसी योजना लेकर आए कि एक लाख से डेढ़ लाख, दो लाख रुपए इस देश के नौजवानों को लोन दीजिए, दो परसेंट पर दीजिए, उनको जिम्मेदारी दीजिए। उससे वे लोग उस गांव में, उस पंचायत में छोटी फैक्टरी खोलेंगे, छोटा व्यवसाय करेंगे। उससे आपका पैसा भी सुरक्षित होगा और पैसा multiply होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर गंभीर विचार करने की जरूरत है और इस देश के पैसे को सिर्फ सियासत के लिए नहीं, इस देश की जनता के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि black money बड़ा hot issue है। कहा जा रहा है कि black money ऐसे लाया जाएगा, task force बनाया जाएगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने black money कमाया है, वे इतने आसान लोग नहीं हैं, बड़े घाघ लोग हैं। वे समन्दर को निगल जाएंगे इसलिए आप इतनी आसानी से पैसे नहीं ला पाएंगे। मेरा एक suggestion है, मेरी एक सोच है कि आपको amnesty scheme लानी चाहिए। कम से कम इतना तो होगा कि आपकी जो ब्लैक मनी दूसरे देशों में पड़ी हुई है, वह आपके देश में लौट आएगी। अगर वह वापस लौट आएगी तो कम से कम आने वाले दिनों में उस पैसे का सदुपयोग होगा, जो पैसा बाहर के देशों में पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि amnesty scheme कहीं न कहीं इसके लिए एक सहज रास्ता हो सकती है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि in 2005, India had signed the UN Convention against Corruption, 2003, but the Convention is yet to be ratified by India. We do not know what is holding the Government of India back to ratify the same? आप कर्प्शन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज तक उसको लागू करने में आपको कौन सी दिक्कत आ रही है, यह बात मेरी समझ से परे है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो 400 करोड़ रुपए green revolution के लिए अलॉट किए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे बहुत कम हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतने बड़े देश में इतना कम पैसा देना ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए इसके बारे में एक बार फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से ऐग्रीकल्चर का एक डाटा देना चाहता हूँ। ऐग्रीकल्चर में जिस तरह से सब्सिडी दी जाती है, उसकी प्रणाली को ठीक करने की जरूरत है। आपके यहां जितना अनाज सड़ रहा है, उसके स्टोरेज की सख्त जरूरत है, उसकी प्रणाली को भी ठीक करने की जरूरत है। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं अखतियत से आता हूँ, ऐसे प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जो प्रदेश हर साल सुखाड़ और बाढ़ से लिप्त होता है। आधा बिहार सुखाड़ की चपेट में चला जाता है और आधा बिहार बाढ़ के पानी की लपेट में आ जाता है, इसलिए मैं आपके जरिए यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बिहार को स्पेशल दर्जा देकर वहां एक बड़ा पैकेज देने का काम करें। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। महोदय, इस आम बजट को लेकर एक कार्टून छपा था। उस कार्टून में 6 लोग बैठे थे। एक की पीठ पर लिखा था, नौजवान; दूसरे की पीठ पर लिखा था, किसान; तीसरे की पीठ पर लिखा था, मजदूर; चौथे की पीठ पर लिखा था, महिला और पांचवे और छठे की पीठ पर भी कुछ लिखा था। वे सब लोग रो रहे थे और जोर-जोर से दहाड़े मार रहे थे। कुछ लोग वहां से गुजर रहे थे। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या हो गया, क्या घर में कोई गमी हो गयी है, मोहल्ले में गमी हो गयी है, किन्तु वे लोग रोए जा रहे थे। उनमें से एक ने धीरे से 2011-12 का बजट निकालकर दिखाया कि जब से हमने इसे पढ़ा है, तब से हम लोग रो रहे हैं क्योंकि इसमें कुछ भी नहीं है, यह आम बजट नहीं, आंसू बजट है इसलिए सिवाय रोने के इस बजट में कुछ भी नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस बजट से हम

लोगों को शायद कुछ उम्मीद करनी भी चाहिए थी। जिस सरकार की साख नहीं, जिस सरकार की धाक नहीं, उस सरकार के आम बजट से आशा लगाना ठीक नहीं है। ऐसा करके शायद हम अपने साथ ही न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे, क्योंकि जब सरकार की साख होती है, धाक होती है, तभी उसका आम बजट साखदार और धाकदार होगा। लेकिन जहां साख नहीं है, धाक नहीं है, उसके बजट में कोई धार नहीं हो सकती। महोदय, मैं इस देश के वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। मैं उन्हें बधाई इसलिए दे रहा हूं क्योंकि उन्होंने परम्परा का निर्वाह किया है। जिस हालात से कांग्रेस और यूपीए सरकार गुजर रही है, उसमें एक नहीं, कई घोटाले हो रहे हैं। एक तरफ उनके ही साथ काम कर रहे मंत्री जेल में हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ एक मुख्यमंत्री जी ने इस्तीफा दे दिया और एक जेल जाने की तैयारी में हैं। ऐसे वातावरण में सीवीसी का मामला सिर पर है। कहीं गेहूं घोटाला हो रहा है तो कहीं चावल घोटाला हो रहा है। ऐसे में सबको संभालते हुए अगर कोई बजट बनाए, तो उसका बजट कैसा होगा? महोदय, आज कांग्रेस की हालत कैसी है? डीएमके उसे अलग घुड़कियां दे रही है, ऋणमूल अलग घुड़कियां दे रही है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में, इस सबके बावजूद उन्होंने बजट प्रस्तुत किया, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं क्योंकि कांग्रेस में कोई भी दूसरा - चाहे यह आंसू बजट हो - बजट की परम्परा का निर्वाह नहीं कर सकता था।

महोदय, बजट में हम आशा नहीं करते हैं। इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री विश्व के सामने, मीडिया के सामने क्या बोलते हैं। कोई भी मजबूर प्रधानमंत्री होता लेकिन देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, वह दावे के साथ कहता कि मैं मजबूत प्रधानमंत्री हूं। लेकिन मीडिया के सामने खुलकर अपनी मजबूरी, गठबंधन की मजबूरी और अपने को मजबूर, लालायित बताने वाले प्रधानमंत्री जी के आम बजट को अगर हम मजबूत मानें तो मजबूर प्रधानमंत्री के वित्त मंत्री श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी का यह जो बजट है, वह मजबूर बजट है, कहीं से भी मजबूत बजट नहीं है। इस बजट के 33 पेज हैं और इसके 197 बिन्दु हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं वित्त मंत्री जी, आपके इस बजट में 77 फीसदी गरीबी के नीचे जो लोग जीते हैं उनके लिए आपने क्या दिया है? जो 52 करोड़ लोग सुबह से शाम तक मेहनत करते हैं और 20-25 रुपए प्राप्त करते हैं, उनके लिए आपने क्या दिया है? 15 लाख बच्चे कुपोषित होते हैं और हर साल मर जाते हैं, उनके साथ ऐसा न हो, इसके लिए आपने इस बजट में क्या दिया है? 44 करोड़ असंगठित कामगार हैं, उनके लिए आपने इस बजट में क्या दिया है? दुनिया के 25 फीसदी टी.बी. के मरीज भारत में रहते हैं, दुनिया के 86 प्रतिशत डिप्थीरिया के मरीज भारत में रहते हैं, 54 फीसदी कुष्ठ रोगी भारत में रहते हैं, 42 फीसदी पोलियो के पेशेंट भारत में पाए जाते हैं, 22 फीसदी टिटनैस के मरीज इस भारत में पाये जाते हैं, 55 फीसदी मलेरिया के रोगी इस भारत में पाये जाते हैं, आप मुझे बताइए कि आपके बजट में इन लोगों के लिए क्या है? कोई उपाय रखा है आपने? महिला, किसान, नौजवान किसी के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। आपने किसान की बात की है, 7 फीसदी पर आप ब्याज देंगे। स्वामीनाथन जी कह रहे थे 4 फीसदी पर कुछ बात कही गई है। मध्य प्रदेश की भाजपा शासित सरकार ने इसी वित्त वर्ष से एक फीसदी ब्याज पर किसानों को पूरी तरह ताकत के साथ ऋण देने की घोषणा ही नहीं की है, बल्कि बजट

में उसके लिए आबंटन है। आपसे निवेदन है कि एक नहीं, दो नहीं, तीन फीसदी पर देने की घोषणा करिए। कहीं से बताइए कि आप किसके रहनुमा हैं। आप घोटालों के रहनुमा के सिवा किसी चीज के रहनुमा नहीं हैं, जनता आपकी आंखों के सामने नहीं है।

आप हमेशा महंगाई पर दलील देते हैं कि महंगाई इस कारण से बढ़ी, महंगाई उस कारण से बढ़ी। उच्च विकास दर और महंगाई के बारे में मैं आपके सामने बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यू.पी.ए. की सरकार महंगाई के लिए उच्च विकास दर को दोषी ठहराती है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के आंकड़ों से यह बात साबित हो गई है। हालिया जारी आर्थिक समीक्षा 2010-11 में कहा गया है कि आर्थिक विकास दर ज्यादा होने से महंगाई बढ़ती है। लेकिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के पिछले 30 वर्षों के आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि महंगाई, आर्थिक विकास दर में इस तरह का कोई संबंध नहीं है। मसलन चीन में 2005 और 2009 के दौरान सालाना विकास दर 11.4 फीसदी थी, जबकि इस दौर में मुद्रास्फीति मात्र 2.7 प्रतिशत थी। इससे स्पष्ट है कि उच्च विकास दर और निम्न मुद्रास्फीति के साथ-साथ रह सकती हैं, वहीं भारत में 1990 और 1994 के बीच सालाना विकास दर मात्र 4.7 फीसदी थी, जबकि औसत सालाना मुद्रास्फीति 10.2 प्रतिशत रही। सच तो यह है कि इस समय भारत में जो महंगाई का दौर चल रहा है उसका मूल उच्च विकास दर नहीं, बल्कि यह खाद्य पदार्थों में मूल्यों के कारण से हुई है। आप बरगलाते रहिए जनता को, आप कुछ भी बतलाते रहिए, लेकिन सच्चाई क्या है?

इस सदन में जब नरेगा का नाम महात्मा गांधी पर रखा जा रहा था तो मैंने निवेदन किया था कि बापू के साथ न्याय करिए, इसमें महात्मा गांधी का नाम मत जोड़िए। बापू सिर्फ आपके नहीं हैं, बापू पूरे राष्ट्र के हैं उन्हें राष्ट्रपिता कहा गया है। आप नोट पर उनका फोटो छापते हो, भले ही अपने घर में नहीं लगाते होंगे। लेकिन आपने कितना बड़ा मजाक किया महात्मा गांधी के साथ, उनका नाम नरेगा के साथ क्यों जोड़ दिया? जब जोड़ा तो जिस कारण से महात्मा गांधी जाने जाते थे वे कारण इसमें होने चाहिए थे। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि भ्रष्टाचार का एक नया उपक्रम आपने चलाया है। आपने चालिस हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए थे तो इस बार सौ करोड़ रुपए क्यों कम किए? कौन नहीं जानता मनरेगा की घूस को। अभी साबिर अली जी कह रहे थे 5 लाख करोड़ के बारे में, तमाशा बना दिया है आपने। अभी भी मेरा निवेदन है कि आप लूट खसोट तो मचा ही रहे हैं, कृपा करके महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम उसमें से भारत की इज्जत के लिए निकाल दीजिए। इससे आप जो कुछ भी कर रहे हैं आजादी की लड़ाई और भारत को आजाद कराने में महात्मा गांधी की जो भूमिका थी, उसके साथ तो कम से कम न्याय होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इतना ही नहीं यह सरकार कहती है कि दलितों के लिए हम बहुत काम करते हैं, आदिवासियों के लिए बहुत काम करते हैं, आपके बजट के आंकड़े आपकी पोल खोलते हैं, आप निर्दयी हैं। आप पूरी

तरह से दलित और आदिवासियों के खिलाफ काम करते हैं। इस बजट में 27 करोड़ रुपया आपने क्यों कम कर दिया, इसका जवाब सदन चाहता है। आप आंकड़े उठाइए, जो आपने प्रस्तुत किए हैं। आपका जो आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण है, उसमें है कि आप पैसे खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, आप लोगों को पैसे नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। Special Component Plan और Adivasi Sub-Plan के तहत केन्द्र सरकार को दलितों के लिए 16.2 फीसदी और आदिवासियों के लिए 8.2 फीसदी खर्च करना चाहिए। पिछले बजट में जो दलितों को पैसा देना चाहिए, उसमें 14,737 करोड़ रुपये आपने कम दिए, ऐसा क्यों किया, क्या यह हमदर्दी है?

हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की बात कही जाती है। हमारे देश की क्या हालत है? केन्द्र सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा पर जीडीपी का एक प्रतिशत खर्च करती है, जो अत्यंत अपर्याप्त है। यह खर्च गरीब अफ्रीकी देशों से भी कम है। विश्व बैंक का आकलन है कि भारत में सालाना 2.4 करोड़ लोग स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च करने के कारण गरीबी के नीचे दब जाते हैं। भारत में स्वास्थ्य पर हुए व्यय का लगभग 80 फीसदी खर्च लोग अपनी आय से खर्च करते हैं। भारत में प्रति एक लाख की आबादी पर 90 बैड हैं, जबकि विश्व का औसत 270 बैड का है। भारत में प्रति एक लाख की आबादी पर महज 7 डॉक्टरों आप देते हो और 130 नर्स देते हो, जबकि विश्व का औसत 140 और 280 का है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दो वर्षों में विभिन्न नेशनल डिज़ीज प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत बजट आबंटन के लिए 14 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई, इससे शर्मनाक बात और क्या हो सकती है? वर्ष 2010 में यह राशि 568.8 करोड़ रुपए थी, जबकि वर्ष 2011-12 में यह घटाकर 437.28 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई। ऐसा क्यों किया गया, यह सदन आपसे सवाल करता है और इसका जवाब आप दीजिए। हमारी स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था चरमराई हुई है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि सरकारी अस्पतालों की क्या हालत है? ऐसे में आम बजट में Pathological जांच कराने पर पांच फीसदी का सेवा कर लगाना, आपने कितना बड़ा मजाक किया है, हम अब जांच नहीं करा सकते। कैंसर ही नहीं अनेक बीमारियों का जांच के बाद ही पता लगता है, जब आप Pathology में जांच कराने के लिए जायेंगे, तो उसके बिल पर सभी को पांच प्रतिशत सेवा कर देना पड़ेगा। जांच महंगी हो जाएगी, तो लोग कैसे जांच करा पायेंगे। लोग जांच नहीं करायेंगे, तो वे मरेंगे। आपसे स्वास्थ्य सेवा कर के नाम पर मौत देने की कोशिश की है, इस सेवा कर को आपको वापिस लेना चाहिए।

महोदय, सरकार ने अपने बजट में कहा है कि भूमंडलीय विश्व में तमाम अनिश्चितताओं और तेजी से हो रहे परिवर्तनों के बीच यह अवसर और अनेक चुनौतियां लेकर आया है। इस सब के बीच हम राजकीय कोष के समेकण और उच्च आर्थिक विकास के सुचालित पथ पर दृढ़ता से आगे बढ़ते हैं।
...(समय की घंटी)... माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. There are four more speakers.

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, देश की जनता को आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी से कोई मतलब नहीं है। गरीब की भूख और गरीब का पेट आपके आंकड़ों से नहीं भरने वाला है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में ऐलान किया है कि उनकी सरकार खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून बनायेगी। कहा गया यह चुनावी वायदा? आपने क्या किया? क्या इस बजट में कोई प्रावधान किया है? आप कोई कानून लाए हैं? आप कितना असत्य बोलेंगे, आप कब तक लोगों को बरगलायेंगे? मैं अंत में एक दो बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। भ्रष्टाचार की बात बहुत होती है और होनी भी चाहिए, कर भी रहे हैं, कर रहे हैं, तो होगी। आप स्विस् बैंक से पैसा नहीं ला पा रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे पास एक रिपोर्ट है। आप विदेश से पैसा नहीं ला पा रहे हैं, यह आपकी कमजोरी है। आपने घोषणा पत्र में कहा था, आपने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहा है कि हम पैसा लायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय बैंकों में जो ब्लैक मनी जमा है, आपको यह जानकर हैरानी होगी कि इंडियन बैंकों में ऐसे अरबों रुपये आज पड़े हुए हैं, जिन पर किसी का दावा नहीं है। ये कई सालों से बिना किसी दावे के बैंकों में जमा हैं, एक आर.टी.आई. के जवाब में यह खुलासा हुआ है। आर.टी.आई. एक्टिविस्ट सुभाष चन्द्र अग्रवाल ने इस संबंध में आर.टी.आई. की अर्जी डाली और इसके जवाब में रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने बताया है कि भारतीय बैंकों में 1300 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपये जमा हैं। यह खुलासा रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने किया है। मेरे पास उन खातों के नाम हैं, जिन खातों में, जिन बैंकों में ये पैसे जमा हैं। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि अगर आप स्विस् बैंक का पैसा वापिस नहीं ला पा रहे हैं, तो भारत में जमा ये काला धन आप क्यों नहीं निकालना चाहते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी नीयत खराब है, इसलिए आपके बजट की नीयत खराब है। आप को देश की आम जनता नहीं दिखती है, आप तो उलझे हुए हैं, कुर्सी बचाने के चक्कर में, अपनी सत्ता के लिए, आपने इस देश की जनता को दांव पर लगाया है।

मैं आपको एक नहीं, अनेक बातें बता सकता हूँ जिससे पता चलता है कि यह बजट आपकी कमजोरी का खुलासा करता है। यह बजट भ्रम फैलाता है, यह यथार्थ से दूर है और यह मजबूर बजट है। आज भारत को मजबूर बजट की आवश्यकता है, न कि मजबूर बजट की। मजबूर आप हैं, आपकी पार्टी मजबूर हो सकती है और यह सरकार मजबूर हो सकती है, लेकिन हमारा भारत देश मजबूर है और मजबूर ही रहेगा तथा इसको मजबूर आम बजट चाहिए। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

प्रो अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं UPA सरकार के वित्त मंत्री प्रणब मुखर्जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत 2011-12 के बजट का समर्थन करती हूँ। महोदय यह इस देश की आम जनता का आम और मजबूर बजट है। बजट केवल आंकड़ों का खेल या बाजीगरी नहीं होता है, बल्कि सरकार की नीतियों का तथा सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का, सरकार की सोच और उसके प्रयासों का आइना होता है। बजट में देश की

गरीब जनता, किसान, संगठित व असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों का, देश के युवाओं का, अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति के लोगों का, देश के ग्रामीण, शहरी व अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्र के लोगों का विकास किस तरह से होगा, इसकी बात होती है। महोदय, पिछले चार-पांच सालों से अमेरिका, यूरोप और दुनिया के अन्य देशों में जो भयंकर आर्थिक संकट पैदा हो रहा है, उसके बावजूद हमारे देश ने जो आर्थिक विकास हासिल किया है, उसका श्रेय अगर किसी को जाता है, तो वह UPA सरकार की नीतियों को जाता है। यह श्रेय हमारे किसान, मजदूर तथा हमारे देश के लोगों की मेहनत को जाता है, हमारे सामाजिक ढांचे को जाता है। इसकी वजह से ही हमने पिछले साल 8.6 प्रतिशत की विकास दर हासिल की है। इसके लिए मैं UPA के प्रधानमंत्री, माननीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी और वित्त मंत्री, माननीय प्रणब मुखर्जी जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। मुझे यह कहना है कि चाहे विपक्ष हो या पक्ष हो, सबको यह बात माननी पड़ेगी कि हमने देश की 8.6 प्रतिशत विकास दर के साथ ही कृषि क्षेत्र में 5.4 प्रतिशत की विकास दर हासिल की है। यह हमारी सरकार की नीतियों का ही परिणाम है और इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

महोदय, अभी मुझसे पहले वक्ता प्रभात जी कह रहे थे कि यह कमजोर बजट है और उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी नरेगा पर ऐतराज भी जताया तथा कहा कि इसके साथ उनका नाम नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश में मध्य प्रदेश रूरल डेवलपमेंट नरेगा क्यों लागू किया था, उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश रूरल डेवलपमेंट के जॉब कार्ड क्यों बनाए थे? क्या उनको यह पता नहीं है कि यह एक एक्ट के तहत बनाया था और एक्ट के तहत जो भी योजना बनती है, उसके साथ कोई भी अपना नाम नहीं जोड़ सकता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि उनको यदि शर्मसार होना है, तो सबसे पहले अपनी ही सरकार पर होना चाहिए।

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में चाहे अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हों, देश के युवा हों, शहरी व अर्ध-शहरी तथा ग्रामीण विकास के कार्य हों, चाहे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के लोग हों, चाहे कॉरपोरेट क्षेत्र हो, चाहे किसान हो या नौकरी पेशा व्यक्ति हो या चाहे वह सीनियर सिटिजन हो, चाहे वे देश की सरहदों की रक्षा करने वाले सैनिक हों, उन सभी का ध्यान रखा है तथा उनके समुचित विकास का प्रावधान भी इस बजट में किया है। मैं समय की मर्यादा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सभी पहलुओं पर विस्तार से चर्चा नहीं कर रही हूँ, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं कुछ बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ। हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और इसकी 70 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि पर आधारित है तथा गांवों में रहती है। मैं आपको एक बात और बताना चाहती हूँ कि इस सदन में कई बार कृषि और किसानों पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। हम इस विषय पर गंभीरता से विचार-विमर्श भी करते हैं और उनकी चिंता भी करते हैं। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कृषि पर विशेष जोर दिया है। आप इस वर्ष के बजट में यह देखेंगे कि गांव, गरीब और कृषि से संबंधित बातों पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है। कृषि

और किसान इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है, इसी वजह से वित्त मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना का आबंटन बढ़ाकर 7860 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है, जो पिछले साल से 1105 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा है। देश के पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और दक्षिण के राज्यों की तरह ही भारत के पूर्वी राज्यों का भी विकास हो, इसके लिए इस बजट के अंदर उन्होंने पूर्वी हिस्से में हरित क्रांति लाने के लिए 400 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है, जिससे पूर्वी भारत के किसानों को विशेष लाभ होगा और उनका विस्तार होगा।

महोदय, दालों के बढ़ते हुए दामों को लेकर सदन में काफी लोगों ने बार-बार चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। पिछले कुछ समय से पूरे देश में हमने देखा कि दलहन के दाम बढ़ते गए हैं। इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए उन्होंने ज्यादा बारिश वाले 60 हजार गांवों को चिन्हित करके उनके लिए विशेष पैकेज घोषित किया है और इसके लिए 300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान भी किया है।

तेल की कमी दूर करने के लिए पाम ऑयल आयात किया जाता है। अपने देश में ही पाम ऑयल का भी उत्पादन हो, इसके लिए 60 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन में पाम की खेती के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने 300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है, जिससे आने वाले समय में 3 लाख मीट्रिक टन पाम ऑयल का उत्पादन होगा और देश में तेल की जो किल्लत है, उसे हम लोग कम कर पाएंगे।

हरित क्रांति की वजह से गेहूं और चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन इस पर ज्यादा जोर देने की वजह से हमारे जो पारंपरिक खाद्यान्न हैं, जैसे ज्वार, बाजरा, मकई, रागी उनके उत्पादन पर इसका विपरीत असर भी हुआ था। देश के बच्चों और महिलाओं में न्यूट्रिशन की कमी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी ने इन पारंपरिक खाद्यान्नों पर विशेष जोर देने के लिए उन्हें 300 करोड़ रुपए की मदद की है, जिससे आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी की मदद से पारंपरिक खाद्यान्न की पैदावार भी बढ़ाई जा सके।

महोदय, गांवों में रहने वालों की मुख्य आय खेती होती है और पशुपालन उनका मुख्य व्यवसाय रहता है। पशुपालन के लिए निरंतर चारा मिले, यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसी बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कि पूरे साल पर्याप्त चारा उपलब्ध हो, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने त्वरित चारा विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रस्ताव किया है, जिससे डेयरी फार्मिंग का विकास होगा। मैं गुजरात प्रदेश से आती हूं। इससे गुजरात के डेयरी फार्मिंग को बहुत बड़ी मदद मिलेगी। इसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का विशेष आभार व्यक्त करती हूं।

महोदय, अभी हाल ही में हमने देखा है कि सब्जियों के दाम में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सब्जियों की मांग ज्यादा है, लेकिन उनका उत्पादन कम है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने वेजीटेबल क्लस्टर की बात की और इसके लिए 300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान भी किया है।

महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने केमिकल के दुष्परिणाम को देखते हुए पारंपरिक कृषि और आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी के समन्वय से ऑर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने की बात की है, उसका भी मैं आपके माध्यम से स्वागत

करती हूँ। हम देश के किसानों के ऋणी हैं, जो देश की करोड़ों जनता के लिए अनाज पैदा करके उनका पेट भरने का बहुत बड़ा काम करते हैं। एक तरह से देखा जाए तो किसान हमारे लिए अन्नपूर्णा का काम करते हैं, जिसके लिए हम सब उनके ऋणी हैं, उनके आभारी हैं। किसानों को कृषि की ज्यादा पैदावार मिले, ज्यादा लाभ मिले, यह देखना भी हमारा कर्तव्य है। कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उनको समय पर कम ब्याज पर पैसा मिले, यह बहुत जरूरी है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने किसानों को दी जाने वाली क्रेडिट राशि में एक लाख करोड़ की बढ़ोतरी की है और उसे बढ़ा कर 4 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ कर दिया है, जिसका सीधा लाभ सीमांत और छोटे किसानों को मिलने वाला है। इतना ही नहीं, किसानों को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए अब समय से भुगतान करने पर किसानों को मिलने वाली राहत राशि दो प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर तीन प्रतिशत कर दी गई है, जिससे अब किसानों को चार प्रतिशत की effective दर पर लोन मिलेगा। महोदय, मैं अभी देख रही थी, लोग कह रहे थे कि हम 8 प्रतिशत पर लोन दे रहे हैं, लेकिन ये भूल रहे हैं कि जब यहां एनडीए की सरकार थी, तो किसानों को 9 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर पर लोन मिलता था और आज यह हमारी सरकार है, जिसने किसानों को 4 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर पर लोन देने का काम किया है। इसके लिए मैं सभी की तरफ से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

महोदय, अगर इसके साथ-साथ पिछले वर्ष की बात करें, तो किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने में नाबार्ड का भी बहुत बड़ा रोल रहा है। इसी बात को देखते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने नाबार्ड को भी agricultural credit देने के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। साथ ही, उन्होंने Short Term ग्रामीण क्रेडिट के लिए नाबार्ड को 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान भी किया है। इन सब बातों के साथ मैं एक विशेष बात की और पूरे सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ और अपनी चिंता में उन सबको भी शामिल करना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों के साथ-साथ को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों का भी इस देश के ग्राम्य विकास में बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है, लेकिन ऐसा लग रहा है कि पिछले कुछ सालों से सरकार की नीति इन कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों के लिए काफी नकारात्मक रही है। वैसे भी कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों का उद्देश्य मुनाफा कमाना नहीं होता है, लेकिन इन्कम टैक्स के सैक्शन 80पी के तहत उन्हें जो कर में राहत मिलती थी, सरकार ने उसे भी वापस ले लिया है। बैंकों को फिर से कर में राहत मिले और सरकार अपने इस फैसले को वापस ले, इसके लिए सभी कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों ने सरकार से मांग की है। आप सभी सदस्यों का भी इसके लिए मैं साथ चाहती हूँ विशेष सहयोग चाहती हूँ कि आप सब भी इस बात के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को मनाएं ताकि फिर से सभी कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों को सैक्शन 80पी के तहत कर में राहत प्राप्त हो सके।

मैं गुजरात के एक मुद्दे की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। गुजरात में माधुपुरा कोऑपरेटिव बैंक 2001 में बंद हो गया था। उसके गंभीर आर्थिक घाटे को देखते हुए आरबीआई ने उस बैंक का क्लीयरेंस बंद कर

दिया था। उस बैंक में गुजरात के 169 बैंकों के पैसे हैं, इस बात को मध्यनजर रखते हुए सरकार ने उस बैंक के रिवाइवल की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन अभी तक भी उसका कोई सकारात्मक पहलू नहीं दिख रहा है। बल्कि अब तो आरबीआई ने उन सभी 169 बैंकों के नाम पर एक नोटिस जारी किया है और 31 मार्च 2011 तक माधुपुरा बैंक में रखे हुए अपने डिपॉजिट्स को राइट ऑफ करने की बात की है। अगर ऐसा होगा तो गुजरात के इन 169 बैंकों पर इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इससे कुछ बैंक तो बंद ही हो जाएंगे और फिर इसका अंतर बाकी के बचे हुए अच्छे बैंकों पर भी पड़ेगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से विशेष विनती करना चाहती हूँ कि जिस तरह से तमिलनाडु के एक कोऑपरेटिव बैंक को रिवाइव करने के लिए तात्कालिक वित्त मंत्री श्री पी. चिदम्बरम जी ने एक विशेष पैकेज देकर मदद की थी, उसी तरह गुजरात के माधुपुरा कोऑपरेटिव बैंक को विशेष पैकेज दे आप भी उसकी मदद कीजिए। आपसे मैं ऐसी अपेक्षा करती हूँ कि आप इसमें अवश्य ही सहयोग देंगे।

महोदय, एक-दो बातें मैं और भी कहना चाहूँगी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को भी समुचित और शीघ्र न्याय मिले, यह इस समय की विशेष जरूरत है। हमने देखा है कि आज भी देश के गांव में तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं बस पांच मिनट ही लूँगी, ज्यादा नहीं लूँगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, अच्छा बोल रही हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अच्छा बोल रही हैं, इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: सर, बस दो-चार मिनट और दीजिए। देश के गांवों में तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा केस पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं और इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने ग्राम्य अदालतों की स्थापना करने की व्यवस्था की थी। इसके लिए इस बजट में 488.30 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जिसे बढ़ा कर 1432.30 करोड़ रुपये करके कानून मंत्रालय को देने का प्रावधान किया है। इससे देश में गौण और डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्टों का कंप्यूटराइजेशन हो सकेगा और उनके लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल सुविधा भी बढ़ेगी।

हाल ही में एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने शिक्षा पर विशेष जोर दिया है और 'सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान' के लिए बजट में 24 फीसदी की वृद्धि की गई है। अब इसके लिए 21,000 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। 'अनिवार्य शिक्षा कानून' की मजबूती के लिए भी लगभग 53,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रस्ताव भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने रखा है।

मैं एक और मुद्दे की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूँगी। सामाजिक क्षेत्र के लिए हमारी सरकार ने क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाए हैं, इसी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ विशेष प्रावधान किए हैं। गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवन-यापन करने वाली गरीब वृद्धाओं के लिए 'इन्दिरा गांधी वृद्धावस्था पेंशन' पाने की उम्र

अब 65 से घटाकर 60 वर्ष कर दी गई है, साथ ही 80 से ज्यादा उम्र की वृद्धाओं के लिए अब पेंशन की राशि 200 से बढ़ा कर 500 रुपये महीना करने की बात वित्त मंत्री जी ने कही है।

आंगनवाड़ी कर्मियों के लिए विशेष आनन्द की बात है कि आंगनवाड़ी कर्मियों को मिलने वाली राशि को दुगुना कर दिया गया है और अब यह राशि बढ़ कर 3000 रुपये प्रति माह हो गई है। आंगनवाड़ी हैल्पर्स को प्रति माह 1500 रुपये देने की बात की गई है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude it now.

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: सर, एक-दो मिनट में और लूंगी, सिर्फ एक-दो बातें और हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): सिर्फ एक मिनट लीजिए।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: ग्रामीण व गरीब तबकों के विकास में योगदान देने वाले महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का विशेष पैकेज घोषित किया गया है। इसके साथ ही असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने के मकसद से चलाई जा रही 'स्वावलम्बन योजना' के लिए कामगारों के रेटायरमेंट की उम्र 60 से घटाकर 50 साल कर दी गई है और साथ ही सरकारी मदद की समय-सीमा को बढ़ाकर तीन की बजाय पांच साल कर दिया गया है, जिसका लाभ देश के असंगठित क्षेत्र के 20 लाख मजदूरों को मिलेगा।

सर, अब जो बात बार-बार कही जा रही थी, नरेगा के बारे में, तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कामगारों को रोजाना सौ रुपए वास्तविक वेतन मिले, इसके लिए नरेगा के तहत दी जाने वाली मजदूरी को महंगाई-दर से जोड़ने का क्रांतिकारी निर्णय हमारी सरकार ने लिया है। दुनिया में हमारा देश शायद पहला ऐसा देश होगा, जिसने किसी भी कार्यक्रम को कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़ा हो। ... (समय की घंटी) ... मैं मानती हूँ कि इसके लिए सदन के सभी सदस्यों को माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made all your points. It was a good speech. अब आप बैठिए।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: सर, मेरी कुछ-एक बातें अभी अधूरी रह गई, लेकिन बाकी सदस्य इन बातों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करेंगे। आपने मुझे बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the Minister wants to make a statement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, it will be made at 1.00 p.m.

4.00 P.M.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I want to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his skilful window dressing. This Budget is just a ritual. It is just rhetoric.

Sir, if you look at the actuals of 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, it was the global slow down period, the total fiscal deficit during that time was Rs. 8,82,386 crore. Our borrowings and liabilities for the same period show the same amounts. It means, high borrowings are not meant for creation of assets; they are only to meet the revenue deficit. This naturally increases the inflation. The projected fiscal deficit of this year, even if you take it relatively, will go up.

As per the Budget figures, our economy is the fifth largest with 1.5 trillion dollars and in terms of the GDP growth we occupy third position. I want to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister that ours is also a country with the largest trade deficit of 126 billion dollars.

Had the Government mobilised the revenue for correcting our economy, our revenue might have been sufficient to meet this fiscal deficit. If you look at the revenue foregone because of tax exemption and incentives in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the total revenue foregone was Rs.11,81,583 crore. This year, the revenue foregone, as per the projected estimates, is approximately Rs. 4,01,000 crore. The additional tax revenue could have been collected by the Government and it might have been sufficient enough to meet the fiscal deficit.

Sir, if there's no 2G scam, as we know, this might have taken care of part of our fiscal deficit of 2009-10.

If you look at the categories of exemptions and deductions, point 111, deduction of export profit of STPI, the revenue foregone in 2010-11 was Rs.11,500 crore. This is for software industry. We know about the Satyam scam. Because of this tax exemption, its turnover increased and there was a hike in the price of its share.

Regarding deduction of export profits of SEZ, it is Rs.5,126 crore. One example is of Raheja Mindspace Developer Project in Andhra Pradesh. This is also for an IT park. They got land from the Andhra Pradesh Government at cheaper rate. And they also got tax exemptions under SEZ. Because of this, they sold the property at inflated value. Though these people deserve...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Reddy, you can continue your speech after Question Hour.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, you are doing injustice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can continue your speech after Question Hour.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, since yesterday, I have been waiting. Yesterday also, I had forgone my turn. Okay, Sir, I cannot disobey the Chair.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Conduct of Anti-Piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden and
off the Coast of Somalia**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now statement by the Minister. Shrimati Preneet Kaur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): The Cabinet Committee on Security met today and considered proposals with regard to conduct of anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden and off the Coast of Somalia.

The Committee approved a series of measures which will be taken by the Government of India to address the legal, administrative and operational aspects of combating piracy. A broad policy framework covering all these aspects was approved. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात): सर, स्टेटमेंट हिन्दी में नहीं आयी है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't interrupt.

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): सर, यह हिन्दी में भी आनी चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती परनीत कौर: सर, इसकी हिन्दी कॉपी अभी आ रही है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It will be Supplied. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hindi copies are coming.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): सर, सवाल यह है कि हमारे पार्लियामेंट में एक नियम बना हुआ है कि जब भी अंग्रेजी में कोई स्टेटमेंट दी जाती है, तो वह हिन्दी में भी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन यह हिन्दी में नहीं है।

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, the hon. Minister has stated that it is coming.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is not the first that that she is saying so. All other Ministers also say the same thing. The point is, when latest technology of simultaneous translation from English to Hindi is there, why is it not done? That is the point. ...(Interruptions)... That means the Government is not using the modern technology.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, it is on its way. Please allow the Minister to make the statement.

डा. राम प्रकाश: हमारे देश की मातृभाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका प्वायंट ठीक है। Your point is well taken. यह हिन्दी में जल्दी आनी चाहिए। Your point is well taken. You are correct. ...(Interruptions)... It has to come. ...(Interruptions)... Please continue. ...(Interruptions)... Chair has accepted your point. It will come. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: This would involve actions that would be taken in the medium and long term by the Ministries of Shipping, External Affairs and Defence.

The Committee also specifically considered the immediate situation arising out from holding of Indian hostages by pirates. It noted that as of now, 53 Indian seafarers remain in captivity on five different ships. The Committee expressed its sympathy with the families of the hostages and decided that the Government would take all appropriate action to safeguard their welfare. It approved the following immediate steps. First is, to intensify diplomatic efforts through consultations with the Governments of Egypt and the UAE where the owners of concerned vessels reside, as well as with the Governments of other nationalities who are also being held as hostages and intensifying diplomatic efforts both at the multilateral level and within the framework of the United Nations.

Second is, stepping up of contacts with the owners of the vessels concerned. Third is, establishment of Inter-Ministerial Group under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. The Group will act as an apex forum at the Government of India level to monitor the early release of Indian ships or cargo or crew. The Group will also consider welfare measures necessitated after the release of hijacked Indian nationals. Lastly, formulation of suitable standard operating procedures for the Indian Navy and the coordination of the Indian Navy's activities with the Navies of friendly foreign countries in the Gulf of Aden.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at four minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Delay in implementing rail projects

*221. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in the rollout of 207 railway projects has pushed up the cost of these projects to the Railways by over 85 per cent to Rs. 3.12 lakh crores from the original estimate of Rs. 1.69 lakh crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many railway projects are running far behind schedule; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of pending railway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) Indian Railways have adopted Vision 2020 document wherein, among other items, thrust has been given on network expansion. As against

the short term target envisaged in Vision 2020, Railways have already achieved 449 KMs of new line, 542 KMs of gauge conversion and 500 KMs of doubling till the end of February, 2011. It is expected that by the end of current financial year,

700 KMs of new lines, 800 KMs of gauge conversion and 700 KMs of doubling would be achieved. This is the highest ever achievement in construction of new lines by Indian Railways in a year, as the average achievement has been to the tune of 180 KMs new lines since independence. The outlay of about Rs. 15000 Crore has been proposed for the new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects in 2011-12, as against the expenditure of Rs. 3933 Crores in 2005-06 which is almost 4 times.

Presently, Indian Railways have 122 new lines, 45 gauge conversion and 160 doubling projects in progress as on 01.04.2010. As stated above, the pace of progress has now improved substantially. Earlier, the slow progress was mainly due to continuing constraints of huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources. Besides financial constraints, the Railway projects get delayed due to delay in availability of land, forestry and other clearances, law and order conditions, contractual failure, etc.

To expedite completion of the ongoing projects as also to avoid cost and time overrun, the railways are making efforts to generate additional funds through measures which are other than Gross Budgetary Support. The measures adopted such as Public Private Partnership, participation by State Governments/beneficiaries, additional funds for National Projects as also implementation through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited have started yielding positive results.

In addition, Government is proposing to create a dedicated fund in the 12th Five Year Plan for taking up already surveyed Socially desirable projects and other new line projects for providing rail connectivity.

In the budget 2011-12, Central Organization for Project Implementation (COPI) with offices in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore, each headed by an officer of GM rank, is proposed to be created. It will monitor and ensure the funds allocated to different projects are fully utilized and projects completed within a time-frame. COPI will also ensure accountability and fix responsibility for non-performance.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first supplementary is: What are the steps taken by the Government to complete the newly announced projects this year or in future within stipulated time period to avoid unnecessary increase in the Revised Estimates of the yearly scheduled Railways projects?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, as we know, the new railway lines take lot of time because of so many constraints like inadequate funds, resources, etc. Because most of these projects are sanctioned on socio-economic ground, our priority is for doubling projects which are sanctioned wherever sectional capacity for movement of the passenger-freight traffic gets saturated. Then, we have gauge conversion and new lines. But, at the same time, as we answered in the main Question, in Vision 2020, as the hon. Member must have read, we have 327 ongoing projects as on 1.4.10. For that, our Ministry is trying for PPP mode, with Railway Vikas Nigam Limited; a Central Organisation for Project Implementation, COPI, is also going to be formed which is going to monitor all these projects for completion in time.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, there are a number of pending projects in Tamil Nadu. Will the hon. Minister of Railways give priority to early completion of these pending projects? If so, what is the time period fixed for completion of pending projects in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, these projects are budgeted on year to year basis. The time-frame is not fixed. As allocation of funds comes from year to year, the projects are completed phase-wise. But, as the Hon. Minister of Railways has spoken in Parliament, we are trying to complete the present projects as early as possible and projects in Tamil Nadu will also be taken up.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सभापति जी, मेरा मंत्री जी से pointed question है कि रेलवे का प्रोजेक्ट डिले हो, तो उसकी cost बढ़ती है, लेकिन जब हम incomplete structure खड़ा कर देते हैं, उसको complete नहीं करते, तो इसका दुगुना नुकसान होता है - एक तो उसकी cost of construction बढ़ जाएगी, दूसरा जितना structure बना हुआ है, वह भी गिरने लग जाता है। इसी तरह पंजाब में जालंधर का बहुत बड़ा concern है - दोमोरिया पुल। आपने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से कहा कि इस पर 2 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा खर्च आएगा, आप वह पैसा दीजिए, हमने वह पैसा भी दिया, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसे कई पुल सिर्फ रेलवे के कारण अटके पड़े हैं। पंजाब में बहुत से पुल हमारी सरकार ने बना दिए हैं, लेकिन रेलवे ने जो connectivity करनी है, वह नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप यह connectivity कब तक करेंगे?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member's concern is right and we will try to carry it out as soon as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Vijay Darda.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: धन्यवाद सर। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्धा-यवतमाल-नांदेड़ परियोजना को 2008 में मंजूरी मिली थी तथा उसी साल रेल मंत्री द्वारा भूमि पूजन भी किया गया था। लंबे समय से लंबित इस परियोजना की लागत अब कई गुना बढ़ चुकी है। कृपया मंत्री जी बताएं कि इस परियोजना को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा तथा इसकी प्रारंभिक लागत जो 697 करोड़ रुपये थी, अब वह कितनी हो गई है? आपने वादा किया था कि तीन वर्ष के अंदर इस परियोजना को पूरा किया जाएगा, क्या आप इसको पूरा करेंगे?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I mentioned earlier, in railway projects, funds are allocated on a year-to-year basis. The Budget has been allocated looking to the priority and the throwforward of projects of about Rs.1 lakh crore. Whenever there is a provision in the Budget, it is allocated according to the priority and how the completion of the project is to be done. But as for the concern of the hon. Member raised in the question, we will try to see that it is expedited.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: इन्होंने जो वादा किया था, उसका क्या हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने वादा किया था कि इस परियोजना को तीन वर्ष में पूरा करेंगे। बजट को लोग बहुत श्रद्धा भाव से देखते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: वादा किया, तो वादा वफाई होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी: धन्यवाद सर। पिछले साल रेलवे बजट पर बहस के दौरान रेल मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिलाया था, यकीनदहानी कराई थी कि उधमुपर-श्रीनगर रेलवे लाइन अब schedule के मुताबिक मुकम्मल हो जाएगी। यह रेलवे लाइन बहुत ही अहम है। यह एक नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है और डिफेंस के लिहाज से, सियासी एतबार से इन्तहाई अहम है। इस वक्त भी कश्मीर वादी या बाकी मुल्क में कोई credible या dependable link नहीं है। पहले तो इसको 2009 तक पूरा करने का टारगेट था, then it was extended 2011, then 2015 और उन्होंने यह यकीनदहानी कराई थी कि 2015 तक यह मुक्कमल हो जाएगा, लेकिन जो काम की रफ्तार है, उससे लगता है कि इसे पूरा होने कम से कम दस साल और लगेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय की तरफ से हमें यह पूरा यकीन दिलाया जाए कि यह 2015 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। हम इस पर कैसे एतबार करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Hon. Member's concern will be taken into consideration, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to know. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only three supplementaries. I am afraid.....

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This means I could get a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. ...(Interruptions)... You understand the system. Thank you. Q.222. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a wrong thing. Nothing has been answered relating to his questions. I want to have several details. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There can be only three supplementary questions.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want to have several details. This is a very specific question. No answer is given here. Regarding the new lines there are so many statements. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member who asked the question needs to point out that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I know this; that is right. But change all the rules. We will obey them. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not your question; please understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.222. Member is not present.

* 222 [The Questioner (Shri Sanjay Raut) was absent]

Production and demand of milk

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

(a) whether Government has made any estimate of production of milk and its demand in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to enhance the production of milk and to ensure adequate availability of milk in the country; and

(d) the quantum of import-export of milk during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (d) Production of milk during 2009-10 is estimated at 112.54 million tonnes. Anticipated production during 2010-11 is 116.21 million tonnes.

As per assessment made by Planning Commission, the domestic demand for milk by 2021-22 is expected to be 172.20 million tonnes.

(c) In addition to the steps taken by State Governments, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing the following schemes to enhance the production of milk in the country;

- i) Intensive Dairy Development Programme.
- ii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme.
- iii) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.
- iv) Livestock Health and Disease Control.
- v) Fodder and Feed Development scheme.

Government has also taken the following measures this year to ensure adequate availability of milk in India:

- i) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has imported about 30,000 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole Milk Powder and 15,000 MT of Butter, Butter oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at 0% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for the financial year 2010-11 to meet the requirements of Metro Dairies and State Milk Federations.
- ii) NDDB has been permitted to import of 30,000 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole Milk Powder and 15,000 MT of Butter, Butter oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at 0% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for the financial year 2011-12.
- iii) The Duty Entitlement Pass Book scheme benefit for export of casein has been withdrawn with effect from 24.1.2011
- iv) Export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk foods), Casein and Casein products has been prohibited with effect from 18.02.2011.

(d) As per the information provided by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata, the quantum of import &

export of milk and milk products during last two years is as follows:-

EXIM Code	Item Description	(Quantity in tonnes)			
		2008-09		2009-10	
		Import	Export	Import	Export
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other-sweetening matter	1,003.32	8,354.15	156.15	5,563.84
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	923.59	39,463.74	4,165.10	20,348.32
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yoghurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa	255.09	212.03	469.64	134.72
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included	1,057.27	2,069.90	3,483.38	689.08
0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; Dairy spreads	5,067.46	17,208.42	22,042.30	4,971.29
0406	Cheese and curd	712.12	2,838.54	1,058.19	2,672.72
3501	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives; Casein Glues	136.18	8,387.53	112.82	8,300.71
170211 & 170219	Lactose and lactose syrup	12941.91	2,351.95	21,913.36	2,168.87
350220	Milk Albumin, including concentrates of two or more whey proteins	93.01	3.26	37.48	0.0
Grand Total of all above products		22,189.95	80,889.52	53,438.42	44,849.55

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only supplementaries. Shrimati Maya Singh.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: इस समय ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: जी, आपका कहां है? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: संजय राउत ने मुझे कहा था ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, पहले सवाल तो हो जाए। कृपया आप बैठिए। अभी तो आपने सवाल पूछा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, इसी सत्र में मेरे द्वारा पूछे गए Unstarred Question No. 492 दिनांक 04.03.2011 के जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि दूध विक्रेता डीएमएस बूथ संचालकों को प्रति लीटर 70 पैसे निजी सप्लायरों को 1 रुपए 65 पैसे प्रति लीटर कमीशन मिलता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि कमीशन में यह अंतर क्यों है? वर्तमान में डीएमएस बूथ संचालकों को जो कमीशन दिया जा रहा है, उसी के आधार पर यदि निजी सप्लायरों को भी दिया जाए, तो दूध एक रुपए प्रति लीटर कम की दर पर जनता के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकता है। आप यह बताएं कि कमीशन में यह अंतर क्यों है और समान दर पर कमीशन का निर्धारण क्यों नहीं किया गया?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, this question is regarding production of the milk, basically the estimated production of milk, and its demand; demand for present and demand for future. About the commission, I will require a separate notice. This is not part of the question.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, मेरे Unstarred Question के जवाब में दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: That is Unstarred Question, not this question.

श्री सभापति: वह तो दूसरा सवाल था। ... (Interruptions)... Please one minute.
Mr. Rudy.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has come back with a reply as far as the production of milk is concerned. What he estimates and has suggested in the answer, Sir, is, the production of milk is estimated at 112.5 million tonnes now.... and the anticipated demand for milk by 2021-22 is expected to be 172.20 million tonnes. There is a Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and it met yesterday. All the Members of Parliament from this House were present at that meeting. A scientist made a presentation. He is a very renowned scientist of this country. He made a presentation that was very stunning and the House can take that information that due to changes in temperature and global climate warming, which we are talking about, the production of milk in this

country is going to fall between two million tonnes and five million tonnes every year. Now, this is a very substantive issue because this is an issue of change of climate, vegetation and the overall situation in the country. I am sure that the hon. Minister may not be able to respond to this just now because this is a different issue concerning fall in production of milk due to climate change. It is a very extraordinary thing which we are hearing. If the Minister could throw some light on this, it would be fine; otherwise, he can come back later to this House. This is something which is related to this question, but possibly can't be answered right now. The issue is the effect of climate change and global warming on the poultry and, for that matter, on milk production in this country. If the hon. Minister could answer, it would be fine.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is true. Firstly, I have to make one position clear that India is the largest producer of milk today in the world. As regards the figures which I have given, in 2009-10, the production of milk was 112.54 million tonnes and, in 2021-22, our demand will be 172.20 million tonnes. If we have to fulfil this demand, a number of actions need to be taken. There are a number of restrictions also. The first major problem which we are facing today is the quality of breed. We have to take up a programme of improving the breed and that programme has been taken up. Certain information is given in the reply. There are a number of indigenous varieties. One has to breed them and they have to be preserved and improved. That work is also taken up.

The second issue which we are facing today is insufficient availability of fodder and cattle feed. This august House is aware that in this year's Budget the hon. Finance Minister has announced a special programme of Rs.300 crores for fodder development. That is also part of our action programme which will help to resolve this issue. The third major issue is what the hon. Member has mentioned about the impact of climate change on the cattle. Certainly, in this year's Budget also there is a provision of another Rs.300 crores mainly to take care of this particular issue. We have seen that when there is more heat, the milk production drops. In fact, last year in certain parts of our country, particularly, in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, we have faced this problem. In such a situation we have to work continuously and find a solution. That is why our scientific community has been deputed to this job and, I am sure, they will find a solution. Simultaneously, we also expedite our programme of improving the breed and providing better quality of fodder,

and concentrate on this which would ultimately resolve this problem of the country.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा, उन्होंने जवाब में यह बताया है कि जो मिल्क पाउडर है, उसकी आयात इयूटी फ्री कराने का उन्होंने प्रावधान किया है और मिल्क पाउडर के निकास पर प्रतिबंध भी लगाया है। वह shortfall को meet करने के लिए सही कदम है, ऐसा मेरा भी कहना है, इसमें कोई आपत्ति भी नहीं है, मगर जो आयात की मात्रा है, उसमें कीमत नहीं लिखी है, इसलिए यह सवाल मेरे मन में पैदा हुआ है। करीब 45,000 टन मिल्क पाउडर आयात किया जा रहा है, तो इसकी कीमत और हमारे यहां जो मिल्क पाउडर पैदा होता है, उसकी कीमत में क्या difference है और यदि गवर्नमेंट local market से इसे procure करती है, तो इसमें क्या difference हो सकता है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री शरद पवार: महोदय, एक्सपोर्ट पर जो restrictions लगायी गयी हैं और इम्पोर्ट को regularize किया है, इससे हम खुश नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इससे किसानों को ठीक तरह से कीमत मिलने का रास्ता रुकता है, कम होता है, लेकिन आज देश में स्थिति ऐसी है कि हमें इस तरह की restrictions लगाने की नौबत आ गयी। अगर हम ऐसा न करते तो अगले कुछ महीने में हमारे देश में दूध की बड़ी गंभीर समस्या पैदा होने की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती। यह जो स्थिति है, यह केवल भारत तक सीमित नहीं है, आज भारत के बाहर भी दूध की उपलब्धता पर असर हुआ है, इसलिए इसकी availability की समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। यह एक कठिन परिस्थिति है, इसलिए temporary इस तरह का कदम उठाया गया है कि एक्सपोर्ट के लिए restrictions और इम्पोर्ट को इयूटी फ्री किया गया है। अगर यहां की स्थिति बदल जाती है तो हम इस पॉलिसी को continue नहीं करना चाहेंगे। जहां तक कीमत का सवाल है, यहां पर आज हमने जो माल खरीदा है, इसे खरीदने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने अपने कंधे पर नहीं ली है, बल्कि NDDB को यह काम दिया गया है और NDDB को इस बारे में जो कुछ करना था, उसने वह करने की तैयारी की, एक छोटा सा डेलीगेशन बनाया और उसे देश के बाहर न्यूजीलैंड वगैरह देशों में भेजा गया, वहां से टैंडर मंगाए थे, फिर उनके साथ negotiate करके वहां फाइनल प्राइस तय की गयी। वहां से जो कीमत तय हुई, वह इंडियन करेंसी में 180 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम तय की गयी। The price of the skimmed milk powder and the whole milk powder for the Dairy Cooperative Federations will be Rs. 180 per kilogram and Rs. 212 per kilogram, ex-NDDB warehouse. यह आज की वहां की प्राइस है। देश में जो internal price है, वह इससे बहुत ही ज्यादा है क्योंकि आज देश में पाउडर ही कम है, मिल्क भी कम है, यहां के पाउडर की कीमत ज्यादा हो गयी है, इसलिए यहां की कीमत ज्यादा है, लेकिन बाहर के देशों में यहां के पाउडर से थोड़ी कम कीमत पर आज NDDB माल खरीदने में कामयाब हो गयी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 223. ...(Interruptions)... No further discussion on a supplementary.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: आप मंत्री जी से अलग से पूछ लीजिएगा। प्रश्न संख्या 223.

Effect of global warming on basmati rice

*223. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of export quality basmati rice in the country;

(b) whether Government has taken note of an Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) study regarding the enormous effect the global warming could have on the fragrant basmati rice; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to develop a new heat resistant basmati variety?

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

Statement

(a) The total production of Basmati Rice (Paddy) in the country during 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 6.23, 6.72 and 7.22 million tons respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Export of Basmati rice from India has almost doubled from 1.17 million tons in 2005-06 to 2.02 million tons in 2009-10. A substantial portion of these exports is made up of Pusa Basmati 1121, Pusa Basmati I and Taraori Basmati which constitute over 70% of the total exports. Pusa Basmati 1 and Taraori Basmati are regularly tested as standard checks for their fragrance and grain length in the All-India Coordinated trials, and there is no reported decline in quality of these varieties.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what was the study report of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute on the effect of global warming on Basmati rice? At what stage are the trials of new varieties of Basmati rice presently? What would be the likely yield per hectare of new varieties vis-a-vis the existing varieties?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the question was essentially asked about the production of Basmati rice and about the impact of the report which was published in the Times of India on the rice crop. Here the reply itself

has explained in detail that in the last three years our production and
our

export are definitely improving. I have mentioned in the reply, "The total production of Basmati Rice (Paddy) in the country during 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 6.23, 6.72 and 7.22 million tones respectively." This figure shows that there is no serious impact on the productivity and production. Export is also on the high side. We are continuously working in the area of impact of climate change on this particular crop. There was a report in the Times of India in which some information was given by a junior scientist, which is a sensitive information and it has sent a bad signal. But we have studied that Report in detail. Whatever information that has appeared in the media, that is sensitive information. But there was no scientific background behind that. The study was a limited period and a limited area study. The figures, which we collect and which are published in the media, are, generally, two year figures. But that was only a one year figure. That is why the ICAR has not accepted that Report. There are certain varieties which have been developed in our country. In fact, our observation is that the varieties are quite promising; the research is progressing well; the aroma is good; the texture is good; the productivity is also good, and it is also fetching a good price from outside India. That is why there is a continuous observation in all these varieties, and the results are positive.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: I would like to know whether the Government intends to release new varieties of basmati rice to farmers for cultivation, and whether the Government has any specific plan to develop basmati rice in Orissa.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As I said, research is a continuous process. We have released many varieties. But you cannot release varieties in a day or two. One has to work on it; one has to observe; one has to take trials. Then, ultimately, the Expert Committee takes a final decision whether to approve it or not. After getting the approval from the Expert Committee, we do release it. As of today, we have not seen any variety which is convenient for Orissa. There is a selected area where you can get good quality of basmati, and Orissa does not come in that selected area.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के अंदर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का राइस प्रोडक्शन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और सरकार की ओर से उसके सोल्यूशन के लिए क्या स्टेप्स लिए जा रहे हैं?

श्री शरद पवार: जैसा मैंने कहा कि इस काम पर बहुत बड़ा ध्यान दिया गया है और
कंटीन्युअसली इस

पर अनुसंधान चालू है। इसी बजट में 350 करोड़ का एक प्रोग्राम "नेशनल इनीशिएटिव ऑफ दि क्लाइमेट रेसिस्टेंस

एग्रीकल्चर" के नाम से दिया है, जिससे पंजाब, हरियाणा, वेस्टर्न यू.पी., वहां के और बाकी देश के हिस्से में ऐसी जो मेजर क्रॉप्स हैं, उनके ऊपर क्लाइमेट चेंज का क्या असर होता है और वह असर कम करने के लिए क्या करने की आवश्यकता है, हालांकि रेसिस्टेंस किस तरह से डेवलप करनी चाहिए, इस पर काम शुरू है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the export policy is for rice, in general, and basmati, in particular. Also, I hear that there is agitation from the rice growers that the Government keeps on changing the export policy for various qualities of rice. I would like to know what the export policy as of today is and what it is planning for the future.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: About the export policy, particularly, for basmati, there is no restriction on export of basmati, The Government of India does encourage export of basmati. But for non-basmati rice, there is a restrictive policy. In fact, recently, at the request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, from some farming communities of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, we have allowed certain varieties to be exported in limited quantity. But, in the case of non-basmati rice, we do not enter into exports, and the reason is that we have to protect the interests of our domestic population. We have to see that there is availability and affordability by every people. And, about this particular policy, the Government's approach is just to encourage basmati rice for export purpose, but not to encourage non-basmati. These policies are finalized under the aegis of the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken any steps to patent Basmati rice internationally; who the other claimants are; what other products that we are claiming patent for are.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, there was a famous controversy. Dr. Swaminathan is also here. In fact, there was a big battle on this particular issue. Ultimately, we have succeeded to protect the interests of the Indian farmers.

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: सर एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, तीन से ज्यादा सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं हो सकते।

* 224 [The Questioner (Shri T.K. Rangarajan) was absent.]

Land acquisition for coach factory at Kanjikode, Kerala

*224. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land acquisition for the proposed coach factory at Kanjikode in Kerala has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the land has since been handed over to the Railways;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the total land handed over;

(d) whether work has commenced on the project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of funds allocated to the project and released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The land for this factory was to be given free of cost as per the earlier commitment by Government of Kerala (GOK). GOK later requested to consider the cost of land as State Govt's equity in a joint venture and have recently informed the terms and conditions under which the land required for this project will be made available to the Railways. Ministry of Railways is committed to setting up of Rail Coach Factory at Palakkad as brought out in the Railway Budget 2011-12, after sorting out the pending issues at the earliest.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Nil.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rangarajan is not here. Any supplementaries? Yes, Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in the answer the Minister has stated that the land was to be given free of cost as per the earlier commitment by the Government of Kerala. At that time, the project was in the public sector.

Later, the policy was changed to PPP mode. Then, the State Government

demanded for equity. Sir, in Rai Bareilly and Singur, the Railways purchased the land directly from land owners. There is a serious discrimination against Kerala. Now, the Government has given a letter to give the land on lease to the Railways. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Railways have got the letter and whether a decision has been taken on that or not.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala offered the land to the Railways for construction of a coach factory. In response to that, in 2008, the idea was conceptualised. The Planning Commission suggested to set up a coach factory there on PPP mode. The Ministry of Railways had through RITES, Railway India Technical and Economical Services India Limited, surveyed and worked out the area of a thousand acres. At that time, the idea of the Kerala Government was to have a coach factory on public undertaking enterprise. But, as per the guidelines of the Planning Commission, the project was to go on PPP mode. So, the Ministry of Railways explained the situation to the Kerala Government. The Ministry of Railways have received on 3rd March, 2011 a letter from the Kerala Government stating that is the project be executed through a joint venture with the Government and PSU. The State Government shall provide land on lease at a lease rent of 4 per cent of the market value of Rs.60.63 crores per annum to the State Government, to be revised every ten years after the commencement of the lease. If the project is executed through a joint venture of any other party, including private sector, the State Government shall provide land on a long-term lease of 90 years to the Ministry of Railways at a rent of at least 8 per cent of the market value. Now, the cost of land is Rs.60.63 crores per annum to the State Government. The Ministry of Railways would, in turn, be free to sublease to the joint venture for execution of the project.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: What is the decision on that?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: The Ministry of Railways is considering the proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No other supplementary? Then, Q.No. 225.

यात्रियों के ऊपर गिरने वाला गंदा पानी

***225. श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सूरत और राजकोट महानगर पालिकाओं की सीमा के अंतर्गत आने वाली रेलवे लाइन के नीचे स्थित तलमार्ग में रेलवे का गंदा पानी यात्रियों के ऊपर

गिरता है जबकि इस

समस्या के समाधान के लिए इन दोनों महानगर पालिकाओं ने रेलवे को आवश्यक धनराशि का भुगतान कर दिया है, लेकिन अभी तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया है;

(ख) यह कार्य कितनी समयावधि में पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन हेतु रेलवे द्वारा कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरत सिंह सोलंकी): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) यथा उल्लिखित यह समस्या सूरत नगर निगम के क्षेत्राधिकार में पाई गई है। बहरहाल, राजकोट नगर निगम के क्षेत्राधिकार में ऐसी कोई समस्या रेलवे के नोटिस में नहीं आई है।

(ख) सूरत नगर निगम ने पहले तीन सब-वेज अर्थात् पुल सं. 445, 447 और 449 के इस्पात के गर्डरों को प्री-स्ट्रैस्ड कंक्रीट स्लैब से बदलने का प्रस्ताव किया था। पुल संख्या 447 और 449 के इस्पात के गर्डरों को प्री-स्ट्रैस्ड कंक्रीट स्लैब से बदलने का कार्य रेलवे द्वारा पहले ही सूरत नगर निगम के निक्षेप कार्य के रूप में पूरा कर दिया गया है। चूंकि पुल संख्या 445 पर प्री-स्ट्रैस्ड कंक्रीट स्लैब का प्रावधान व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया था, अतः इस पुल पर री-इनफोर्स्ड सीमेंट कंक्रीट बॉक्स की व्यवस्था करने का विनिश्चय किया गया था। पुल सं. 445 पर री-इनफोर्स्ड सीमेंट कंक्रीट बॉक्स का निर्माण कार्य रेलवे की निगरानी में सूरत नगर निगम द्वारा किया जाना है। इस पुल का सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेखण रेलवे द्वारा पहले ही स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है।

(ग) चूंकि पुल संख्या 447 और 449 पर कार्य सूरत नगर निगम की लागत पर निक्षेप शर्तों पर किया गया है। अतः रेलवे द्वारा कोई धनराशि आबंटित नहीं की गई है। पुल संख्या 445 पर कार्य रेलवे की निगरानी में सूरत नगर निगम द्वारा किया जाना है।

Dirty water falling passenger

†*225. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that dirty water of Railways falls on passengers in subway passing under the railway line in jurisdiction of Surat and Rajkot Municipal Corporations and both of these Municipal Corporations have paid requisite amount to the Railways for the purpose, but their problem has not been resolved yet;

(b) the time by when this work will be completed; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3.00 P.M.

(c) the amount allocated by Railways for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The problem as mentioned has been reported in the jurisdiction of Surat Municipal Corporation. However, no such problem in the jurisdiction of Rajkot Municipal Corporation has come to the notice of Railways.

(b) Surat Municipal Corporation had earlier proposed for replacement of Steel girders of 3 subways viz., bridge Nos. 445, 447 & 449 by Pre-stressed Concrete slabs. The work of replacement of steel girders by Pre-stressed Concrete slabs of bridge Nos. 447 and 449 has already been completed by railways as deposit work of Surat Municipal Corporation. As provision of Pre-stressed Concrete slab on bridge No. 445 was not found feasible, it has been decided to provide Reinforced Cement Concrete box at this bridge. The work of construction of Reinforced Cement Concrete box on bridge No. 445 is to be done by Surat Municipal Corporation under Railway's supervision. The General Arrangement Drawing of this bridge has already been approved by the Railways.

(c) As the work at bridge Nos. 447 and 449 has been carried out at the cost of Surat Municipal Corporation on deposit terms, no amount has been allocated by railway. The work at bridge No. 445 is to be done by Surat Municipal Corporation under Railway's supervision.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सूरत महानगर में एक रेलवे का ब्रिज है, उस ब्रिज के ऊपर से ट्रेनें पास होती हैं, तो उस ब्रिज के नीचे लोग बिना फाटक के खड़े रह जाते हैं। आपको पता है कि वराछा वहां से जाया जा सकता है, वराछा रोड हम सौराष्ट्रवासियों के लिए बहुत महत्व का स्थान है, इस बात को मंत्री जी जानते हैं, क्योंकि मंत्री जी भी वहां से हैं। जब रेल ब्रिज के ऊपर से जाती है, तो लोग बिना फाटक के खड़े रहते हैं, क्योंकि जब लोग नीचे से गुजरते हैं, तो ऊपर से पानी और गंदगी उनके ऊपर गिरती है।

इन समस्याओं को लेकर कई सालों से पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है, अर्जियां दी जा रही हैं, लोग बता रहे हैं और आंदोलन हो रहा है। रेलवे ने बताया है कि यदि Corporation पैसा जमा कराए, तो यह काम हो जाएगा। Corporation को दस करोड़ की राशि जमा कराए हुए दो साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी वही हालत है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम कब तक खत्म हो जाएगा?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि कैसे यह व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द पूरी होगी और जो वहां पर गंदा पानी गिरता है, उससे कैसे लोगों को छुटकारा मिलेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सूरत में जो तीन ब्रिजेज हैं, 447 और 449 को prestressed concrete slabs करके, उनका काम पूरा कर दिया गया है। जहां तक 445 ब्रिज का सवाल है, तो Corporation ने यह ब्रिज build on demand मांगा है। पहले यहां से रेल जाती थी, उसके बाद वहां की Corporation ने जनता के लिए वे ब्रिज मांगें हैं, उन ब्रिजेज के लिए on deposit terms पर, उनके construction का काम हुआ था। जब भी modification का काम करना हो, तो उसके लिए corporation को deposit करना होगा। जैसा कि माननीय सांसद ने पूछा है, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि तीनों पुलों के लिए Corporation ने रेलवे को कुल करीब 8 करोड़ 55 लाख रुपया जमा किया है। यह जो 445 ब्रिज है, इसका डिजाइन थोड़ा अलग है। उसके लिए अलग से डिजाइन करने के लिए काम कर दिया है। उसके Construction का काम Corporation द्वारा under the supervision of the Railways तय किया गया है तथा prestressed concrete slabs की जगह RCC Box करके, उसका काम करना है। यह काम सूरत म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन को इसलिए दिया गया है कि यह काम करते वक्त ट्रैफिक को व आने-जाने वालों को रोकना पड़ेगा। यह काम म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन की कर पाएगा, और वह supervision का चार्ज देकर ही कर पाएगा। जो बाकी का एडजेस्टमेंट का पैसा है, वह एडजेस्ट कर दिया जाएगा।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, इनके दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर थे, जैसे सूरत कॉरपोरेशन का मामला था, ऐसे ही राजकोट का भी था। इन्होंने राजकोट के जवाब में शायद ऐसा लिखा है। मेरे प्रश्न की भाषा या पूछने की भाषा शायद ठीक नहीं होगी। उसमें भी यह लिख दिया है कि उसमें गंदे पानी की शिकायत नहीं मिली है, मगर वह मेरी कम्प्लेंट नहीं थी। राजकोट में एक ओवर ब्रिज का काम था और उसके लिए राजकोट Corporation ने पैसे जमा कराए। उसको पैसे जमा कराए, काफी समय बीत गया है। करोड़ों रुपए जमा कराने के बाद भी काम नहीं होता है, तो उनको लोकल पब्लिक में बहुत सुनना पड़ता है। उनको लोग पकड़ लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमने तो पैसा जमा कर दिया है, यदि काम नहीं हो रहा है, तो राजकोट में क्या परेशानी है, कृपया माननीय मंत्री बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह प्रश्न उनसे जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, फिर भी मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए बता रहा हूं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन ने जो रोड अंडर ब्रिज मांगा है, उसके लिए पैसे भी जमा किए गए हैं। रेलवे ने उसके लिए टेंडर निकाला है, लेकिन अभी तक उसका कोई रेस्पांस नहीं आया है। हम इसके लिए फिर से टेंडर निकालेंगे और यह काम जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, लोग कंट्रेक्ट रोकने के लिए सरकार तक को ब्लेकमेल कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, मंत्री जी का बड़ा अद्भुत जवाब है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the next person ask the question. ... (Interruptions) ... This is not your question. Why are you ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: वे कह रहे हैं कि हमने सूरत के कॉरपोरेशन का वापस काम दे दिया। पैसा आपने ... (व्यवधान) ... सूरत कॉरपोरेशन से लिया और फिर आपने वह पैसा वापस सूरत कॉरपोरेशन को दे दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह सवाल सबके सामने हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rudyji, this is not your question. ... (Interruptions) ... Shri Dave, Please.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: उन्होंने कहा कि कॉरपोरेशन को वापस काम दे दिया गया है, आखिर यह किस प्रकार का काम है? ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मुझे जवाब चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या यह कोई रॉकेट साईंस था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, the floor has not been given to you. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सूरत कॉरपोरेशन ने पैसा दिया रेलवे को, रेलवे ने उसका नक्शा बनाकर सूरत कॉरपोरेशन को दे दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Rudyji, please listen to me. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: There are certain very important issues, Sir.

श्री सभापति: An hon. Member had ... (Interruptions) ... आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please, one minute. Mr. Rupala had asked a question, you did not have a status in this matter. मंत्री जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो बता दीजिए।

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सर, सूरत म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन एरिया में presently road traffic बहुत ज्यादा है। उसे रोकने के लिए हमें यह व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। अगर रेलवे ट्रैफिक को रोकने जाएगी, तो वह खुद व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाएगी। अगर दो ब्रिज का जो काम किया गया, उसमें pre-stressed concrete slabe का काम किया गया, उसे रेलवे ने technically कर दिया। यहां main problem ट्रैफिक की है। ट्रैफिक की problem के लिए कारपोरेशन के साथ जो internal समझौता हुआ, उसमें कारपोरेशन ने कहा कि हम यह काम कर सकते हैं और बाकी पैसा adjust करके हम इसे कर लेंगे।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं, वैसे पूछने से पहले मेरे मन में थोड़ा संशय है, क्योंकि भारतीय रेल ही विश्व की एकमात्र ऐसी रेल है, जो टिकट तो देती है, लेकिन बैठने की गारंटी नहीं देती। It is something like that कि आप हवाई जहाज का टिकट ले लें, जगह मिले, तो बैठ जाना, नहीं तो खड़े रहना।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does your question relate to this question?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: जी, मैं इसी से संबंधित प्रश्न पानी मिलने के विषय में पूछ रहा हूँ, अभी पानी गिरने के विषय में बात हो रही थी। तीन-चार साल पहले इसी जगह बैठे हुए एक मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि रेल के डिब्बों में यात्रियों को पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी उपलब्ध रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। इसके अन्दर मेरा यह कहना है कि क्या मंत्री जी कोई ऐसी समय सीमा का आश्वासन देंगे कि रेल के डिब्बों में से अनावश्यक पानी कहीं नहीं गिरे, साथ ही पीने का पानी निश्चित समय सीमा में रेल के अन्दर उपलब्ध रहे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: क्या पीने के पानी के लिए भी क्वेश्चन लगाना पड़ेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... पीने के पानी की बात चल रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't have to answer a question, which does not relate to the main question. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, ये पीने का पानी कब उपलब्ध करवाएंगे? यह basic question है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, please see the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, आप जरा बैठ जाइए। ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स, सवाल पूछा गया, उसके जवाब से जो सवाल निकलते हैं, वे supplementary में पूछे जा सकते हैं। यह general debate नहीं है। अगर हर सवाल पर general debate होगी, फिर तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, पानी गिरने और मिलने का विषय था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए दवे जी, with all due respect to your forensic skills, this is not the point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, आप क्वेश्चन सेक्शन को direction दीजिए कि editing ढंग से हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सही बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सत्ता के मद में हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब हम क्वेश्चन डालते हैं, तो क्वेश्चन की editing की जाती है। आप क्वेश्चन सेक्शन को direct करिए। उन्होंने राजकोट के बारे में अलग से पूछा था। सूरत और राजकोट, दोनों क्वेश्चंस को मिला दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल identify किया गया था, आज तो मैं चुप बैठा था।

श्री सभापति: श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, नागपुर के पास बुटीबोरी का ब्रिज कई वर्षों से बन रहा है, जहां से करीब दो सौ से अधिक ट्रेनें गुजरती हैं। हाई कोर्ट के intervention के बावजूद अभी तक आपने उसका दूसरा मार्ग शुरू

नहीं किया है। उसके पहले आपने वहां गेट बंद कर दिया है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में रेलवे क्या कर रही है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में अलग से क्वेश्चन पूछ सकते हैं, मैं उसका जवाब दूंगा।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, यह काम सूरत म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन करवा रहा है। इसमें रेलवे का सिर्फ supervision है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो delay है, वह सूरत म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन की तरफ से है या रेलवे की तरफ से है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, bridge no. 445 का reinforced cement concrete box का जो काम है, उसमें blockade diversion of road traffic and shifting of service and utilities involved है। ये utilities सूरत म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन की हैं। यह सब करने में बड़ी दिक्कत आ रही थी, इसलिए म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन ने यह तय किया कि यह काम वे ही construction of reinforced concrete box से एग्जिक्यूट करेंगे और traffic diversion का काम भी सूरत म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन के द्वारा ही होगा। इसलिए यदि कॉर्पोरेशन चाहे तो यह काम जल्द से जल्द पूरा हो सकता है, यह उनकी इच्छा पर निर्भर है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह काम रेलवे नहीं कर पा रहा, इसलिए उनको करना पड़ा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: वह जिम्मेदारी पूरी करना ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Silence, Hon. Members**(Interruptions)**...

New Rail Line in Haryana

* 226. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide rail connectivity to Rohtak-Meham-Hansi in Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has so far been conducted for the proposed new line;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the amount of funds allocated or proposed to be allocated during 2011-12 for the said line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Rohtak is already connected to Hansi via Bhiwani. However, to provide direct rail connectivity between these two places, Rohtak-Meham-Hansi new line survey has been sanctioned and the survey work is in progress. Further decision on the project can be taken once the survey is completed and survey report examined in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The following surveys have been conducted in the past for providing rail link between Rohtak and Hansi via Mehram:

Survey	Length (in Km)	Completed in	Cost assessed (Rs in crore)	Rate of Return	Remarks
Rohtak/Jind- Hansi-Hissar new line	90	1991-92	54	Negative	Projects not taken up due to financial constraints and lack of operational justification.
Rohtak-Hissar (via Mehram and Hansi) new line	68	2002-03	158	(-) 18.02%	

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise as the project is not yet sanctioned.

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा: सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सर्वे के ऑर्डर कब हुए, कब वह शुरू हुआ और कब तक खत्म हो जाएगा?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, रोहतक-हांसी-हिसार नई लाइन का सर्वे एक बार 1991-92 में हुआ और रोहतक-हिसार-मेहम-हांसी का सर्वे 2002-03 में हुआ।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा: सर, मेरे क्वेश्चन का रिप्लाई नहीं आया। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह था कि दोबारा सर्वे कब शुरू हुआ और कब खत्म हो जाएगा?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सर, एक्सपेक्टिड है कि यह सर्वे सितम्बर 2011 तक खत्म हो जाएगा।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा: सर, हरियाणा के लिए यह लाइन बहुत महत्व रखती है। मेहम-हांसी-हिसार-फतेहाबाद-सिरसा तक के लिए दिल्ली से कोई सीधा लिंक नहीं है।

सर, यह पूरी कॉटन बैल्ट है और टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के लिए बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट है। इस बैल्ट पर तकरीबन 50 लाख आदमी रहते हैं। अगर यह रेलवे लाइन बन जाती है, इससे सफर भी कम हो जाएगा और सुविधा भी ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगी, साथ ही इससे रेलवे को भी फायदा होगा और हरियाणा का विकास भी होगा।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा: सर, मैंने इस लाइन का महत्व बताया है। यह रेलवे लाइन जितनी जल्दी बनेगी, इससे हरियाणा का विकास भी होगा और रेलवे का रेवेन्यू भी बढ़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take note of that.

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सर, सर्वे हो जाने के बाद rate of return चेक करके इसके बारे में उचित निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया: सर, हरियाणा के संदर्भ में मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि रोहतक-मेहम-झांसी का सर्वे का काम कंप्लीट हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मैं इसी क्वेश्चन के बारे में पूछ रही हूं। वनभूमि के कारण कई बार सर्वे में डिले हो जाता है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि सर्वे करने के लिए क्या कोई समय सीमा की पाबंदी भी रहती है? मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि सर्वे के बाद, इग्जामिन करने के बाद काम शुरू करने में कितनी समय सीमा निर्धारित की जाती है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि सर्वे सितम्बर 2011 में खत्म होगा, उसके बाद उसका rate of return इग्जामिन किया जाएगा। तत्पश्चात प्रस्ताव प्लानिंग कमिशन के पास in principal approval के लिए भेजा जाएगा, तो उसके बाद प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति का काम शुरू हो जाता है। सर्वे का यह सब कार्य एक साल में पूरा कर लिया जाता है।

श्री गंगा चरण: सभापति महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले बजट में 114 रेलवे लाइनों का सर्वे हुआ। इस बार आपने बजट में लिखा है कि प्रधानमंत्री रेल विकास योजना में ये सब शामिल की गई हैं। इसमें एक हमीरपुर रोड का सर्वे हुआ था, क्या इसमें उसे भी शामिल किया गया है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: ऑनरेबल मैम्बर इसके लिए मुझसे अलग से क्वेश्चन पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति: पहले आप सवाल पढ़िए।

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, मैं सर्वे के बारे में ही तो पूछ रहा हूं। वैसे यह सवाल हरियाणा का है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: फिर आप हरियाणा के ऊपर सवाल पूछिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: मंत्री जी ने अभी-अभी यह बजट में रखा है। 'प्रधानमंत्री रेल विकास योजना' में क्या हमीरपुर रोड को भी शामिल किया गया है, यह बहुत छोटा सा सवाल है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी-अभी आपने बजट पेश किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: इसके लिए आप अलग से सवाल पूछिए, आपको जवाब मिल जाएगा। इस सवाल के साथ आप यह सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते।

SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that all the emergency quotas, letters given by the MPs, are not at all honoured. What principle or priority is the Department having?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid this does not relate to the question. It is a separate matter altogether.

Full utilization of Anand Vihar Terminal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Anand Vihar Terminal is still not being fully utilized;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to make its full use at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) Anand Vihar Railway terminal is presently provided with 3 platforms, 2 washing lines and 3 stabling lines. 13 pairs of trains are originating from this station and five pairs of trains are given primary maintenance, one pair of train is given secondary maintenance and 7 pair of trains are provided terminal examinations. The existing facilities of the terminal, therefore, are being utilized satisfactorily. The optimization of the terminal facility, however, is a continuous process subject to technological and operational innovations and augmentation of infrastructural facilities.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: मेरे सवाल के जवाब में आपने कहा कि इस टर्मिनल से 13 ट्रेन्स चलेंगी। मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस टर्मिनल को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या आपकी कोई और स्कीम है, यदि है, तो वह इसको कब तक बढ़ाने की है? सिर्फ इन 13 ट्रेन्स के लिए इस टर्मिनल को बनाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। क्या आप इसको और बढ़ाएंगे, क्या आप कोई इक्वामाद करेंगे?

جناب محمد ادیب (Shri Mohd. Adeeb): میرے سوال کے جواب آپ نے کہا کہ اس ٹرمینل سے 13 ٹرینس چلیں گی۔ میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ اس ٹرمینل کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے کیا آپ کی کوئی اور اسکیم ہے، اگر ہے، تو وہ اس کو کب تک بڑھانے کی ہے؟ صرف ان 13 ٹرینس کے لئے اس ٹرمینل کو بنانے سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے۔ کیا آپ اس کو اور بڑھائیں گے، کیا آپ کوئی اقدامات کریں گے؟

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, आनंद विहार रेलवे टर्मिनल से 13 pairs of trains चलती हैं। यह टर्मिनल 10 मार्च, 2010 को शुरू हुआ और इस टर्मिनल को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए ±êú•Ö-I का काम तो हो गया है। इस टर्मिनल पर ±êú•Ö-II का जो काम है, वह लगभग 30 करोड़ का तय किया गया है। ±êú•Ö-II में washable apron, existing stable lines को बढ़ाया जाएगा, extension work किया जाएगा, sick line shed बनाया जाएगा, electric loco shed pit head बनाया जाएगा। इसके साथ ही इसको वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन में भी लिया गया है। वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाने में जो मुश्किलत आई है, world global tender के मामले में, उसकी cost बहुत आई है। उस cost को देखते हुए आगे सोच विचार कर के ही आगे इसमें कदम बढ़ाया जाएगा।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला। यह तो नॉर्थ इंडिया और ईस्ट इंडिया को जोड़ने का सबसे बड़ा टर्मिनल बनाने का प्लान था, लेकिन आपने अभी तक सिर्फ यह कहा कि "किया जाएगा"। मैंने यह पूछा है कि यह काम आप कब तक पूरा करेंगे, क्योंकि आपने यह एक इम्पोर्टेंट टर्मिनल foresee किया था और इसे पूरे नॉर्थ इंडिया तथा ईस्ट इंडिया को जोड़ने का एक सेंटर बनाया था। आपने उसकी कोई स्कीम हमें नहीं दी। आपने सिर्फ यह लिख दिया कि वहां से 13 ट्रेन्स चलेंगी, वहां इतने प्लेटफॉर्म हैं। सर, इस सवाल का जवाब टोटली इन्कम्पलीट है।

سر، میرے سوال کا جواب نہیں ملا۔ یہ (Shri Mohd. Adeeb) جناب محمد ادیب
تو نارتھ انڈیا اور ایسٹ انڈیا کو جوڑنے کا سب سے بڑا ٹرمینل بنانے کا پلان تھا،
لیکن آپ نے ابھی تک صرف یہ کہا کہ "کیا جائے گا"۔ میں نے یہ پوچھا ہے کہ یہ
کام آپ کب تک پورا کریں گے، کیوں کہ آپ نے یہ ایک امپورٹینٹ ٹرمینل
foresee کیا تھا اور اسے پورے نارتھ انڈیا اور ایسٹ انڈیا کو جوڑنے کا ایک
سینٹر بنایا تھا۔ آپ نے اس کو کوئی اسکیم ہمیں نہیں دی۔ آپ نے صرف یہ لکھا دیا
کہ وہاں سے 13 ٹرینس چلیں گی، وہاں اتنے پلیٹ فارمز ہیں۔ سر، اس سوال کا
جواب ٹوٹلی انکمپلیٹ ہے۔

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, कानपुर, सहारनपुर और मुरादाबाद ईस्टर्न सेक्टर्स हैं। जैसा कि सम्मानित सदस्य कहते हैं, वहां से ट्रेन्स यहां आती हैं, इसके पास मेट्रो स्टेशन भी है और बस कनेक्टिविटी भी है, तो जैसे-जैसे आनंद विहार टर्मिनल की क्षमता बढ़ेगी, लोग बढ़ेंगे। आज दिल्ली सैचुरेशन पर है। दिल्ली में 680 ट्रेन्स के परिचालन के कारण यह एक ओवरलोडेड स्टेशन है। इस ट्रैफिक को यहां से शिफ्ट होने में भी आनंद विहार स्टेशन मदद करेगा। उसके लिए फेज-I का काम पूरा हो गया है। इसके लिए हम फेज-II का काम कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 228

* 228 [The questioner(s) **Sh. Rajeev Chandrasekhar** was absent.]

Violation of rollout obligations by UASL licensees

*228. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a delay in issuance of Show Cause Notices with regard to violation of rollout obligations by UASL licensees since 2008;

(b) if so, the date by which Show Cause Notices should have been issued vis-a-vis the date on which they were issued, licensee-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has delayed collection of penalties and caused a loss to the exchequer; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against those who have caused such delay within the Department of telecom?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. As per amended Unified Access Service (UAS) license conditions, licensee shall ensure that metro service areas are covered within one year of date of allocation of start up spectrum. In non-metro service areas, the licensee shall ensure that in first phase of roll out obligation at least 10% of District Head Quarters (DHQs)/towns where startup spectrum has been allocated are covered within one year of such spectrum allocation. Further, in second phase of roll-

out obligation for non-metro service areas, the licensee shall ensure that at least 50% of DHQs/towns, where start up spectrum has been allocated are covered within three years of date of allocation of such spectrum. While computing the period of one year from date of allocation of start up spectrum, the average delay in SACFA clearance is to be excluded. These amended conditions were referred to Ministry of Finance for their views and their final views were received in December 2010.

For violation of the rollout obligations, license provides that Liquidated Damages (LD) charges @ Rs. 5 Lakh (Rupees Five Lakhs) per week for first 13 weeks; @ Rs 10 lakhs for the next 13 weeks and thereafter @ Rs. 20 lakhs for 26 weeks subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.00 crores shall be imposed. For delay of more than 52 weeks the Licence may be terminated under the terms and conditions of the Licence agreement.

Accordingly the LD is imposed through demand notices for delayed rollout and action for termination is initiated by issuing the show cause notices wherever delay in rollout is more than 52 weeks from due date for meeting the rollout obligations as per UAS license conditions.

Startup spectrum to the UAS licensees who got UAS license in the year 2008 was allocated between April 2008 and May 2009. Accordingly, the rollout obligations compliance of these licensees has been examined after collecting the data from licensees, Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) cells and WPC. Two Show Cause Notices for termination of the license due to rollout obligation violations have been issued and action for the same has been initiated for other cases.

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

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, my colleague-friend, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar is not here. But, he has raised a very important question.

Sir, I have gone through the reply given by the hon. Minister. The whole reply comprises of 225 words, 22 sentences and 4 paragraphs. I am sure, while he was drafting reply to this question, he must have read the question, at least. Please pardon me, Sir. I request the House to look what the reply is. The first paragraph relates to license, conditions of license. The second paragraph relates to violation of the firms. The process and time has been given in the third paragraph. And, the fourth paragraph is relating to action taken on some companies.

The question is very specific, Mr. Minister. The question which has been asked by my hon. colleague is, 'Was there a delay in issue of Show Cause Notices to the firms?' Can you please find out whether this question has been answered in this reply? Whether there has been a delay in issue of Show Cause Notices. In the entire reply, this aspect has not been given, everything else has been given. That is the most important thing. I would still ask the hon. Minister to please answer the question which has been asked.

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

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I would also like to know whether it is a fact that there was a delay - I repeat again - in issue of Show Cause Notices with regard to violation of rollout obligations by UASL licenses. This has not been answered. I am sure, the hon. Minister will answer to this.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the four paragraphs my distinguished colleague talked about and the number of words that are in the answer starts with two words, 'No, Sir' and that is the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 229.

* 229 [The questioner **Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan** was absent.]

Private sector universities

*229. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private sector universities recognized by the UGC and presently functioning in the country along with the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) how their teaching standards are determined by the UGC and Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) State Legislatures are competent to establish universities, with or without public funding, under Entry 32 of the State List in VII Schedule of the Constitution of India. According to available information, as on date, there are 77 universities established by State

Legislatures without

public funding (i.e. private universities). State-wise information is given in the Statement (See below). Standards of education in private universities, including those relating to teaching, are regulated through the University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities Regulations, 2003).

Statement

Details of Private Universities State-wise

S.No.	Name of Private University
1	2
Assam	
1	Assam Don Bosco University, Azara, Guwahati
Bihar	
2	Aryabhatta Knowledge University 8, Off Polo Road Patna-800001 (Bihar)
Chhattisgarh	
3	MATS University, Arang Kharora Highway. Gram Panchayat: Cullu, Village: Gullu, Teshil: Arang, District Raipur. Chhattisgarh
4	Dr. C.V. Raman University, Kargi Road, Kota Bilaspur
5	Maharishi University of Management and Technology, post: Mangla, Bilaspur- 495001
Gujarat	
6	Ahmedabad University, AES Banglow # 2, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009 Gujarat
7	Charotar University of Science & Technology, Changa-388421 Distt. Anand
8	Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information & Communication Technology Post Box No. 4, Gandhinagar -382 007
9	Nirma University of Science & Technology, Sarkhej, Gandhinagar Highway, Village- Chharodi, Ahmedabad
10	Ganpat University, Ganpat Vidyanagar, Mehsna, Goazaria Highway, Distt Meshna-382711

1	2
11	Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya, Sarva Vidyalaya Campus, Sector 15/23 Gandhinagar
12	Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Raisen, Distt. Gandhinagar-382009
13	Calrox Teacher's University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Haryana	
14	O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat
15	ITM University Gurgaon, Haryana
16	AMITY University Haryana, Amity Education Valley Panchgaon, Manesar Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana-122413
17	Apeejay Styra University, Palwal Raod Sohna, Gurgaon-122103, Haryana
Himachal Pradesh	
18	Chitkara University, HIMUDA Education Hub, Kallujhanda (Borotiwala) Distt. Solan-174103
19	Jaypee University of Information Technology, Distt. Solan-173215
20	Eternal University, Baru Sahib Himachal.
21	Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences, Solan
22	Indus International University, V.P.O. Bathu, Tehsil Haroli, Distt. Una, Himachal Pradesh-174301
23	Arni University, Kathgarh, Tehsil Indore Distt Kangra (HP.)
24	Manav Bharti University, Solan Himachal Pradesh
25	Baddi University of Emerging Science & Technology, Makhnumajra, BADDI Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh
26	Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Kumarhatti, Sultanpur Road Solan-173229 Himachal Pradesh
Jharkhand	
27	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Ranchi Jharkhand

1	2
Karnataka	
28	Alliance University, Bangalore, Karnataka
Madhya Pradesh	
29	Jaypee University of Engineering & Technology AB Road, Raghogarh, Distt, Guna-473226 Madhya Pradesh
Meghalaya	
30	CMJ University Shillong, Meghalaya
31	Martin Luther Christian University, KIPA Conference Centre, Central Ward, Shillong-793 001
32	Techno Global University, Anita Mension, Bishnupur, Lawsohtun Road Shillong, Shillong-793 004
33	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University 4th Floor Sundri Hotel Circular Road, Tura Bazar, Tura-794 001
34	University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya
Mizoram	
35	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University Salem Veng, Chaltlang, Aizawal-798012
Nagaland	
36	The Global Open University, Wokha-797 111
37	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Behind Super Market Complex Near CGM, BSNL Office, Dimapur, -797112, Nagaland
Orissa	
38	Centurion University of Technology and Management, Village Alluri Nagar,Via-Uppalada Paralakhemundi - 761 211 Gajapati, Orissa
Punjab	
39	Chitkara University, Chandigarh-Patiala National Highway (NH-64) Village Jhansala Tehsil Rajpura, Distt. Patiala Panjab-140 401

1	2
40	Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, G T. Road Nar Chehru Railway Bridge, Phagwara, Distt. Kappurthala, Punjab-144002
Rajasthan	
41	Amity University, Rajasthan NH-11C, Kant Kalwar, Jaipur-303 002
42	Bhagvant University, Post Box No. 87, Sikar Road, Ajmer-305 001
43	Dr. KN. Modi University, Plot-1 RIICO Industrial Area Ph.-II Newai, Distt. Tonk Rajasthan-304021 (Private University)
44	Jagannath University, Vill Rampura Teshil-Chaksu. Jaipur
45	Jaipur National University, Jagatpura, Jaipur
46	Jodhpur National University Narnadi, Jhanwar Road Jodhpur-342 001
47	Jyoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Vedant Gyan Valley Village, Jharna Matpala Jabner, Link Road NH-8, Jaipur.
48	Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoolle University, SP-2. & 3, Kant Kalwar, RIICO Industrial Area, Tala Mod NH-I, Achrol, Jaipur
49	Mewar University, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
50	NIMS University, Shobha Nagar, Jaipur-303 001
51	Pacific Academy of Higher Education & Research University (PAHER) Pacific Hills, Airport Road Partap Nagar Extension, Udaipur-313003
52	Shri Jagdish Prasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Chudela. Distt. Jhunjhunu.
53	Sir Padmapat Singhanian University, Bhatewar. Udiapur-313 601
54	Singhanian University, Pacharibari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.
55	Suresh Gyan Vihar University; Mahal Jagatpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan
56	Shridhar University, Pilani Chirawa Road, Pilani Rajasthan-333031
Sikkim	
57	Eastern Institute for Integrated Learning in Management University, Jorethang
58	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, (ICFAI), Sikkim

1	2
59	Sikkim Manipal University of Health Medical & Technological Sciences, Gangtok-737 101
60	Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University, Plot No. 438, N-312, Sang Phatak, Middle Tadong, PO Daragaom Tadong, East Sikkim-737 102
Tripura	
61	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Agartala Tripura-799001
Uttar Pradesh	
62	Amity University Uttar Pradesh at Gautam Budh Nagar
63	G.L.A. University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.
64	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University Chitrakoot Dham-210 204
65	Integral University Kursi Road, Lucknow-226 026
66	Invertis University Invertis Village Bareilly-Lucknow National Highway -24 Bareilly 243 123 (UP)
67	Mangalayatan University, Aligarh UP.
68	Mohammad Ali Jauhar University, Rampur UP.
69	Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Delhi Road, Moradabad
70	Sharda University Gautam Budh Nagar (UP)
71	Swami Vivekanand Subharti University Delhi-Haridwar Bye Pass Road Meerut
72	Institute of Foreign Trade Management University Lodhipur Rajput Delhi Road, Moradabad-244 102 Uttar Pradesh
Uttrakhand	
73	Dev Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Gayatrikunj, Shantikunj Haridwar-249 411
74	Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, (University in the Sky) Dehradun
75	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI) (Private University), C-1/103, Indira Nagar Dehradun-248 006 Uttaranchal

76 University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Building No. 7, Street
No. 1 Vasant Vihar Enclave, Dehradun-284006 (Uttanchal)

77 University of Patanjali, Patanjali Yogpeeth Haridwar

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, part (b) of the question says, 'how their teaching standards are determined by the UGC and the Government.' The reply says, 'Standards of education in private universities, including those relating to teaching, are regulated through the University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities Regulations, 2003)'. Sir, here the question is how the teaching standards are fixed. But the Act talks only about the qualification of the staff and other requirement. How is the standard of education maintained by the UGC?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, as far as the minimum qualification for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in the universities and colleges and measures for maintenance of standards in higher education institutions are concerned, the NET, the National Eligibility Test, and also the SET, which is the State Eligibility Test, remain the minimum qualification for teachers. I am sure, my hon. colleague will agree with me that unless we have well and good qualified teachers in place we cannot provide quality education to our children. When it comes to the maintenance of standards, it is the responsibility of the UGC to look into the minimum standards regarding the physical infrastructure, which are well laid down. However, it is also the responsibility of the universities to look into the standards whether the institutions are living up to these standards that are required to ensure that quality education is being imparted to our children.

Delhi-Chennai Rajdhani Express

*230. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to reduce the running time between Delhi and Chennai to 24 hours;

(b) whether Railways proposes to increase the frequency of Rajdhani Express between Delhi and Chennai to at least five days a week to cope with the passenger rush;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (d) The fastest train between Chennai and Nizamuddin is 12269 Chennai-Hazrat Nizamuddin Duronto express which takes 27 hours 55 minutes in transit. 12433/12434 Nizamuddin-Chennai Rajdhani Express is presently taking 28 hours 10 minutes in transit from Chennai to Nizamuddin and 28 hours 15 minutes from Nizamuddin to Chennai. 12433/12434 Nizamuddin-Chennai Rajdhani Express has seven commercial stoppages enroute while 12269 Chennai-Hazrat Nizamuddin Duronto express has no commercial stoppage enroute. Speeding up of trains including reduction of running time of Nizamuddin-Chennai Rajdhani Express to below 24 hours is a continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches and better tracks.

Increase in frequency of existing trains including 12433/12434 Nizamuddin-Chennai Rajdhani Express is subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources, traffic and commercial justification. Presently, there is no proposal to increase the frequency of 12433/12434 Nizamuddin (Delhi)-Chennai Rajdhani Express from bi-weekly to 5 days in a week.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister regarding the cleanliness in the trains and at the railway stations. The task of cleanliness is given to private contractors. But the cleanliness is not maintained properly because the contractors further appoint sub-contractors for this purpose. Can the maintenance of cleanliness be given to the women self-help groups? It will facilitate their livelihood also.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Hon. Member may put a separate question in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to put any other supplementary?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Yes, Sir. Will the Department of Railways think about creating more booking counters, at least, in the metropolitan

cities, considering the increase in the ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read your question. Read your own question.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: I have been asked to put some other question. I am asking particularly for the Southern Railway. However, I have included other metropolitan cities also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not arise out of the question. But anyway, Mr. Minister, do you wish to say anything in this regard?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, the supplementary does not arise out of the present question. But the hon. Member has made a good suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 231

* 231 [The questioner **Shri Mahendra Mohan** was absent]

Use of pesticides banned in other countries

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the pesticides which are banned in several foreign countries are indiscriminately used in the country;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to take concrete steps to limit/ban the use of such pesticides in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Use of pesticides in the country is regulated under the Insecticides Act, 1968. A pesticide is registered only after scrutiny of bio-efficacy and bio-safety as per the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Further, to ensure continued safety of such products, the Government appoints expert groups from time to time to review any registered pesticide which may be reported to cause any adverse effect or are banned/severely restricted in other countries and action is taken on

the basis of the recommendation of such expert groups. As such, if any negative feed-back is received, the registered pesticides are reviewed and if required, restriction or ban is imposed. As a result, some pesticides/formulations have been banned for import, manufacture and use and some have been put under restricted use in the country, which are given in the Statement-I (See below). However, there are 67 pesticides allowed for use in India which have been either banned or severely restricted by some countries.

In respect of pesticides not banned under the Act, there have been instances where in some areas stipulations on dosage, crops and method of application were not adhered to mainly due to lack of awareness. However, analysis of samples of agricultural commodities, including vegetables, collected for detection of pesticide residues under the Central Sector Scheme of "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" has so far not indicated use of any pesticide banned under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

The Central and State Governments organize training programmes on safe and judicious use of pesticides to educate the farmers and to create awareness about ill-effects of misuse of pesticides. The Government is popularizing the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" which includes cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods of pest control and emphasizes safe and judicious use of pesticides.

Statement-I

(a) List of pesticided/pesticides formulations banned in India

A. Pesticides Banned for manufacture, import and use

1. Aldrin
2. Benzene Hexachloride
3. Calcium Cyanide
4. Chlordane
5. Copper Acetoarsenite
6. Clbromochloropropane
7. Endrin

8. Ethyl Mercury Chloride

9. Ethyl Parathion

10. Heptachlor
11. Menazone
12. Nitrofen
13. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
14. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene
15. Pentachlorophenol
16. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
17. Sodium Methane Arsonate
18. Tetradifon
19. Toxafen
20. Aldicarb
21. Chlorobenzilate
22. Dieldrine
23. Maleic Hydrazide
24. Ethylene Dibromide
25. TCA (Trichloro acetic acid)
26. Metoxuron
27. Chlorofenvinphos

B. Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but their manufacture is allowed for export (2 Nos.)

28. Nicotin Sulfate
29. Captafol 80% Powder

C. Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use (4 Nos)

1. Methomyl 24% L
2. Methomyl 12.5% L
3. Phosphamidon 85% SL
4. Carbofuron 50% SP

D. Pesticide Withdrawn (7Nos)

1. Dalapon
2. Ferbam
3. Formothion
4. Nickel Chloride
5. Paradichlorobenzene (PCB)
6. Simazine
7. Warfarin

(b) Pesticides restricted for use in India

S.No. Name of Pesticides

1. Aluminium Phosphide
 2. DDT
 3. Lindane
 4. Methyl Bromide
 5. Methyl Parathion
 6. Sodium Cyanide
 7. Methoxy Ethyl Mercuric Chloride (MEMC)
 8. Monocrotophos
 9. Endosulfan
 10. Fenitrothion
 11. Diazinon
 12. Fenthion
 13. Dazomet
-

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the last sentence of the first paragraph of the reply, which he has furnished to part 'a' to 'd'. And, I draw his attention, "However, there are 67 pesticides allowed for use in India which have been either banned or severely restricted by some countries". Is it that our standards for use of pesticides have been lowered,

which has, of course, very serious implications on our health and on long-term environmental balance? Why have we relaxed our standards? Why have these 67 pesticides, which are banned in other countries, been permitted in India?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, there are many pesticides, which are banned in different countries and also used in different countries. So far as these 67 pesticides are concerned, it is not only India where we have allowed, but there are many other countries, like, Brazil, Australia, etc. where these are allowed. As I said, the use of pesticides in the country is regulated under the Insecticides Act. Prior to registration, there is a careful study and scrutiny of bio-efficacy, bio-safety and what the position which has been given in the Pesticides Act is. So, we take all precautions and, then, we take a final view. Certain countries have, definitely, banned, but certain countries, as I said, have allowed. We have taken the opinion of the scientific community. After taking the opinion of the scientific community and requirement of the farming community into account, certain things have been allowed in this country.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, is the Government aware that in most of the metropolitan cities, and not only in the metros, but also in the mufassil towns, the vegetables that are being sold in the sabzi market and, especially, the red apples, are highly contaminated with the banned pesticides? What is the Government doing about it? Because, the people are forced to eat contaminated vegetables everyday, including Delhi. In Azad market area, there have been media reports that, specially, the redness in the apples is because of a severely damaging pesticide. So, is the Government aware about it and what is the Government doing about it?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Certainly, the Government is aware. There are certain reports in the media also. In fact, I saw in today's media that the judiciary has also taken cognizance of certain vegetables and entrusted that job to certain sections of the legal community. We have a scheme and as per that scheme, we try to collect the samples of the vegetables from different agricultural produce market communities. We study and analyse these samples and if we find that certain wrong thing has been done or wrong pesticide has been used, definitely, we take appropriate action about that. We have taken many samples. For instance, sometimes, the pesticide companies give certain information about their products, but, actually, the product is not up to the mark. So, there also, we have taken samples. I will just give the figures. In the year

2007-08, we had taken 41,000 samples

and out of that, we found 3.70 per cent to be substandard. In the year 2008-09, 43,488 samples were analysed and we found 2.99 per cent to be substandard. In the year 2009-10, 54,661 samples were taken and we found 3.10 per cent to be substandard. So, this is a continuous process. When we find substandard samples, we take severe action. Actions are: (a) We ban. (b) We suspend, (c) We prosecute. And (d) Fine or imprisonment. So, all types of action are taken against them.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the use of endosulfan, a pesticide, has caused devastating impact on the lives of the people of Kerala. Already, there is a big demand to ban that pesticide. Kerala Government, in fact, has banned that pesticide. MPs staged a dharna here inside Parliament premises. The Minister of Environment and Forests promised that he would send a three-member Expert Committee to study the impact. What is the stand of the Union Government? Is the Union Government prepared to ban this devastating endosulfan pesticide? What is the stand of the Union Government? Why are you delaying your decision?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, endosulfan has become a sort of controversial item, particularly, in Kerala, because in the Kasaragod district, on a particular plantation, there was an aerial survey.

And, there is some bad impact of it. In such situations, committees were appointed; 4 different committees of scientists were appointed and each and every Committee recommended that it can be continued but there is a need to take precaution. Now, because there was a request from Kerala Government, the Government of India took a decision to keep it on hold. Today, Endosulfan is not used in Kerala. We have recently got a request from Government of Karnataka. There also, we are in process.

Sir, another decision which was recently taken is that under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), a Committee has been appointed to go in its detail. We will accept their report.

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

Now, Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question. Shri Arun Yadav. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, it is a ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. There is a procedure for doing it. We will do it. We are aware of it. There is a procedure for doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, since the Minister is here, I would like to say that the situation existing currently in Tsunami-affected Japan is very much relevant to India also. I would like to know whether any precautionary measures are being taken by the Government and whether it has issued any advisories for all the coastal areas. That is the point that I want to raise.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Aquatic life in running fresh water

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds have been sanctioned to Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Ministry for implementation of the programmes of aquatic life development in perennial fresh water by the Fish Farmers Development Agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved under the plan;

(d) if so, whether the entire fund has been released to Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and by when, the said fund would be released?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) A proposal for release of the Centre's share of Rs. 293.49 lakh has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of ponds etc, under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme-"Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture" during 2010-11. A sum of Rs. 110.00 lakh has been released to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the State Government till date. The balance amount will be released after receiving the satisfactory progress report and Utilization Certificate in respect of the amount so far released to the State Government under the said scheme.

Direct overnight train from Coimbatore to Bengaluru

*233. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation seeking a direct over-night train from Coimbatore to Bengaluru, besides operation of the new trains announced;

(b) if so, whether Government will initiate action for direct over-night trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d) There are presently seven pairs of Mail/Express between Coimbatore and Bangalore. Representations have been received for introduction of an overnight train service from Coimbatore to Bangalore. These were examined but not found feasible for implementation due to operational constraints. There is no proposal to introduce an overnight train from Coimbatore to Bangalore for the present.

Special package to farmers of Vidarbha

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

(a) whether Government proposes to give another special package to the farmers to Vidarbha in Maharashtra in view of their continuing suicides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) A rehabilitation package amounting to Rs. 3873.26 crore to mitigate the distress of farmers in six identified farmer suicide prone districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra namely Akola, Wardha, Amravati, Buldana, Wasim and Yavatmal is under implementation. The period for implementation

of the non-
credit components of the package has been extended up to September 30,
2011. In addition, the

Government has initiated several other measures for mitigation of agrarian distress in the country including Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. These measures, inter-alia, include expansion of institutional credit to farmers, bringing down the rate of interest on farm loans to make it more affordable, implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008 etc. Besides, number of Plan Schemes/Programmes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation, Watershed Development Programme, Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management etc. are being implemented for improving the agriculture sector and for addressing problems of farmers.

The Government of Maharashtra has reported decline in number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons in the last three years (i.e. 2008-2010) in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Research work in business schools and IIMs

*235. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Indian Business Schools, including IIMs, are lagging behind in research;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quality of research work has not been very encouraging;

(c) the details of research works published in nationally and internationally acclaimed journals;

(d) whether Government has assessed the reasons for the low quality research work; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for improving the standards of research?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) In the absence of centralized data regarding research in the discipline of management in universities and institutions in India, it is not possible to say whether our institutions lag behind their counterparts abroad in terms of numbers or quality.

(c) According to available information Indian Institutes of Management, which are the leading institutions of business management in

the country, have published 327 papers in national

and international journals, contributed to 55 book chapters and authored 39 books/monographs.

(d) and (e) Yes sir, Government has appointed a committee on Faculty & Research of the IIMs under Shri Ajit Balakrishnan, Chairman, IIM, Calcutta. The report has since been received and is under examination.

Delay in completion of rail line

*236. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to connect Rupsa-Bangriposi rail line to Badampohad via Talbandh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey had been initiated for connecting the rail line from Bangriposi to Badampohad during 8th to 10th Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether steps have been taken to connect Badampohad to Keonjhar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A survey for new line from Bangriposi - Gorumahisani (42 km) was completed. The proposed new line was not taken up and alternate proposal connecting Buramara (On Rupsa-Bangriposi line) with Chakulia (50 km) (On Tatanagar-Kharagpur line) has already been taken up which provides a link between Tatanagar-Kharagpur line and Rupsa-Bangriposi line.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Survey for a new line from Badampahar to Keonjhar (70 km) is under progress. Further course of action would be decided once the survey report is available and examined in the Ministry.

Impact on fertilizer units due to strife in Egypt and Tunisia

*237. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strife in two African nations - Egypt and Tunisia - has affected the fertilizer production in the country because many companies depend on import of nitrogen (Urea) and Phosphate rock and other fertilizer inputs from both Egypt and Tunisia.

(b) whether there is any chance of rise in fertilizers prices in the country due to the decrease in the availability of raw materials from Egypt and Tunisia;

(c) whether Government has taken adequate precautionary measures to tackle such a situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b): Yes Madam. The strife in two African nations, Egypt and Tunisia, has the potential of adverse impact on fertilizer production in the country. Egypt is a source of import of rock phosphate and Urea and also minor quantity of sulphur and ammonia. Tunisia is a source of import of phosphoric acid and phosphatic fertilizers. It is apprehended that there may be minor effects in the form of strikes, hurdles in operation or availability of raw materials and dispatch of finished product and raw materials due to disturbances in mines and production units and the ocean route from Suez on a temporary basis. Our country is about 90% import dependent for meeting the requirements of phosphatic fertilizers either in the form of finished fertilizers or raw material inputs. Less and delayed supply of these items in the country may result in reduced production of Phosphatic Fertilizers by some fertilizer entities. Further, reduction in supply of these materials from Tunisia and Egypt may lead to increased pressure on the sources in other parts of the world for supply of these materials and may, in turn, result in hike in the prices of fertilizers and raw materials.

(c) and (d) Import of fertilizer raw materials and finished fertilizers (except Urea) is on Open General List (OGL). Domestic manufacturers and importers are sourcing fertilizer inputs and finished fertilizers from other alternative sources to minimize the impact of the situation in Egypt and Tunisia. So far, domestic production has not suffered adversely and requirement of fertilizers in the country is being met both through domestic production and import. The details of production, import and availability in February 2011 are as follows:

(Fig: in lakh MT)

Fertilizers	Production	Imports	Assessed Requirements	Availability as on 28.02.2011	Sales (prov)
Urea	17.77	1.14	19.03	25.69	23.18
Dap	2.27	1.46	3.49	5.11	4.21
Mop	NIL	3.82	3.33	4.49	3.11
Complexes	7.46	NIL	5.08	9.56	6.81

USBRL project at Katra-Qazigund section

*238. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways had started constructing Udampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Railway Link (USBRL) Project at Katra-Qazigund section with August, 2007 as the target;

(b) whether on the basis of a Chief Engineer report which examined shortcomings and proposed alternative alignment, the Railway Board had ordered a review in November, 2007;

(c) whether on the recommendations of an Expert Committee appointed to examine the alignment change proposal, the Railways had abandoned 96 out of 126 kms. retaining only 30 kms. of the approved alignment, between Katra and Banihal; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the cost of the project will now increase to Rs. 25,000 crores from 2002 estimate of Rs. 4,000 crores if Committee's recommendations are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Udampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project in Jammu & Kashmir State has been declared as National project. Qazigund-Baramulla (119 km) section has already been completed and commissioned. Qazigund-Banihal (19 km) section and Udampur-Katra (25 Km) section are targeted for completion in 2012-13. The work in the remaining portion is also in progress.

(b) No Sir, due to difficulties encountered during construction, work was suspended on Katia-Banihal section in July 2008 and an Expert Committee was appointed to examine various issues involved including alternative alignment.

(c) No, Sir. Railway had not abandoned 96 km of the existing alignment. Alignment has been modified at a few locations due to geological considerations on account of safety. At locations,

where no work was done, the alignment has been optimized to take advantage of steeper grade of 1 in 80.

(d) No, Sir. The cost has not increased due to Expert Committee's recommendations. The cost of the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project was assessed as Rs. 4550 crore in 2002. The estimated cost of the project has gone upto Rs. 19565 crore due to various factors like general escalation, increase in the prices of cement and steel, enhancement in security provisions due to adverse law & order situation and introduction of new items like electrification, access roads for reaching the site of work, approach roads for stations etc for which there were no provisions in the initial estimate.

Production of milk

†*239. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times and the extent to which price of milk has been increased in Delhi during the last two years and the justification thereof;

(b) the decrease in number of milch cattle during the last five years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that only 40 per cent green and qualitative fodder is available for milch cattle thereby affecting the production of milk; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check production of Synthetic milk and to produce milk according to the needs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) During the period from March 2009 to February 2011, the price of milk has increased as given below by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy in Delhi.

Variant	Number of Net Increase times (in Rs.) increased	Price increased		
		(Rs./Litre)		
		From	To	
Double Toned Milk	4	18	22	4
Toned Milk	4	21	25	4
Toned Milk	4	19	24	5

(Bulk Vended/loose)

Full Cream Milk	4	26	33	7
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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The price of milk has increased mainly due to increase in cost of milk production.

(b) As per the census figures available for milch cattle the number of milch cattle has increased from 58.1 million in 2003 to 62.4 million in 2007.

(c) As per a study conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services in 2007, availability of fodder has been estimated as 64% of its demand. Production of milk in the country has increased from 104.86 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 112.54 million tonnes in 2009-10.

(d) Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act is administered by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOHF&W). The MOHF&W has informed that there is no such food item as Synthetic milk under the PFA Rules, 1955. The sale of spurious/adulterated food items attract penalty prescribed under Section 16 of the PFA Act, 1954. In general enforcement of the Act is done by the State Government. Having noticed the reports in media about production and sale of spurious milk & milk products by some unscrupulous traders, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also requested Health Secretaries of all States/U.Ts to undertake a thorough review of the implementation of the PFA Rules, especially with regard to prevalence of the problem of 'synthetic milk' etc. and advise the enforcement staff to be more vigilant, identify the elements indulging in this unwanted practice and to take strict action against such unscrupulous elements under the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder. The States have also been advised to work out a strategy to curb the problem, which may include random collection of samples at regular intervals at various points of production and distribution and conducting raids at suspected places.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing the following schemes for enhancement of milk production and its availability in the country:

1. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.
2. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
3. Fodder and Feed Development scheme
4. Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
5. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme

Rail projects in Gujarat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Government in its earlier term had announced to set up a rail engine factory at Hazira (Surat) and Rail Coach Factory at Rajkot in Gujarat, for which tenders have been invited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard;

(d) the names of projects in Gujarat lagging behind the schedule; and

(e) the details thereof, project-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Nil.

(e) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Suicide by farmers

†1706. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that continuously increasing of incidents of committing of suicide by farmers are coming into light;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of incidents of suicides by farmers that came to light from 2004-05 to 2010-11; and

(c) the main reasons for suicides 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 from 2006 to 2010-11, as reported by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

respective State Governments, is given in the Statement (See below). Information in respect of period 2004-05 and 2005-06 is being updated in consultation with State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Reasons for suicides by farmers, as reported by State Governments and as revealed in various studies, are manifold which, inter-alia, include crop failure, indebtedness, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

Statement

*Suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons during 2006
to 2010 as reported by State Governments*

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
		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)

1	2	3	4
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
		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

1	2	3	4
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
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 & 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

Target to increase agriculture productivity

†1707. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to make agricultural sector profitable in the country, there is a need to enhance production of agricultural products;

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

(c) whether Government has set any targets to enhance productivity of agricultural products; and

(d) if so, the targets set for enhancing productivity of wheat, rice, coarse grains, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The production of foodgrain crops needs to be enhanced to meet the requirement of growing population. 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 2010-11, in addition to above mentioned schemes, two new programmes relating to bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and integrated development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated 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 or 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.

(c) and (d) Government of India has approved following crop production targets (Kharif/Rabi) for the year 2010-11.

(Million Tones)		
Crop	Season	Production
		Target 2010-11
1	2	3

Rice	Kharif	87.00
	Rabi	15.00
	Total	102.00

1	2	3
Wheat	Rabi	82.0
Total Coarse	Kharif	32.60
Cereals	Rabi	11.40
	Total	44.00
Pulses	Kharif	5.71
	Rabi	10.79
	Total	16.50
	Total	Kharif 125.31
Foodgrains	Rabi	119.19
	Total	244.50
Cotton		260.00
Sugarcane		3150.00
oilseeds	Kharif	207.00
	Rabi	125.00
	Total	332.00

Balance between requirement and production of foodgrains

†1708. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of foodgrains has increased in the country over the past years;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that despite the increase, the availability of foodgrains in the country is less than requirement;

(c) if so, the assessment of the requirement of foodgrains of the country; and

(d) by when there would be a balance between the production of foodgrains and the quantum of requirement of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The details of estimated production of foodgrains in the country vis-a-vis their demand

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

projected by the Working Group of Planning Commission constituted for 11th Five Year Plan and net availability during 2007-08 onwards are as under: -

(million tonnes)

Year	Estimated Production	Projected Demand	Net Availability
2007-08	230.78	214.02	183.53
2008-09	234.47	219.01	189.52#
2009-10	218.11	224.04	-
2010-11	232.07*	229.12	-

* As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 09.02.2011

As on 20.07.2010

The availability of foodgrains in the country keeps changing due to fluctuations in the production levels, imports, exports etc.

(d) The overall production of foodgrains during 2007-08 onwards (except in 2009-10) has been in excess of their demand. During 2009-10, the production of foodgrains suffered due to drought in various parts of the country.

Scheme to promote fodder crops

†1709. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on a scheme to promote fodder-crop in the country;

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme;

(c) whether as per the scheme any assessment has been made regarding increase in the number of cattle in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme has been under

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implementation since 2005 and it has been modified recently in 2010. Now the scheme has nine components including Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution, Grassland Development including Grass Reserves, which aim at promoting fodder crops in the country. Also the department is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, Central Minikit Testing Programme under which high yielding new varieties of fodder crops are distributed free of cost among farmers through the state Government.

(c) and (d) No Sir. It is too early to assess the gains of this new initiative.

Average production rate of foodgrains

†1710. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken many measures to increase productivity rate of agricultural productions in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the measures and when they were effected during 2004-05 to 2010-11; and

(c) the average production rate of wheat, rice, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and sugarcane in 2004-05 and 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing a number of schemes for enhancing the production and productivity of various foodgrain crops in the country. The status of major schemes that are being implemented since 2004-05 are as follows:

Scheme	Year of initiation
National Food Security Mission for rice, wheat, pulses	2007-08
Integrated Schemes for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	2004
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	2007-08
Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) under Macro Management mode of Agriculture	2001-02
Accelerated Pulses Production Programme; Green Revolution in Eastern India and 60,000 pulses and Oil seed villages	2010-11

National Project on Management of soil health and productivity 2008-09

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The average productivity of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Cotton is as under:

(Unit-kg/ha)

Sl. No.	Crop	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1.	Rice	1984	2102	2131	2202	2178	2125	2227
2	Wheat	2602	2619	2708	2802	2907	2839	2884
3	Pulses	577	598	612	625	659	630	647
4	Oilseeds	885	1004	916	1115	1006	958	1036
5	Sugarcane	64752	66919	69022	68877	64553	70020	67855
6	Cotton#	318	362	421	467	403	403	522

*2nd Advance Estimates released by Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

000' Bales of 170 kg each

Steps to provide GMO free food

1711. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are a cause of hunger, debt and suicides as reported by the scientific community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to provide GMO-free food and agriculture for creating food security and defending food democracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no conclusive scientific proof to suggest that Genetically Modified Crops (GM), approved for commercial cultivation, are a cause of hunger, debt and suicides. All GMO are regulated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of genetically modified seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GMO is approved for commercialization. In case,

the transgenic crop is not found suitable for release in the environment or human consumption, the product is rejected during the trial stage itself. A final view on the commercialization of GM plants is taken only when there is a clear economic and technical justification for release of the product.

So far, Bt. cotton is the only crop, approved for commercial cultivation in the country. The introduction of GM cotton in India has resulted in doubling of yields and reduction in pesticide usage by at least 50%.

Price-rise of milk

†1712. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time when prices of milk of DMS revised during the last three years along with the extent to which prices had been revised;

(b) whether there is any plan to maintain the present revised rate for a certain time limit or there is always a possibility of increasing the current prices of milk any time;

(c) the financial losses incurred by the organizations linked to milk during the last five years; and

(d) the names of Government organizations, that incurred losses and the quantum of losses suffered thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The details of DMS milk price revision during the last three years is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The need to increase consumer prices is linked largely to the prices paid for procurement of fresh milk and dairy commodities.

(c) and (d) The deficit incurred by DMS during the last five years is Rs.76.01 crore. The aggregate loss of Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable (P) Ltd. during the last 5 years was around Rs.70 crore.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of the sale price of DMS milk during the last three years

(Figures in Rupees per litre)

Year.	Sale price increased with effect from	Tone Milk (in pouches)	Toned Milk (Loose)	Double Toned Milk	Full Cream Milk
2007	24.10.07	20.00	19.00	18.00	24.00
2008	6.6.08	-	-	-	25.00
	25.9.2008	21.00	-	-	26.00
2009	16.08.2009	-	20.00	19.00	-
	1.11.2009	22.00	-	-	28.00
2010	20.3.2010	23.00	22.00	20.00	30.00
	17.6.2010	-	-	21.00	-
	07.07.2010	24.00	23.00	-	32.00
	24.12.2010	25.00	24.00	22.00	33.00

Functioning of APMCs

1713. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) which is supposed to contain farm-produce price volatility has degenerated into a cartel system insisting farmers to sell their agricultural produce to a few licensed wholesalers of Mandis at dictated prices resulting in their sale at much higher prices in retail;

(b) whether Government is also aware that manipulation at the APMC level causes wide gap between wholesale price and retail price; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The price of the agricultural commodities depends on many factors viz. total production, demand and supply, purchase capacity

of consumers, quality of the produce, distance from the production areas, international price and marketing infrastructure etc.

As agriculture marketing is a State subject, most of the State Governments have enacted State

legislation in the form of State Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act to provide for regulation of the agricultural produce markets with a view to protect interest of the farmers. In order to provide the farmers with the choice of competitive marketing channels for sale of their produce at remunerative price, Ministry of Agriculture has circulated a Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act (APMC Act), 2003 to all the States and Union Territories for its adoption. The Model Act provides for alternative marketing channels such as contract farming, direct marketing, open auction in the regulated markets, consumers/farmers markets, setting up of markets in private and cooperative sectors and e-trading.

The present status of reform is given in the Statement (See below).

In order to promote investment in development of market infrastructure and supply chains, Ministry has been implementing the schemes for Development/strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns, National Horticulture Mission, Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing the scheme of Marketing Research and Information Network, under which, web based computerized systems are provided to APMCs for collection and dissemination of market information relating to arrivals and prices to farmers and other stakeholders.

These steps help in prevention of cartel formation and manipulation of prices in APMCs.

Statement

Status of Market Reforms (APMC) as on 28.02.2011

Sl. No.	Stage of Reforms	Name	of	States/	Union
	Territories				
1	2				3
1.	States/ U.T.s where reforms	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal			
	Pradesh,				
	to APMC Act has been done	Assam, Chattisgarh, Goa,			
	Gujarat,				
	for Direct Marketing, Contract	Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand,			

Farming and Markets in Private and Cooperative Sectors Sikkim	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Tripura.
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1	2	3
2.	States/ U.T.s where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially	<p>a) Direct Marketins: Madhya Pradesh, NCT of Delhi.</p> <p>b) Contract Farming: Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh.</p> <p>c) Private Market Punjab and Chandigarh</p>
3.	States/U.T.s where there is no APMC Act and hence not requiring reforms	Bihar*, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep.
4.	States/ U.T.s where APMC Act already provides for the reforms	Tamil Nadu
5.	States/ U.T.s where administrative action is initiated for the reforms	Meghalaya, Haryana, J&K, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

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

Damage of crops due to frost

†1714. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that frost has caused large scale damage to crops in Madhya Pradesh leading to economic crisis before farmers of the State; and

(b) if so, the details of decisions taken so far by the Union Government to provide assistance for this purpose to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a Memorandum seeking assistance for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

damages to crops due to cold wave & frost. Cold wave & frost are not included in the list of notified calamities as recommended by the XIII Finance Commission for providing relief under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). However, keeping in view the severity of the impact of the frost in Madhya Pradesh, an amount of Rs.200 crores has been released under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2010-11 for crop development programmes in the regions affected by cold wave/frost in the State.

Contract farming

1715. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging contract farming to attract FDI and corporates for investing in Agriculture; and

(b) if so, whether Government is working on a law for contract farming after studying the experience of different States that already have such law?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV):

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture had circulated a Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 to all the States and Union Territories for its adoption. The Model Act has detailed enabling provisions on contract farming. The contract farming is aimed at ensuring remunerative price, modern technology and agriculture inputs to the farms and availability of agriculture produce of required quality to the consumers.

Ministry of Agriculture has set up a Committee of State Ministers in charge of Agricultural Marketing, to further promote the market reforms. The Committee is deliberating on the market reform issues including that of contract farming.

Price-Rise of milk

1716. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that consistently rising prices of milk has made milk out of the reach of children of poor families who are already malnourished;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Price of milk has increased mainly due to increase in the costs of production, transportation and labour. This Department does not have any information on milk being out of reach of children of poor families who are already malnourished due to increase in price. However, Government is regularly monitoring and taking necessary steps to maintain the availability of milk and milk products at reasonable price in the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Promotion of dairy-based industries

1717. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered promotion of dairy based industries in the North-East on the lines of Amul;

(b) whether dairy based industries have been given grants in the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

The Department is implementing following four Schemes for dairy sector, wherein financial assistance is given for approved projects under the Schemes:

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Intensive Dairy Development Programme
2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
3. Central Sector Scheme-Assistance to Cooperatives
4. Central Sector Scheme-Dairy Venture Capital Fund/Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

A statement indicating scheme-wise total fund released and fund released for States of North Eastern Region during last three years i.e, from the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of scheme-wise total fund and released and fund released for
States of North Eastern Region during last three years*

(Rs in Crore)

Name of Dairy	Fund released during					
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Total	NER*	Total	NER*	Total	NER*
Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Intensive Dairy Development Programme	34.56	5.40	31.48	4.70	31.64	6.00
Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production	20.89	0.40	21.29	0.16	21.76	0.24
Central Sector Scheme- Assistance to Cooperatives	5.05	0.00	9.00	0.45	11.20	3.20
Central Sector Scheme- Dairy Venture Capital Fund (DVCF) /Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme(DEDS)	33.36	8.55	39.71	3.87	48.16	5.47
TOTAL	93.86	14.35	101.48	9.18	112.76	14.91

*NER-States of North Eastern Region

Crop insurance scheme in Bihar

1718. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount distributed and sanctioned under Farmer Crops Insurance Scheme in last three years including current year in Bihar; and

(b) the number of farmers benefited under this scheme in the above period and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) No State-wise allocation/release is made under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). Details of claims settled and farmers

benefited during last three years and current year under these schemes in Bihar is given as under:

(Rs. in Lacs)

Year	NAIS		WBCIS	
	Claims	Farmers	Claims	Farmers
	Settled	Benefitted	Settled	Benefited
2007-08	46000.19	379334	170.16	10510
2008-09	25057.77	225064	2650.81	134575
2009-10*	11971.62	379864	10735.91	557318
2010-11	Under Progress		Claims of Rs.6810.80 Lacs of 194649 farmers have been approved for kharif 2010 however, these are lying pending for want of State share in premium subsidy.	

*In case of NAIS, Year 2009-10 consists only Kharif 2009 as claims for Rabi 2009-10 season are under process.

Coconut-based industries in Maharashtra

1719. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Coconut Development Board of India in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of new coconut based industrial units set up in the State during the said period; and

(c) the efforts the Board has made so far to promote coconut based industries in Maharashtra?

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

(b) No new coconut based industrial units has been set up in the state during the said period.

(c) As per details given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Performance of CDB during last three years in Maharashtra

	Rs. in Lakhs		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Amount released by CDB for establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery, Coconut Seed Gardens, Nurseries, laying out of demonstration plots, Organic manure unit, etc..	23.5	56.98	22.511

Statement-II

Efforts made by CDB to promote coconut based industries in Maharashtra

Coconut Development Board is implementing various programmes in the country under the following schemes for product diversification, value addition and enhancing the productivity of coconut so as to make the coconut industry more competitive:

(i) Integrated Development of Coconut

- (a) Production and Distribution of quality planting material
- Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farm (DSP) for coconut.
 - Financial assistance for establishment of Coconut Seed Gardens
 - Financial aid to Coconut nurseries
 - Production and distribution of hybrid/other recommended varieties
 - Regional Coconut Nursery
- (b) Integrated Farming in Coconut holdings for productivity improvement
- Laying out Demonstration Plots
 - Scheme for providing assistance for organic manure units
- (c) Expansion of area under coconut
- (d) Technology Demonstration-cum-Training Centre

(e) Information and Information Technology

(f) Market Promotion and Statistics

(ii) Technology Mission on Coconut

(a) Development adoption of technologies for Management of insect pests and disease affected coconut gardens.

(b) Development & adoption of technologies processing and product diversification.

(c) Market research and promotion.

(d) Technical support, external evaluation and emergent requirements - on

2. In the State of Maharashtra, CDB has taken following steps/provided assistance for the promotion of coconut/coconut industry:

(i) To give a new fillip to the coconut industry in the state, in 2009, CDB has opened a new State Centre in Maharashtra at Thane, to facilitate effective implementation and monitoring of CDB schemes and to impart technical guidance and advise to coconut growers.

(ii) CDB has undertaken publicity and extension activities to highlight the goodness and also to create awareness about coconut in Maharashtra.

(iii) Released money for setting up of demonstration and training centre, development of technology and other activities related to coconut industry.

Arable land in the country

1720. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total arable land in the country in the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) how much fertile land was lost due to urbanisation including SEZs in the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the latest available estimates the total arable land, loss of arable land, area under non-agricultural uses and increase in area under non-agricultural uses for the last five years is as given in the table below.

(in Thousand Hectares)

Year	Arable Land	Loss of arable land during the year	Area under non-agricultural uses	Increase in area under non-agricultural uses
2004-05	183007	179	24890	239
2005-06	182742	265	25122	231
2006-07	182565	177	25568	447
2007-08	182505	60	26017	448
2008-09	182385	120	26308	291

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture

The area under non-agricultural uses includes all land occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water, e.g. rivers and canals, and other land put to uses other than agriculture. Further, as per information made available by the developers to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in respect of 381 SEZs, 82.3% of land is waste/barren/dry/industrial, 15% of land is single crop and 2.7% of land is double crop.

Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ.

Production and procurement of wheat and rice

1721. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will me Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of wheat and rice during the last two years, year-wise; and

(b) the total procurement of wheat and rice during 2008-09 and 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The details of estimated production and procurement of wheat and rice in the country during the last two years, i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

<i>(Million Tonnes)</i>				
Crop	Estimated Production		Procurement	
			(According to Marketing Season)	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Wheat	80.68	80.80	22.69	25.38
Rice	99.18	89.09	34.10	32.03

Setting up of NCSC

1722. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee, appointed by Government, has recommended setting up of National Crop Statistics Centre (NCSC) for meticulous data collection on diverse crops in collaboration with the Departments of Agriculture and Space;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed NCSC will provide reliable and timely estimates at State and national levels of area under major crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With a view to plan, manage and supervise all operations involved in providing reliable and timely data needed for monitoring agricultural trends and for policy making at the states and national level, the Committee set-up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan, has recommended setting up of a National Crop Statistics Centre (NCSC) as an autonomous organization in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India. The proposed NCSC will be the nodal agency to undertake the above activities in collaboration with Departments of Agriculture and Space.

Naip for deep sea fisheries

1723. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any plan to utilize International Development Association credits for the National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) for helping the deep sea fisheries sector;

(b) if so, what will come under the focus of Government in the deep sea fisheries sector under NAIP;

(c) the funds and targets earmarked under NAIP for deep sea fisheries in our EEZ;

(d) whether focus will be there on the East-Coast EEZ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. NAIP includes subprojects for deep sea fisheries sector.

(b) The NAIP has focused attention on the following deep sea resources of India:

- Oceanic tuna in the Lakshadweep Sea
- Oceanic squids from the Central Arabian Sea

(c) The funds and targets under deep sea fisheries are as follows:

Oceanic Tuna: Rs.663.22 lakhs (01-04-2008 to 30-06-2012) to meet following objectives:

1. To evolve effective fishing methods for Lakshadweep Sea to increase and sustain production of oceanic tunas, and related resources by assessing the status and health of the stocks and ecosystems.
2. To develop technologies on hygienic and improved handling, processing and packaging and high value products.
3. To transfer the new fishing and processing technologies and marketing strategies to the stakeholders and empower their efficiency and socio-economic status.
4. To ensure sea food safety and health assurance to the consumers.

Oceanic Squids: Rs.541.3 lakhs (24-02-2009 to 30-06-2012) to meet following objectives:

1. To establish a new commercial jigging fishery for oceanic squids in the Central Arabian Sea and to determine the resilience of the species to exploitation.
2. Develop protocols for onboard prevention and processing of oceanic squids and to enhance organoleptic characteristics of oceanic squids.
3. Develop value-added products from oceanic squids.
4. Determine the techno-economic feasibility of commercial distant water squid jigging operations.
5. Develop market intelligence on global oceanic squid markets and products and develop export and domestic marketing channels through private partnership.

(d) and (e) The NAIP subprojects do not address to East Coast EEZ. However, the results generated from these could be used for the East Coast also, to the extent applicable.

Policy for development in Agriculture sector

†1724. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that interest in adopting agriculture as a means of better livelihood is decreasing in the country which is adversely affecting agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy for development of agriculture sector and to make agriculture a better means of livelihood; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 addresses various problems being faced by farmers in a comprehensive manner including improving economic viability of farming to substantially increase the net income of farmers. Provisions of National Policy for Farmers are being implemented through various ongoing programmes and schemes of Government which, inter alia, include significant increase in investment in agricultural and allied sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Krishi Vikas Yojna, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, extending Green Revolution to Eastern India, Macro Management on Agriculture, National Agriculture Insurance Scheme, Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme, Strengthening of States' Extension Services, Technology Mission on Oilseeds & Pulses, increasing credit availability to farmers etc. and strengthening Marketing infrastructure.

The Minimum Support Prices of major crops have also been increased in the range of 42% to 84% in case of cereals, upto 114% in case of pulses and 104% in case of oilseeds during 2005-06 to 2010-11 for the benefit of farmers.

Health centres for domestic animals in rural areas

†1725. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government proposes to establish health centres in each village for the healthcare of domestic animals like cow, ox, buffaloes, sheep, goat etc. belonging to farmers, especially those of rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the distance, in kilometers, at which health centres and doctors are available for healthcare of such animals, particularly in rural areas, as on date;

(d) whether all kinds of medicines and doctors are available at such health centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) The Central Government has no proposal to establish health centres in each village for the healthcare of domestic animals. Setting up of Veterinary Health Centres in the states is the prerogative of the State Governments as per their need and policies. The Central Government has, however, launched a programme from the current financial year called 'Establishment/Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries' by providing financial assistance to improve the infrastructural facilities in the states by way of construction of new buildings, strengthening the existing buildings and for provision of

furniture, machinery, equipment etc. Accordingly, financial assistance is being provided to the states as per the proposals received in the department under the scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Production of wheat and rice

1726. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of wheat and rice during last year, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of increase/decrease as compared to last three years;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the production level;

(d) the main reasons for the slide taking place, whether it is due to the land availability or irrigation system; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to rectify the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) State-wise details of production of wheat and rice during the last year i.e. 2009-10 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Estimated production of rice and wheat in the country during 2010-11 along with percentage increase (+)/decrease(-) over the last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given below:-

Crop	Production during 2010-11* (Million tonnes)	Percentage increase (+)/ decrease(-) in production during 2010-11 over		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Rice	94.01	-2.77	-5.22	5.52
Wheat	81.47	3.69	0.98	0.82

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates released on 09.02.2011.

(c) to (e) Production of wheat has been continuously increasing since 2007-08. However, due to drought in most parts of the country during 2009-10 and drought/drought like situation in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and East U.P. during 2010-11, the production of kharif rice was adversely affected, as a result of which the overall production of rice in the country has been lower as compared to the record level of rice production achieved during 2008-09.

While the net sown area in the country has been around 141 million hectares, net irrigated area has been increasing.

In order to increase production of rice and wheat in the country, the Government is implementing a number of Crop Development Schemes/programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice/Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP- Rice/Wheat) subsumed under Macro-Management mode of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). To create additional irrigation potential in the country, the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India provides assistance through its schemes/programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management Programme, etc. In order to increase production and productivity of various crops on sustainable basis, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also undertaken a number of research programmes for development of high yielding, pest resistant and eco-friendly varieties etc.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Production of Rice and Wheat during 2009-10

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	10538.0	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	215.8	4.8
Assam	4335.8	63.5
Bihar	3599.3	4570.8
Chhattisgarh	4110.4	121.9
Goa	100.6	
Gujarat	1292.0	2352.0
Haryana	3625.0	10500.0
Himachal Pradesh	105.9	327.1
Jammu & Kashmir	497.4	289.9
Jharkhand	1538.4	173.2

1	2	3
Karnataka	3691.0	251.0
Kerala	598.3	
Madhya Pradesh	1260.6	8410.0
Maharashtra	2183.0	1740.0
Manipur	319.9	
Meghalaya	206.7	0.7
Mizoram	44.4	
Nagaland	240.3	2.4
Orissa	6917.5	5.8
Punjab	11236.0	15169.0
Rajasthan	228.3	7500.9
Sikkim	24.3	5.9
Tamil Nadu	5665.2	
Tripura	640.0	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	10807.1	27518.0
Uttarakhand	608.0	845.0
West Bengal	14340.7	846.7
A & N Islands	24.9	
D & N Havelli	13.5	1.0
Delhi	29.0	92.7
Daman & Diu	3.3	
Pondicherry	52.4	
All India :	89093.0	80803.6

Performance of agricultural schemes

1727. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite various ongoing schemes for promotion of agriculture in the country, more than 30 per cent farmers are living below poverty line;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any study to assess the performance of each of these schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) if so, the outcome of such study;

(d) whether Government proposes to reform such schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) At present about 21.8 per cent population in the country are living below the poverty line (mixed reference period).

(b) to (e) As per the Mid-Term Appraisal of the agricultural schemes of the 11th Plan by the Planning Commission, agricultural growth rate has accelerated compared to the earlier period. For increasing the production and productivity in the agriculture sector, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a National Mission on Micro Irrigation in 2010-11. Further, allocation of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has increased considerably from Rs.5560.00 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.17254.00 crore in 2010-11 facilitating more investment in agriculture covering a large number of crops and wider range of activities to supplement the efforts of the farmers to increase agricultural production and thereby income of the farmers.

Strategies for better production of pulses

1728. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bumper crop of pulses is expected this year in the country;

(b) if so, the estimates thereof and the measures taken by Government for ensuring better price to the farmers;

(c) whether Government is aware that for increasing the production of pulses, massive seed production, identification of niche areas and better water management are required; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to initiate steps to ensure that these strategies are implemented for better production of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the 2nd advance estimates released by the E&S, the total pulses production in the

country during 2010-11 is about 16.51 million tons as which is an all times record in the country. For ensuring better price to the farmers, the minimum support price of pulses is increased during 2010-11. The increase in MSP compared to last year is Rs.700/- per qtl for Arhar (tur), Rs.410/- for Moong, Rs.380/- for Urd, Rs.340/- for gram and Rs.380/- for Masur (Lentil) per qtl.

(c) and (d) Government of India is implementing National Food Security Mission-pulses in 16 major pulses producing states in country to increase the production and productivity of pulses. Under this programme, massive seed production is being encouraged by providing assistance for production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, purchase of breeder seeds, distribution of certified seeds. Better water management and water use efficiency is being ensured through provision of assistance to the farmers for purchasing pump sets, sprinkler sets and pipes for carrying water from water sources to the crop fields for increasing the irrigated area of pulses. Under the programme, assistance is also provided to the farmers for Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Farm Implements, technology demonstration, extension support etc under this programme for increased production of pulses.

Under new initiatives of Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Village in Rainfed Areas programme and Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India, asset creation through construction of water ponds, dug wells, shallow tube wells, repair of irrigation channels, micro irrigation for providing life saving irrigation to pulses is being provided highest priority. Besides, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) was also launched from Kharif, 2010 as a part of NFSM-Pulses for demonstration of Production and Protection Technologies as Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production and productivity of pulses as well as motivating farmers for increased investment in promoting pulses production. Other crop development schemes of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) are also being implemented for enhancing agricultural production including that of pulses.

Productivity of pulses

1729. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether productivity of pulses in the country is at par with that in advanced countries including China;

(b) if not, the productivity compared to that of major countries and the average world productivity; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the productivity of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the FAO Statistics 2009, the productivity of pulses in India is lesser than the advanced countries including China. The productivity of pulses in the country *vis-a-vis* major pulses growing countries during 2007 was as under:

Sl. No.	Country	Productivity (Kg/ha)
1.	Australia	877
2.	Brazil	833
3.	Canada	1782
4.	China	1310
5.	Ethiopia	1146
6.	India	610
7.	Myanmar	981
8.	USA	1902
World		775

Source: FAO Statistics, 2009

(c) Government of India has been implementing National Food Security Mission-pulses in 16 major pulses producing States in the country to enhance the production and productivity of pulses in the country.

Besides, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) was also launched from Kharif, 2010 as a part of NFSM-Pulses for demonstration of Production and Protection Technologies as Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production and productivity of pulses as well as motivating farmers for increased investment in promoting pulses production. Assistance is also being provided to the farmers under other crop development programmes such as Integrated development of 60,000 villages of Pulses, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) & "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" (BGEI) for enhancing agricultural production including that of pulses.

Shortage of milk powder

†1730. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there has been a sudden shortage of milk powder/milk food of infants in the domestic market of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to meet the gap of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any report of shortage of milk food of infants in the domestic market of the country. It has been reported by the State Milk Federations that they are holding lesser stocks of milk powder compared to corresponding period last year.

The lower stock is due to increase in sales of milk than last year and lesser conversion of milk to milk powder by State Milk Federations.

The following steps were taken by Government to ensure availability of milk powder in the country:

- (i) On permission of Government, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) had imported 30,000 MT of milk powder during 2010-11 under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) at concessional duty of 0% to meet the requirements of Metro Dairies and State milk Federations.
- (ii) Government has permitted NDDB to import 30,000 MT of milk powder during 2011-12 under Tariff Rate Quota at concessional duty of 0% to meet the requirements of Metro Dairies and State milk Federations.
- (iii) Ministry of Commerce & Industry vide its notification dated 24.01.2011 has withdrawn Duty Entitlement Pass Book scheme benefit on export of Skimmed milk product, Casein and any other Milk Product.
- (iv) Ministry of Commerce & Industry vide its notification dated 18.02.2011 has prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Training to pisciculturists

†1731. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal of Rs. 2.20 lakh as the Central Government's share has been received, under training scheme to provide modern technique available outside the State of Madhya Pradesh to progressive pisciculturists of the State in order to provide piscicultural training and its expansion; and

(b) if so, the time by which the amount will be released after approval as per the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) A proposal for release of Central share of Rs. 2.20 lakh for study tour of 114 progressive fish farmers for demonstration of improved techniques outside the State has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under the Training & Extension' component of Centrally sponsored 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' during current financial year. The proposal could not be considered as it was not as per the guidelines of the said scheme.

Availability of cultivable land

1732. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for reduction in cultivable land in the country;

(b) the State-wise details regarding availability of land for agriculture and also waste-land as on 31st March, 2010; and

(c) the State-wise details of agricultural land transferred or converted for non-agricultural purpose during financial years 2005-06 to 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) On account of shift in area for non-agricultural purposes, the cultivable land in the country has marginally declined.

(b) and (c) As per latest available estimates, the State-wise details regarding availability of land for agriculture (cultivable land), increase/decrease in cultivable land, area under non-agricultural uses and area under culturable waste-land for the last five years is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The details of cultivable land, increase/decrease in cultivable land, area under non-agricultural uses and culturable waste land in the country during the last five years, State-wise

(in Thousand Hectares)

State/UTs Year	Cultivable land	Increase/ decrease* in cultivable land during the year	Area under non- agricultural uses	Culturable - waste land
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
2004-05	15769		2712	694
2005-06	15772	3	2709	692
2006-07	15911	139	2683	695
2007-08	15939	28	2725	659
2008-09	15928	-11	2742	650
Arunachal Pradesh				
2004-05	414		23	67
2005-06	418	4	23	67
2006-07	422	4	23	67
2007-08	423	1	25	67
2008-09	422	-1	25	65
Assam				
2004-05	3224		1065	77
2005-06	3224	0	1065	77
2006-07	3224	0	1065	77

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	3211	-13	1218	77
2008-09	3211	0	1218	77
Bihar				
2004-05	6639		1646	46
2005-06	6638	-1	1647	46
2006-07	6638	0	1647	46
2007-08	6637	-1	1653	46
2008-09	6637	0	1653	46
Chhattisgarh				
2004-05	5595		698	337
2005-06	5590	-6	678	339
2006-07	5581	-8	683	350
2007-08	5585	3	687	344
2008-09	5581	-4	696	347
Goa				
2004-05	197		37	55
2005-06	197	0	37	53
2006-07	197	0	37	53
2007-08	197	0	37	53
2008-09	197	0	37	53
Gujarat				
2004-05	12410		1147	1977
2005-06	12409	-1	1148	1973
2006-07	12422	13	1163	1976

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	12422	0	1163	1976
2008-09	12422	0	1163	1976
Haryana				
2004-05	3780		429	35
2005-06	3784	4	423	31
2006-07	3782	-3	421	65
2007-08	3746	-36	457	28
2008-09	3728	-18	470	29
Himachal Pradesh				
2004-05	813		458	127
2005-06	819	6	473	138
2006-07	821	3	473	137
2007-08	822	1	473	138
2008-09	822	0	473	138
Jammu & Kashmir				
2004-05	1050		293	141
2005-06	1048	-2	293	145
2006-07	1048	0	293	146
2007-08	1040	-8	302	147
2008-09	1044	4	297	150
Jharkhand				
2004-05	4305		751	333
2005-06	4299	-6	757	333
2006-07	4299	0	757	334

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	4302	3	754	333
2008-09	4289	-14	764	336
Karnataka				
2004-05	12906		1340	420
2005-06	12905	-1	1349	419
2006-07	12894	-11	1363	416
2007-08	12891	-3	1369	415
2008-09	12892	1	1375	413
Kerala				
2004-05	2345		430	70
2005-06	2323	-21	455	66
2006-07	2329	6	449	90
2007-08	2316	-13	463	93
2008-09	2305	-11	475	96
Madhya Pradesh				
2004-05	17362		1924	1175
2005-06	17337	-25	1946	1161
2006-07	17312	-25	1992	1177
2007-08	17310	-2	2012	1170
2008-09	17322	13	2050	1160
Maharashtra				
2004-05	21176		1393	918
2005-06	21167	-9	1407	914
2006-07	21162	-5	1412	914
2007-08	21151	-11	1428	916
2008-09	21148	-4	1433	917

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur				
2004-05	245		26	1
2005-06	232	-13	26	1
2006-07	232	0	26	1
2007-08	242	10	26	1
2008-09	243	1	26	1
Meghalaya				
2004-05	1057		90	452
2005-06	1058	0	90	453
2006-07	1057	-1	91	450
2007-08	1056	-1	91	434
2008-09	1053	-3	91	393
Mizoram				
2004-05	343		126	5
2005-06	219	-124	125	5
2006-07	373	154	125	5
2007-08	379	6	125	5
2008-09	377	-2	124	5
Nagaland				
2004-05	645		76	57
2005-06	644	-1	75	56
2006-07	657	14	75	57
2007-08	677	20	74	64
2008-09	659	-18	95	60

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa				
2004-05	7473		999	392
2005-06	7473	0	999	392
2006-07	7126	-347	1298	375
2007-08	7126	0	1298	375
2008-09	7126	0	1298	375
Punjab				
2004-05	4245		458	9
2005-06	4248	3	455	9
2006-07	4229	-19	477	4
2007-08	4236	7	483	3
2008-09	4215	-21	492	3
Rajasthan				
2004-05	25630		1776	4603
2005-06	25621	-9	1823	4590
2006-07	25600	-22	1835	4611
2007-08	25576	-24	1847	4573
2008-09	25578	2	1970	4336
Sikkim				
2004-05	155		143	2
2005-06	155	0	143	2
2006-07	155	0	143	2
2007-08	150	-5	143	2
2008-09	150	0	143	2

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu				
2004-05	8157		2125	374
2005-06	8164	7	2139	369
2006-07	8148	-16	2160	354
2007-08	8149	1	2169	347
2008-09	8146	-3	2173	333
Tripura				
2004-05	310		131	1
2005-06	310	0	131	1
2006-07	310	0	131	1
2007-08	310	0	131	1
2008-09	310	0	131	1
Uttarakhand				
2004-05	1512		152	386
2005-06	1504	-8	154	384
2006-07	1509	5	161	367
2007-08	1549	40	217	302
2008-09	1547	-2	217	303
Uttar Pradesh				
2004-05	19272		2649	454
2005-06	19268	-4	2700	439
2006-07	19213	-55	2729	440
2007-08	19179	-34	2761	440
2008-09	19179	0	2761	440

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal				
2004-05	5808		1674	36
2005-06	5749	-59	1728	43
2006-07	5751	2	1733	34
2007-08	5721	-30	1762	33
2008-09	5689	-31	1793	32
Andaman & Nicobar Islands				
2004-05	47		22	12
2005-06	47	0	22	12
2006-07	47	0	22	12
2007-08	47	0	22	12
2008-09	47	0	22	12
Chandigarh				
2004-05	2		5	
2005-06	2	0	5	
2006-07	2	0	5	
2007-08	2	0	5	
2008-09	2	0	5	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
2004-05	24		4	0
2005-06	24	0	4	0
2006-07	24	0	4	0
2007-08	24	0	4	0
2008-09	24	0	4	0

1	2	3	4	5
Daman & Diu				
2004-05	3		0	0
2005-06	3	0	0	0
2006-07	3	0	0	0
2007-08	3	0	0	0
2008-09	5	3	0	0
Delhi				
2004-05	58		74	10
2005-06	58	0	74	10
2006-07	54	-4	76	10
2007-08	54	0	76	10
2008-09	54	0	76	10
Lakshadweep				
2004-05	3			
2005-06	3	0		
2006-07	3	0		
2007-08	3	0		
2008-09	3	0	0	
Pondicherry				
2004-05	31		17	4
2005-06	31	-1	18	4
2006-07	31	0	18	4
2007-08	30	0	18	4
2008-09	30	0	18	4

1	2	3	4	5
All India				
2004-05	183007		24890	13271
2005-06	182742	-265	25122	13224
2006-07	182565	-177	25568	13270
2007-08	182505	-60	26017	13066
2008-09	182385	-120	26308	12762

* Positive values Indicate Increase and negative values indicate decrease

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

Assistance to drought affected states

1733. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States in the country continue to reel under drought;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any action to provide assistance to the affected States and to tackle the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) During 2010-11 Bihar declared drought in all 38 districts, Jharkhand declared in all 24 districts, West Bengal declared drought in 11 out of 19 districts viz., Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Malda, Paschim Medinipur, Purulia, North 24-Parganas and South 24 Parganas and Orissa declared drought in 17 out of 30 districts viz., Angul, Badrak, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapada, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundergarh.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has provided financial assistance to the drought affected States from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2010-11. Detail of assistance given is as under:

(Rs. in crores)			
S.No.	State	SDRF Release (Central Share)	Assistance approved by the Government (*) from NDRF
1.	Bihar	250.87	1459.54
2.	Jharkhand	194.59	855.30
3.	Orissa	293.69	376.55
4.	West Bengal	228.62	724.99

*Subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account.

Shrinking agricultural land

1734. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that agricultural land in the country is shrinking abruptly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said situation is likely to have an impact on the availability of agricultural produce and price stability in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (e) 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 i.e. a decline of 0.80 million hectares. However, as a result of various initiatives taken by the Government to enhance production and productivity in the agriculture sector, the production of food grains has increased considerably and marginal decline in the agricultural/cultivable land is not likely to have any adverse impact on the availability of agricultural produce and price stability in the country.

For increasing productivity and production of food grains in the country, various Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, 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. In addition to the above schemes, during the current year, i.e. 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. 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 also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, land development and soil health/soil fertility have also been ensured through implementation of centrally sponsored schemes such as Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soil and the National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility etc.

Review of functioning of APMC

1735. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the annual meeting of Chief Secretaries of States held on 4th February, 2011 Prime Minister stated that "corruption and inflation hurt growth momentum" in the country and suggested "waiving of mandi taxes, octroi and local taxes, etc." to control inflation in the country;

(b) if so, the action Government proposes to take in this regard; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to review the functioning of the "Agriculture Produce Market Committee Act" so as to bring down the prices of essential commodities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN

YADAV): (a) to (d) In the second annual conference of Chief Secretaries
organized on 4th February 2011 by

Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Prime Minister had inter-alia stated that inflation poses serious threat to the growth momentum. He had also stated that corruption strikes at the roots of good governance and it is an impediment to faster growth. He had further stated that there seems to be a strong case for waiving mandi taxes, octroi and local taxes, which impede the smooth movement of essential commodities.

The Government has taken various measures to control inflation, which include adopting proper fiscal, monetary and trade policies and steps to enhance agriculture production.

In order to provide the farmers with the choice of competitive marketing channels for sale of their produce at remunerative price, Ministry of Agriculture has circulated a Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 to all the States and Union Territories for its adoption. The Model Act provides for alternative marketing channels such as contract farming, direct marketing, consumers/farmers markets, setting up of markets in private and cooperative sectors, e-trading etc.

Ministry of Agriculture has conveyed to all States and Union Territories (U.T.s), that assistance for creation of market infrastructure under the scheme of National Horticulture Mission as well as the scheme of Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization for projects promoted by the state agencies, would be released only to those States/U.T.s, which have waived market fee in respect of perishable horticultural commodities and permitted direct marketing by farmers to consumers, processing units, bulk buyers and providers of cold chain facilities.

Bumper production of potato

1736. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of potatoes has been harvested this year;

(b) if so, whether this has adversely impacted farmer remuneration and can lead to potato wastage; and

(c) if so, Government's plan to protect farmers' interests and ensure that potatoes are not get wasted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Production of potato has increased during the current year as evident from table below:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Estimated)
Production (in 000 MT)	34390.9	36409.5	40239.6

Source: National Horticulture Board, DAC

(b) There has been increase in average modal prices of potato in most of the markets in country during February, 2011, as compared to February, 2010, year to year basis, which is evident from the table below:

(Rs./qtl.)		
Market/Period	February, 2010	February, 2011
Bihar	385	408
Delhi	438	391
Gujarat	532	547
Karnataka	752	900
Maharashtra	701	745
Orissa	357	426
Rajasthan	447	378
Tamil Nadu	881	1152
Uttar Pradesh	339	324
West Bengal	334	391

Source: National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation

(c) 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 the Mission for post harvest component, credit linked back ended subsidy @ 40% of the project cost in general areas and 55% in case of hilly and

scheduled areas for individual entrepreneurs is available. Under this scheme assistance of Rs. 17796.97 lakh has been provided for establishment of 367 cold storages in various States with total capacity of 2619223 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 9721791 MT. since 1999-2000.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation also implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are not covered under Price Support Scheme and are generally perishable in nature. The purpose of implementation of MIS is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sales in the event of a bumper crop when there is glut in the market, causing prices to fall below economic levels/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50.

Use of Endosulfan

1737. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has felt the need for an urgent ban on highly dangerous pesticide viz. Endosulfan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ban Endosulfan immediately keeping in view death of more than 500 people so far and more than 4000 people still suffering from health ailments due to exposure to it in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) Use of Endosulfan in the country has been reviewed by various Committees viz. Dr. S.N. Banerjee Committee in 1991, Dr. R.B. Singh Committee in 1999, Dr. O.P. Dubey Committee in 2003 and Dr. CD. Mayee Committee in 2004. These committees recommended its

continued use in the country. Based on these reviews, use of Endosulfan is continued in the country except in Kerala where its use has been kept on hold vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1874 (E) dated 31.10.2006.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Director General, ICMR to examine the report by National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad on "Health Effects of Endosulfan in Kasargod district" submitted to National Human Rights Commission in 2002. A fresh view on Endosulfan is possible based on inputs from the Committee constituted by ICMR.

Rise in agricultural input cost

1738. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference between the increase in the cost of inputs used in farming and increase in the price of agricultural produce over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to make changes in the criteria and consider farmer's representation while fixing MSP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Crop-wise details of per cent increase in Cost and Minimum Support Price during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 are given in the Statements I, II and III. (See below).

(c) and (d) The minimum support prices (MSP) are announced by the Government of India with a view to ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce on the basis of the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission in undertaking the task of recommending Minimum Support Price for several crops is guided by the terms of reference given to it by the Government of India. From time to time the terms of reference of the Commission have been modified and further expanded to keep pace with the change in agricultural scenario in the country.

The Commission in its composition comprises representation from farming community. The non-official members representing the farming community contributes to the process of determining MSP, for several crops in interaction with the farmers in the meetings the commission holds with different stakeholders including the farmers.

Statement-I

C₂ Cost and rate of increase (%) in Cost (C₂) of various crops during 2005-06 to 2008-09

Crops previous year	C ₂ Cost (Rs. per quintal)				% changed over		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Kharif Crops							
Paddy (Common)	557.60	569.45	594.63	618.76	2.13	4.42	4.06
Jowar (Hybrid)	677.27	702.33	724.27	764.63	3.70	3.12	5.57
Bajra	604.01	620.25	598.27	642.93	2.69	-3.54	7.46
Ragi	722.57	807.63	805.10	832.17	11.77	-0.31	3.36
Maize	575.47	590.25	601.33	679.64	2.57	1.88	13.02
Tur (Arhar)	1341.50	1436.02	1513.82	1609.08	7.05	5.42	6.29
Moong	1824.82	1913.79	1981.03	2293.13	4.88	3.51	15.75
Urad	1695.81	1701.25	1740.68	1994.33	0.32	2.32	14.57
Groundnut	1508.65	1459.85	1483.62	1659.10	-3.23	1.63	11.83
Sunflower Seed	1753.53	1906.39	2004.32	2010.93	8.72	5.14	0.33

Soyabean (Yellow)	961.53	1003.20	1058.39	1180.88	4.33	5.50	11.57
Sesamum	2055.48	2131.81	2176.13	2497.78	3.71	2.08	14.78
Cotton(F414&H777)	2076.84	2124.54	2110.53	2087.72	2.30	-0.66	-1.08
Rabi Crops							
Wheat	515.56	541.52	573.58	624.46	5.04	5.92	8.87
Barley	494.80	520.94	524.75	554.51	5.28	0.73	5.67
Gram	1221.46	1258.95	1281.70	1386.69	3.07	1.81	8.19
Lentil (Masur)	1234.87	1278.95	1270.80	1333.51	3.57	-0.64	4.94
Rapeseed & Mustard	1164.52	1186.14	1200.98	1197.54	1.86	1.25	-0.29
Safflower	1449.06	1474.76	1486.13	1605.21	1.77	0.77	8.01
Others							
Sugarcane	72.24	73.76	75.59	75.86	2.10	2.48	0.36
Jute	906.61	986.95	1052.08	1090.82	8.86	6.60	3.68

Cost C₂ includes Cost A2, imputed value of family labour, interest on value of owned fixed capital assets, rental value of owned land

Statement-II

Cost A2 + FL and rate of increase in input cost including family labour (A2 + FL) during 2005-06 to 2008-09

Crops	A2+FL (Rs. per quintal)				% change over previous year		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Kharif Crops							
Paddy(Common)	406.95	420.32	438.64	455.92	3.29	4.36	3.94
Jowar (Hybrid)	510.33	520.97	546.37	586.03	2.08	4.88	7.26
Bajra	479.22	485.09	443.96	473.51	1.23	-8.48	6.66
Ragi	583.99	669.09	672.81	719.73	14.57	0.56	6.97
Maize	436.25	451.92	448.73	513.37	3.59	-0.70	14.41
Tur (Arhar)	898.93	952.58	1039.98	1074.02	5.97	9.17	3.27
Moong	1367.92	1437.74	1463.67	1730.94	5.10	1.80	18.26
Urad	1201.62	1234.89	1268.85	1437.81	2.77	2.75	13.32
Groundnut	1178.19	1104.55	1119.58	1251.93	-6.25	1.36	11.82
Sunflower Seed	1343.40	1433.99	1440.05	1555.39	6.74	0.42	8.01

Soyabean (Yellow)	709.34	725.85	760.74	863.83	2.33	4.81	13.55
Nigerseed	990.21	1131.85	1188.19	1775.89	14.30	4.98	49.46
Cotton(F414&H777)	1549.01	1538.93	1528.11	1541.35	-0.65	-0.70	0.87
Rabi Crops							
Wheat	342.93	362.51	386.99	403.87	5.71	6.75	4.36
Barley	350.25	366.68	362.75	364.82	4.69	-1.07	0.57
Gram	759.98	809.17	827.08	876.52	6.47	2.21	5.98
Lentil (Masur)	706.65	767.68	756.84	780.15	8.64	-1.41	3.08
Rapeseed & Mustard	782.43	772.01	755.70	748.34	-1.33	-2.11	-0.97
Safflower	930.57	944.17	1079.17	1206.11	1.46	14.30	11.76
Others							
Sugarcane	49.82	50.60	48.81	49.79	1.55	-3.53	2.01
Jute	683.99	766.11	833.41	850.45	12.01	8.78	2.04

Cost A2+FL includes cost incurred on human labour (including family labour), bullock labour, machinery labour, seed, fertilizers & manure, irrigation charges, interest on working capital and rent paid for leased in land.

Statement-III

The rate of increase in Minimum Support Price during the last three years

Crops	MSP (Rs. per quintal)				% changed over previous year in MSP		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Kharif Crops							
Paddy(Common)	570.00	620.00	745.00	900.00	8.77	20.16	20.81
Jowar (Hybrid)	525.00	540.00	600.00	840.00	2.86	11.11	40.00
Bajra	525.00	540.00	600.00	840.00	2.86	11.11	40.00
Ragi	525.00	540.00	600.00	915.00	2.86	11.11	52.50
Maize	540.00	540.00	620.00	840.00	0.00	14.81	35.48
Tur (Arhar)	1400.00	1410.00	1590.00	2000.00	0.71	12.77	25.79
Moong	1520.00	1520.00	1740.00	2520.00	0.00	14.47	44.83
Urad	1520.00	1520.00	1740.00	2520.00	0.00	14.47	44.83
Groundnut	1520.00	1520.00	1550.00	2100.00	0.00	1.97	35.48
Sunflower Seed	1500.00	1500.00	1510.00	2215.00	0.00	0.67	46.69
Soyabean (Yellow)	1010.00	1020.00	1050.00	1390.00	0.99	2.94	32.38

Sesamum	1550.00	1560.00	1580.00	2750.00	0.65	1.28	74.05
Nigerseed	1200.00	1220.00	1240.00	2405.00	1.67	1.64	93.95
Cotton(F414&H777)	1760.00	1770.00	1800.00	2500.00	0.57	1.69	38.89
Rabi Crops							
Wheat	640.00	700.00	850.00	1000.00	9.38	21.43	17.65
Barley	540.00	550.00	565.00	650.00	1.85	2.73	15.04
Gram	1425.00	1435.00	1445.00	1600.00	0.70	0.70	10.73
Lentil (Masur)	1525.00	1535.00	1545.00	1700.00	0.66	0.65	10.03
Rapeseed & Mustard	1700.00	1715.00	1715.00	1800.00	0.88	0.00	4.96
Safflower	1550.00	1565.00	1565.00	1650.00	0.97	0.00	5.43
Others							
Sugarcane	79.50	80.25	81.18	81.18	0.94	1.16	0.00
Jute	910.00	1000.00	1055.00	1250	9.89	5.50	18.48

Development on fishery harbours in Maharashtra

1739. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the national growth rate in fish production in the country, particularly in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposals for development of fishery harbours;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the status of the proposals;

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for improvement of facilities for marketing, processing of fish and cold storages particularly in the Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Details of fish production and its growth in the Country including Maharashtra during the last three years are as below:

(Quantity in Thousand Metric Tonne)

Year	Fish production from the			
	Country		Maharashtra	
	Quantity	Growth rate (%)	Quantity	Growth rate (%)
2006-07	6869.05	4.52	595.94	2.6
2007-08	7126.96	3.75	556.45	(-)6.7
2008-09	7616.09	6.86	523.10	(-)6.0
2009-10 (Provisional)	7851.62	3.09	538.36	2.92

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has submitted three proposals during last three years for construction of new fishing harbours in the State. The Ministry of Agriculture had in February, 2008 accorded approval to the proposal 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 Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Besides, the Project Sanctioning Committee in its meeting held

on 25th February, 2011 has approved other proposals for construction of two 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

(e) The Ministry of Agriculture under the CSS provides financial assistance for creation of post harvest including marketing infrastructure facilities. Besides, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) also provides financial assistance for creation of post harvest and marketing infrastructure facilities.

Under the CSS, a total of five projects for development of post harvest infrastructure in Maharashtra at a total cost of Rs 499.46 lakh have been approved with release of an amount of Rs 157.21 lakh so far. Besides, NFDB has also accorded approval to a proposal for development of fish processing facilities in Maharashtra at cost of Rs155.20 lakh and released the entire project cost.

Drip and Sprinkler irrigation

1740. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the benefits of drip and sprinkler irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States which are using this alternative method of irrigating crops, particularly in Haryana;

(d) whether Government is providing any subsidy or grant for installation of drip irrigation facilities to prevent water runoff, deep percolation or evaporation;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Haryana; and

(f) whether irrigation scheduling be managed with this system to meet crops demand and increased yield and quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of benefits of drip and sprinkler irrigation are as under:

- Better water use efficiency (60-20%)
- Increase in yield (30-100%)
- Better quality of produce
- Saving in Fertilizer usage (40%)
- Saving in weeding cost
- Easy intercultural operations
- Cultivation in saline and undulating land possible
- Better return/income for farm produce (20-40%)

(c) All States including Haryana are using this alternative method of irrigating crops.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'National Mission on Micro Irrigation' (NMMI) in the country. Under this, subsidy is provided @ 60% of total system cost for small & marginal farmers and @ 50% for general farmers including 10% State Government share. The details of subsidy provided to different states including Haryana is given in the Statement (See below). The State of Haryana is providing additional 30% subsidy i.e. total 90% subsidy for drip system implementation.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Details of subsidy provided since 2005-06 for Micro Irrigation

State	Subsidy provided
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	79434.68
Bihar	2482.10
Chhattisgarh	6541.70

1	2
Delhi	15.71
Goa	48.83
Gujarat	34233.39
Haryana	3367.05
Jharkhand	229.92
Karnataka	35859.32
Kerala	3836.30
Madhya Pradesh	17766.95
Maharashtra	68957.12
Orissa	2039.00
Punjab	3420.10
Rajasthan	24647.96
Tamil Nadu	13191.60
Uttar Pradesh	2204.04
West Bengal	195.67
GRAND TOTAL :	298471.44

Rejuvenation of agriculture sector

1741. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation, release and utilization of funds under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) till date, State-wise;

(b) whether RKVY aims at achievement of 4 per cent annual growth in the agriculture sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the achievements thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) allocation to agriculture and allied sector as percentage of total State/Central Plan Expenditure till date, year-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether Central and State Governments have been able to rejuvenate the agricultural sector as envisaged by RKVY; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Status of allocation and release of funds to the States and expenditure reported by the States under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 as on 10.3.2011, State-wise and year wise is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) 11th Plan envisaged 4% growth in agriculture and allied sector, which is to be achieved by implementing a number of developmental schemes including RKVY. RKVY aims at contributing to achievement of 4% growth in agriculture and allied sector.

(c) States have reported approval of a total of 3998 projects of an amount of Rs.17938.15 crore under RKVY as on 10.3.2011. State-wise, year-wise number of total projects approved are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) State-wise allocation to agriculture and allied sector by the States and its percentage to the total State Plan Expenditure year/wise since 2006-07 is given in the Statement-III (See below).

(e) and (f) States have stepped up allocation to agriculture, and allied sector which has gone up from 5.11 % of total State Plan Expenditure in 2006-07 to 6.29% in 2009-10 (RE/Approved). States have taken up projects under RKVY in crops, horticulture, organic farming, agriculture/farm mechanization, micro/minor irrigation, watershed development, agriculture marketing and storage, seed farms and soil/fertilizer testing laboratories, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, extension and research, etc. Projects have also been taken up for investments in critical infrastructure such as seed farms, soil and fertilizer testing laboratories across the States. With these investments agriculture and allied sector is indeed getting rejuvenated.

Statement-I

Details of allocation and release of funds to states under RKVY for 2007-08 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Alloca- tion	Release	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Release	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Release	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Release*	Expen- diture*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	93.13	61.08	61.08	316.57	297.17	297.17	410.00	410.00	410.00	393.45^	432.29	256.83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.85	1.90	1.90	6.88	0.00	0.00	16.10	15.98	15.98	39.08^	24.43	
3	Assam	23.77	0.00		142.62	144.12	142.62	79.86	79.86	79.86	256.87	156.17	
4	Bihar	64.02	57.77	56.16	148.54	148.54	148.54	110.79	110.79	108.29	380.94	415.10	177.63
5	Chhattisgarh	60.54	52.96	52.96	116.48	117.45	117.45	131.78	136.64	136.14	461.00	503.44	147.30
6	Goa	2.29	1.70	0.74	6.91	0.00	0.00	11.87	0.00		11.31	7.07	
7	Gujarat	53.71	49.81	47.61	243.39	243.39	243.39	386.19	386.19	386.19	353.45	388.63	291.00
8	Haryana	23.12	21.52	21.52	74.00	39.50	39.49	112.77	112.77	107.43	204.74	226.80	68.04
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.39	16.17	16.08	15.11	15.11	14.86	33.02	33.03	32.82	94.85	94.85	39.31
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6.85	0.00		16.17	1.20	1.18	42.05	42.85	33.60	162.16	96.42	12.30
11	Jharkhand	61.66	55.68	50.07	58.62	29.31	25.56	70.13	70.13	60.98	160.96	96.90	22.41
12	Karnataka	171.97	154.30	154.30	316.57	314.14	314.14	410.00	410.00	410.00	284.03	284.03	79.00
13	Kerala	61.41	55.40	54.32	60.11	30.06	29.60	110.92	110.92	90.04	192.35	120.22	63.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	110.01	101.62	71.43	146.05	146.05	138.84	247.44	247.44	166.89	589.09	559.18	164.57
15	Maharashtra	142.20	128.20	127.10	269.63	261.77	236.07	407.24	404.39	214.46	653.00	653.00	306.01
16	Manipur	1.35	0.00		4.14	0.90	0.90	5.86	5.86	2.86	24.81	15.50	6.20
17	Meghalaya	7.00	6.37	6.37	13.53	6.77	6.77	24.68	24.68	24.68	46.12	46.12	
18	Mizoram	1.05	0.00		4.29	0.80	0.00	4.15	0.00	7.49	0.94		
19	Nagaland	9.45	3.19	3.19	13.89	6.95	6.95	20.38	20.38	15.28	13.24	8.28	
20	Orissa	46.59	39.30	38.05	115.44	115.44	114.85	121.49	121.49	110.19	274.40	274.40	131.20
21	Punjab	39.85	36.05	36.05	87.52	87.52	87.24	43.23	43.23	36.33	179.12	179.12	28.04
22	Rajasthan	71.68	55.76	55.76	233.75	233.76	233.76	186.12	186.12	186.12	572.47	572.47	337.81
23	Sikkim	2.77	2.77	2.77	11.37	5.68	5.68	15.29	15.29	9.13	6.56	6.56	1.64
24	Tamil Nadu	188.21	153.60	153.60	140.38	140.38	140.38	127.90	127.90	114.63	225.71	250.03	84.61
25	Tripura	4.69	4.16	4.16	34.02	16.08	16.08	31.28	31.28	29.19	116.86	175.92	21.91
26	Uttar Pradesh	116.15	103.90	103.90	316.57	316.57	316.57	390.97	390.97	390.97	635.92	635.92	220.75
27	Uttarakhand	30.54	28.25	24.54	20.60	10.30	10.29	71.36	71.46	26.16	2.61	0.33	
28	West Bengal	60.87	54.93	54.93	147.38	147.38	147.38	147.38	147.38	135.69	476.15	335.98	
Total States		1475.12	1246.39	1198.59	3080.53	2876.34	2835.76	3770.25	3757.03	3333.91	6662.00	6560.10	2459.68

* This includes 3 new sub-Schemes of RKVY viz. (i) Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India (ii) Special Initiative for Pulses & Oilseeds in Dryland Areas & (iii) Saffron Mission in Jammu & Kashmir.

* Allocation of Rs. 35.00 crore Green Revaluation in Eastern India for Assam, Rs. 39.44 crore for saffron Mission for J & K & increased allocation of Rs. 82.26 crore in respect of Andhra Pradesh is to be met from savings from overall allocation of Rs. 6755.00 crore.

Statement-II

State wise Number of Projects under RKVY for 2007-08 to 2010-11

						Unit in numbers
Sl. No	State Name	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	49	56	63	177
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	37	37	74
3.	Assam	0	38	26	28	92
4.	Bihar	31	52	46	55	184
5.	Chhattisgarh	48	64	56	77	245
6.	Goa	12	0	2	7	21
7.	Gujarat	12	65	88	124	289
8.	Haryana	6	22	28	47	103
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	20	35	70	140
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	52	101	153
11.	Jharkhand	14	38	12	36	100
12.	Karnataka	9	25	38	51	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	104	96	278	74	552
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38	71	32	55	196
15.	Maharashtra	5	15	13	42	75
16.	Manipur	0	0	5	7	12
17.	Meghalaya	10	7	4	15	36
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	13	0	20	33
20.	Orissa	12	55	29	103	199
21.	Punjab	19	27	15	48	109
22.	Rajasthan	22	55	44	163	284
23.	Sikkim	1	7	12	9	29
24.	Tamil Nadu	31	30	45	49	155
25.	Tripura	4	23	28	44	99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	17	46	63	135
27.	Uttarakhand	1	10	11	4	26
28.	West Bengal	46	130	80	101	357
Total		458	929	1118	1493	3998

Statement-III

Statewise allocation to agriculture and allied sector and its percentage to the total State Plan Expenditure

Sl. No.	States/ UTs Revised/ Approved	Actual Expenditure				Actual Expenditure				Actual Expenditure			
		2006-07				2007-08				2008-09			
		Agri & Allied Sector	Total Plan	% alloc. to agri & allied sector	Agri & Allied Sector	Total Plan	% alloc. to agri & allied sector	Agri & Allied Sector	Total Plan	% alloc. to agri & allied sector	Agri & Allied Sector	Total Plan	% alloc. to agri & allied sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	840.72	12677.04	6.63	994.04	27170.80	3.66	1003.40	28687.29	3.50	854.86	33211.60	2.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80.30	892.13	9.00	89.26	1082.80	8.24	9649	1729.50	5.58	13421	2083.01	6.44
3	Assam	158.06	2757.97	5.73	222.71	3800.00	5.86	381.62	3947.94	9.67	517.54	5920.36	8.74
4	Bihar	273.06	8549.70	3.19	283.74	9592.59	2.96	657.69	11851.46	5.55	765.30	15889.21	432
5	Chhattisgarh	31680	5106.95	6.20	876.24	6414.00	13.66	65544	813737	8.05	2230.02	12277.83	18.16
6	Goa	44.33	1069.96	4.14	54.49	1430.00	3.81	65.34	1570.82	4.16	77.75	2240.00	3.47
7	Gujarat	715.05	14384.45	4.97	925.91	15381.88	6.02	114485	21520.29	532	1359.67	23275.00	5.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Haryana	165.57	4232.64	3.91	204.36	5751.18	3.55	309.10	7048.05	439	409.68	10286.44	3.38
9	Himachal Pradesh	199.00	1963.60	10.13	213.75	203589	10.50	248.98	2310.47	10.78	327.72	2700.00	12.14
10	Jammu & Kahsmir	21877	3555.61	6.15	104.12	4850.00	2.15	142.68	4067.31	331	246.61	5500.00	4.48
11	Jharkhaad	119.70	3808.87	3.14	336.29	5706.35	5.89	283.47	6866.17	4.13	357.00	8200.00	435
12	Karnataka	863.44	18308.68	4.72	141505	17226.91	8.21	1638.43	21990.23	7.45	1805.56	29183.43	6.19
13	Kerala	531.42	5772.34	9.21	53682	8071.35	6.65	575.92	6303.18	9.14	697.30	8860.00	7.87
14	Madhya Pradesh	41952	9531.82	4.40	619.08	12047.44	5.14	807.56	13063.98	6.18	125629	16174.17	7.77
15	Maharashtra	732.27	15681.38	4.67	964.80	19422.00	4.97	1324.84	23632.60	5.61	2589.87	26000.00	9.96
16	Manipur	3562	1129.06	3.15	22.59	1336.50	1.69	3848	1521.50	2.53	5201	1653.36	3.15
17	Meghalaya	63.72	75862	8.40	9807	984.06	9.97	12629	1386.96	9.11	20835	1860.00	1130
18	Mizoram	72.94	727.32	10.03	71.42	767.33	931	79.98	83539	937	74.90	1245.85	6.01
19	Nagaland	78.45	693.29	11.32	88.86	846.95	10.49	101.82	1029.08	939	130.77	1495.08	8.75
20	Orissa	145.33	3630.50	4.00	269.39	6032.81	4.47	415.14	7358.66	5.64	459.11	8378.51	5.48
21	Punjab	142.99	5751.83	2.49	142.64	4986.14	2.86	165.25	6837.58	2.42	243.77	8535.00	2.86
22	Rajasthan	31740	8969.31	3.54	449.96	13794.69	3.26	60471	14755.56	4.10	760.45	1838045	4.14

23	Sikkim	25.06	460.03	5.45	50.77	695.42	7.30	71.00	901.23	7.88	72.00	1045.00	6.89
24	Tamil Nadu	840.72	12677.04	6.63	1307.65	1613035	8.11	1307.65	1613035	8.11	1335.41	17372.10	7.69
25	Tripura	57.51	891.61	6.45	96.69	1061.65	9.11	12971	1415.59	9.16	243.67	1680.00	14.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	1151.20	20096.90	5.73	1805.89	25001.66	7.22	213075	33578.44	635	2280.75	38609.03	5.91
27	Uttarakhand	333.22	3250.09	10.25	444.60	3944.88	11.27	458.52	3653.56	12.55	324.13	5742.25	5.64
28	West Bengal	160.90	6935.49	23.2	257.50	901971	2.85	364.45	10396.90	3.51	459.66	14069.57	3.27
	Total (States)	9103.06	174264.23	5.22	12946.69	224585.34	5.76	15329.56	262527.46	5.84	20274.36	321867.25	630
1	A.&.N Islands	29.48	53009	5.56	3226	1142.30	2.82	40.00	830.92	4.81	54.96	87683	6.27
2	Chandigarh	5.91	249.23	237	828	317.16	2.61	16.48	472.05	3.49	6.52	44270	1.47
3	Dadra & Nagar.Haveli	7.62	70.42	10.82	765	99.98	7.65	802	110.99	7.23	8.54	153.68	5.56
4	Daman & Diu	3.02	64.11	4.71	1.83	87.74	2.09	2.87	104.95	2.73	533	165.12	3.23
5	Delhi	20.00	5083.70	039	14.97	9000.00	0.17	0.00	0.00				
6	Lakshadweep	12.82	206.77	6.20	3288	222.11	14.80	17.69	253.54	6.98	20.34	28557	7.12
7	Puducherry	88.05	1036.52	8.49	69.84	1455.00	4.80	78.96	1060.76	7.44	107.64	1745.64	6.17
	Total (UTs.)	166.90	7240.84	250	167.71	12324.29	136	164.02	2833.21	5.79	203.33	3669.54	5.54
	Distt. Agri. Plans+NIRD												
	Grand Total	9269.96	181505.07	5.11	13114.40	236909.63	534	15493.58	265360.67	5.84	20477.69	325536.79	6.29

Fishing facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1742. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing is done in deep waters in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and that the fishing facilities like sophisticated boats, cold storage, processing and export have been provided;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the fish die due to old age and not by fishing by the fisherman; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to promote dairy farming in this Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Presently 63 mechanized fishing boats are deployed for fishing in Andaman and Nicobar Islands waters. In addition, 13 ice plants of 188 tonnes capacity per day and 8 cold storages of 290 tonnes capacity are available in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A provision of Rs. 479 lakh has been kept for the creation of fisheries infrastructure facilities under Union Territory Plan schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan. Fish catch are also transported to mainland either for domestic consumption or for export.

(c) Death of fish due to natural mortality is a biological phenomenon.

(d) Existing non-descript cattle and buffaloes are being improved through Frozen Semen Technology using superior quality frozen semen of Jersey and Holstein-Friesian breeds of cows and Murrah buffaloes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Programmes for production of improved variety of fodder crops and grasses are also being implemented. The artificial insemination services and health coverage to cattle are being provided free of cost. In addition, training programmes on Dairy farming, clean milk production etc. are being undertaken. The Government of India has also provided assistance to the tune of Rs. 221.91 lakh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Intensive Dairy Development Programme.

Development of agricultural machineries by ICAR

1743. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of agricultural machineries like sugar-cane harvesters, cotton pickers and paddy transplanters which are currently imported in the open market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has succeeded in developing and customizing new products in the field of farm implements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture is not aware of any empirical evidences or reports that indicate a general shortage of agricultural machineries and equipment in Indian market. Many variants of farm equipments including Paddy Transplanters are now being manufactured in India and they are widely available in the market.

However, a few sophisticated, high value and special purpose agricultural machineries like sugarcane harvesters, cotton pickers etc. are currently imported on demand for deployment in specific areas.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its All India Coordinated Project on Farm Implements and Machinery (AICPFIM) have already developed and customized various agricultural equipments and farm implements that are suitable to the needs of various agro-climatic regions of the country. Most notable among them are precision pneumatic seeder, raised bed planter, multi-crop thresher, self-propelled harvester, straw reaper, straw bailer, tree climber etc.

Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

1744. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme;

(b) the recommendations of the Joint Group constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to review and bring improvements in the Existing Crop Insurance Scheme;

(c) the details of the Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme; and

(d) the time-frame by when this scheme will be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN

YADAV): (a) With a view to provide financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural

calamities, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), is operational in the country since Rabi 1999-2000. NAIS is area yield based scheme and covers all food crops (cereals, millets & pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops, in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years. The scheme provides comprehensive risk insurance to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks.

(b) The Joint Group constituted by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to review and bring improvements in the existing Crop Insurance Schemes, made important recommendations regarding reduction in unit area of insurance, more precise calculation of threshold yield, higher indemnity levels, coverage of pre-sowing/planting risks, post-harvest losses, on account payment of claims, individual assessment of claims for specified localized calamities, upfront premium subsidy by the Government and settlement of all the claims by insurance companies etc.

(c) and (d) The Modified NAIS has been approved by Government of India for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11. Salient features of Modified NAIS are - (i) actuarial premium with subsidy in premium ranging 40% to 75% to farmers (ii) Unit area of insurance reduced to village panchayat level for major crops (iii) coverage of prevented sowing/planting risk (iv) coverage of post harvest losses due to cyclone in coastal areas (v) on account payment up to 25% of likely claims as immediate relief (vi) more proficient basis for calculation of threshold yield (vii) minimum indemnity level of 70% instead of 60% etc.

Employment opportunity in agriculture sector

†1745. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the opportunities of employment have decreased in agriculture sector across the country especially in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated by the Central Government under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Jawahar Rojgar Smridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme for increasing employment opportunities in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the expenditure incurred?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The data on total employment come from the results of the quinquennial surveys conducted by the NSSO of which the last survey was for 2004-05. The latest quinquennial survey (NSSO) conducted in 2009-10, the results of which are not yet finalised.

However, the data from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MNREGA) which is major employment generation scheme in Rural area shows increased employment during the last three years. Details for major states are given in the Statement (See below). Details of employment generated under MNREGA for Himachal Pradesh are given below:

Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MNREGA) in Himachal Pradesh

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Employment	97.53	205.00	284.95
Person days (in lakhs)			

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

(c) Jawahar Rojgar Samaridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme have been merged into MNREGA with effect from February, 2006.

The allocation by Central Government and expenditure incurred under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, (SGSY), and MNREGA Scheme for Himachal Pradesh are given below:

Central Allocation and Expenditure of MNREGA and SGSY in Himachal Pradesh

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure	Central Expenditure
	allocation	allocation	allocation	allocation	allocation	allocation
MNREGA	12754	10292	40940	33228	37512	55656
SGSY	8.38	8.55	9.89	13.25	10.70	14.67

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Statement

*Employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Act(MNREGA)*

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Employment Generated in Lakh person days	Employment Generated in Lakh person days	Employment Generated in Lakh person days
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2191.34	2735.00	4044.30
Arunachal Pradesh	2.79	26.00	22.34
Assam	487.61	751.00	735.19
Bihar	654.26	992.00	1136.89
Chhattisgarh	1316.1	1243.00	1041.55
Goa	0	0.00	2.71
Gujarat	90.06	213.00	585.11
Haryana	35.76	69.00	59.02
Himachal Pradesh	97.53	205.00	284.95
Jammu & Kashmir	36.81	79.00	127.75
Jharkhand	747.57	750.00	842.47
Karnataka	197.78	288.00	2001.63
Kerala	60.74	154.00	318.69
Madhya Pradesh	2753.03	2947.00	2623.15
Maharashtra	184.86	420.00	274.33
Manipur	48.31	286.00	306.18
Meghalaya	40.84	86.00	147.99
Mizoram	33.55	126.00	170.35

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	24.31	203.00	272.07
Orissa	405.22	404.00	551.61
Panjab	19.15	40.00	76.54
Rajasthan	1678.38	4830.00	4460.98
Sikkim	8.6	26.00	43.28
Tamil Nadu	645.23	1204.00	2390.75
Tripura	181.05	351.00	458.25
Uttar Pradesh	1354.9	2278.00	3562.98
Uttarakhand	80.34	104.00	182.38
West Bengal	968.8	787.00	1542.60
A&N Islands	0	1.00	5.82
D & N Haveli	0	0.00	0.70
Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0	2.00	1.41
Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	14344.92	21600	28273.97

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Ban on Endosulfan

1746. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticide Endosulfan proved to be causing health hazards to humans and animals;

(b) whether State Governments imposed ban on use of this pesticide;

(c) if so, the names of the States that have banned Endosulfan;

(d) whether it is a fact that the pesticide comes under a world-wide ban under the Stockholm Convention;

(e) if so, whether the use of Endosulfan be banned nation-wide in the country; and

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

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. Endosulfan was last reviewed by Dr. C.D. Mayee Committee in 2004 which concluded that its use was not clearly linked to the alleged health problems in Kasargod district of Kerala. Based on these reviews, use of Endosulfan is continued in the country except in Kerala where its use has been kept on hold vide notification dated 31.10.2006. State Government of Karnataka has informed that it has decided to ban the use of Endosulfan initially for a period of 60 days as per the provisions of the section 27 (1) of Insecticides Act, 1968.

(d) Persistent Organic Pollutant Review Committee (POPRC) of the Stockholm Convention has recommended listing of Endosulfan in Annex A of the Convention for prohibiting its production and use.

(e) and (f) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, ICMR to examine the report by National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad on "Health Effects of Endosulfan in Kasargod district" submitted to National Human Rights Commission in 2002. A fresh view on Endosulfan is possible based on inputs from the Committee constituted by ICMR.

Providing of facilities to farmers

†1747. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that huge shortage of agriculture labourers has been felt in many States including Gujarat as a result of which farmers are facing lot of problems;

(b) whether Government is considering to provide the facility of modern equipments in addition to tractors so that the above said problem can be resolved; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government for machanisation of agriculture with modern equipments in addition to tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN

YADAV): (a) There are instances in some states including Gujarat, when farmers have faced difficulties in carrying out farm operations on time due to inadequate availability of agricultural labour.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c): In an effort to reduce dependency on farm labour, Ministry of Agriculture is promoting; farm mechanization through various central sector schemes. In these schemes, financial assistance is provided to the farmers in the form of subsidy for procurement of various agriculture machinery and equipments including tractors.

A list of these equipments alongwith the names of the respective scheme is given in the Statement (See below). The assistance is currently being provided through State Governments.

Further, under a separate central sector scheme "Promotion & Strengthening of Agriculture Mechanization through Training, Testing & Demonstration", the Ministry is also organizing training and demonstrations of newly developed, improved and modern agricultural equipments among the farmers for creating awareness, for popularisation and for subsequent induction of new technology in the agricultural production system. These training and demonstrations are currently organized by various ICAR Institutions, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK), State Governments and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).

Statement

List of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment eligible for financial assistance under different Schemes:

Name of the Scheme		
Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
1	2	3
Tractor up to 40 HP	Rotavator	Power machine(up to 20 BHP) with
rotavator/		equipment
Power tillers	Power weeder	Power machine 20 BHP & above including
with		accessories/equipment
Combine harvesters	Seed drill (animal/ tractoro perated)	Power operated machine /tools including Power saw

and Plant protection
equipments

1	2	3
Self-propelled reaper, Multi crop planter paddy transplanter and similar self-propelled machines		-
Special Power driven implements like Potato planter, potato digger, Tiller, groundnut digger, strip Furrow till drill, cleaner-cum- grader, dryer, mobile fruit harvester, power weeder, mini rice mill, dal mill, zero till seed drill, raised bed planter, sugarcane cutter planter, post hole digger, rotavator, straw reaper, reaper-cum-binder, happy seeder, vegetable transplanter etc.	Small farm implements (Hand Weeders, Wheel Hoe, Rake, Rotary Ridger, Marker, opener etc)	-
Manual operated implements	Irrigation pump	-
Animal driven implements		
Animal driven tool carrier like Multi tool carrier and paddy seeder	Cono weeder	-
Power driven equipments		Zero Till Drill
(Tractor / Power tiller operated) like MB / Disc plough, harrow, cultivator, seed cum fertilizer drill		-
Power thresher (all types)	Knapsack sprayers	-
Diesel/Electric pump- sets	pump sets	-
Cono weeder	Sprinkler Sets	-
Plant protection equipments like Manual, power operated, tractor	-	-

mounted, Aero-blast sprayer

Seeds Village Scheme

1748. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether district-wise proposals for seeds village scheme for the development of agro-infrastructure under central agro-area scheme has been received from Government of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been approved by the Ministry;

(c) if so, the amount released so far to Government of Gujarat and other States in this regard; and

(d) if not, by when sanction would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India has received proposals for Seed village scheme and development of infrastructure under the Scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds". An amount of Rs. 15062.802 lakhs for seed village programme and Rs.1234 lakhs for creation of seed infrastructure facilities has been approved and released during 2010-11 and the state-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of funds released under Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds during 2010-11**

Grants-in-aid released (Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	Name of Implementing Agency	Seed Village Programme	Creation of Seed Infrastructure Facilities
1	2	3	4
1	Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	3.251	-
2	Govt. of Bihar	1171.865	150.000
3	Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam, Bihar	208.400	-
4	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	449.025	-

1	2	3	4
5	Govt. of Orissa	517.920	205.000
6	Orissa State Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	232.389	-
7	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	2973.473	-
8	Rajmata Vijya Raje Scindia, K.V.V. Gwalior	3.000	-
9	Maharashtra State Seed Corpn.	761.240	-
10	Punjab State Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	546.540	-
11	Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir	180.890	-
12	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	2639.000	-
13	Govt. of Chhattisgarh	708.377	301.500
14	Govt. of Gujarat	210.000	-
15	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agri. Uni.	13.135	-
16	Junagadh Agri. Uni., Junagadh (GUJ)	22.050	-
17	Navsari Agricultural University, Gujarat	9.267	-
18	Anand Agricultural University, Gujarat	-	100.000
19	Gujarat State Seeds Corpn.	1809.760	-
20	Govt. of U.P.	179.700	-
21	Banaras Hindu University	127.325	-
22	Govt. of Uttrakhand	994.014	-
23	Govt. of Rajasthan (Deptt. of Animal Husbandry)	-	47.500
24	Govt. of Meghalaya	36.990	50.000
25	Haryana Seeds Development Corpn.	-	125.000
26	Govt. of Manipur	506.730	-
27	Govt. of Nagaland	43.167	30.000

1	2	3	4
28	Karnataka State Seeds Corporation	283.500	-
29	University of Agri. Science, Bangalore	277.428	75.000
30	University of Agri. Science, Raichur	121.170	-
31	Birds, KVK, Tukkanati	32.191	-
32	Indian Agriculture Res. Institute, Karnal	0.701	-
33	Govt. of Pondicherry	0.300	-
34	State Farm Corporation of India	-	150.000
TOTAL		15062.802	1234.000

* As on 7-3-2011

Revival of Ramagundam fertilizer corporation

1749. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that inspite of Special Committee submitting its report for revival of Ramagundam Fertilizer Corporation in 2010, Government has not taken any step for its revival;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has also agreed to waive off loans; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government has decided to explore the feasibility of revival of the closed public sector units of Fertilizer Corporation India Ltd. (FCIL) including the Ramagundam unit. An Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) has been constituted with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed units of FCIL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. ECOS has considered various possible investment options for revival of each of the closed units and have finalized its recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a Draft Cabinet note has been finalized and circulated for inter-ministerial comments.

(b) and (c) No loans have been taken from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has given a Letter of Comfort for their support for the revival of Ramagundam Unit of FCIL.

FDI in pharmaceutical sector

1750. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to take a call on slashing the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in the pharmaceutical sector in order to bring down the prices of drugs, particularly essential drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign drug firms are pressurising Government to resist this move as it would lower their prospects for mergers and acquisitions(M&A); and

(d) if so, the response of Government in this regard to bring down the prices of essential drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The recent takeovers of Indian companies by MNCs could increase the possibility of other takeovers of Indian companies which would have impact on the Indian health care scenario as well as on pricing and availability of medicines in India. As such an appropriate assessment requires to be made. The Department of Pharmaceuticals have requested the Department of Commerce to conduct a study on the recent takeovers of Indian companies by the MNCs. Thereafter, the recommendation could be placed before the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and/or the Competent Authority.

Release of subsidy to FACT

1751. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Ltd. is facing serious financial problems due to the non-release of subsidies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to release the subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI

SRIKANT JENA): (a) No Sir, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) is not facing serious financial problems due to non release of subsidies.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Subsidy to Fertilizer Trade Association etc.

1752. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance, subsidies or grants, etc., given to fertilizer trade associations, consultants etc. for seminars, workshops, exhibitions, year-wise during the last three years along with the purposes of giving it;

(b) whether Government has conducted any post audit on such expenses to justify that the tax payers money has been used judiciously;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) An amount of Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakh only) has been released to Government of Nagaland during the year 2010-11 towards financial support for organizing the Second North East Agri Expo held on 15-19th Dec 2010.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India will conduct audit.

New investment policy for fertilizer sector

1753. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new investment policy for the fertilizer sector has been implemented in the country particularly in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether fertilizer sector has responded positively towards the new policy;

(c) if so, the names of the fertilizer units which have revamped their units including GNFC, Bharuch and GSFC, Vadodara, so far;

(d) whether some of the units have asked Government for assured availability of gas for their plants of GNFC, KRIBHCO, IFFCO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) The Government has notified on 4th September 2008 a New Investment policy for urea sector. The policy has been finalised in consultation with fertilizer industry. The policy is aims at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects. The fertilizer Industry has responded positively towards the New Investment Policy by initiating investment; decision for revamp of existing capacities. The fertilizer units like IFFCO-Aonla - I & II, IFFCO-Phulpur - I & II, Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) -Gadepan - I&II, Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (NFCL) - Kakinada -I & II and the unit of Tata Chemicals Limited - Babrala have informed regarding availability of additional production of urea after revamp. Further, RCF, Thal; KRIBHCO-Hazira and NFL, Vijaipur have undertaken revamp of their units. The companies have been regularly requesting the Government for either firm allocation of gas at predetermined fixed prices from domestic gas sources or insulate industry from any additional liability arising due to increase in delivered price of gas by correspondingly increasing the floor prices in the absence of any commitment on allocation of natural gas at fixed prices. The constraints indicated are under examination in the Department of Fertilizers. As regards availability of gas for the various plants, the Empowered Group of Ministers(EGoM) on gas price and commercial utilization of gas had decided that the fertilizer sector would be given the highest priority for allocation of gas. The units would be supplied natural gas as and when they are ready to utilize the gas.

Hike in fertilizer subsidy

1754. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to hike the quantum of subsidy payable to fertilizer companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government desires that the domestic price of NPK nutrients - Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and MOP are maintained at reasonable levels;

(c) whether it is also a fact that input costs of fertilizer manufacturing units have gone up due to globalisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Department of Fertilizers is presently administering New Pricing Scheme for Urea, as well

as Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy in continuation of the erstwhile concession scheme for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers with effect from 1.4.2010 (w.e.f. 1.5.2010 for SSP) in order to provide subsidized fertilizers to the farmers. Subsidy outgo is a function of international prices/prices of inputs and the MRP. Presently, farmers pay about 25-40% of the total cost of fertilizers and the balance is provided as subsidy. Subsidy for urea is as per New Pricing Scheme (NPS-III) and for P&K as per NBS announced by the Government for 2010-11 and 2011-12. However, due to increase in prices in P&K fertilizers, Government is examining the possibility of adjustment in NBS for 2011-12 over the already announced rates.

(b) Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) of Urea and P&K fertilizers under the subsidy schemes have been unchanged since February 2002 to 31st March 2010. Meanwhile, the MRPs of various grades of complex fertilizers were reduced w.e.f. 18th June 2008. While the cost of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs have been increasing every year, due to constant MRP, the increase in cost has been absorbed by the Government as subsidy. Generally, the MRPs paid by the farmers for different fertilizers are only 25% to 40% of the total cost of the fertilizers; the balance being paid as subsidy to the fertilizer companies. In view of these, with effect from 1st April 2010, Government has increased the MRP of Urea marginally by 10% from Rs.4830 per MT to Rs. 5310 per MT. The MRPs of P&K fertilizers under the NBS Policy have been left open and the same are announced by the importers/manufacturers. However, the Government fixes the subsidy on these fertilizers by taking into account the international prices and the prevailing MRPs in such a manner that it does not affect the MRPs of the fertilizers adversely. After the introduction of NBS policy, MRPs of P&K fertilizers announced by the companies increased by an average of Rs. 30 to Rs.40 per bag (Rs.600 to Rs.800 per MT) only over MRPs that prevailed as on 31.3.2010. MRP of SSP decreased by Rs. 70 per bag. However, due to the rising international prices of the fertilizers and their inputs, the cost of indigenously produced fertilizers has increased. This has resulted in marginal increase in the MRPs of indigenously produced fertilizers during Rabi 2011-12.

(c) and (d) 90% of the requirement of fertilizers and inputs in India is met through imports. The price of the fertilizers/intermediates/inputs of the Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers in the International market has increased over a period of time. The rise in the prices of the

fertilizers /intermediates/inputs of the Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers has exercised an impact leading to increase in the cost of the fertilizers in the country. A statement showing the trend of the prices of fertilizers/intermediates/inputs of fertilizers is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of FMB prices of Fertilizers/intermediates/raw materials

Price as per FMB**					US PMT				
Month	DAP C&F US	MOP FOB	Urea FOB	Phos Acid India C&F	Ammonias C&F	Sulphur C&F	Rock C&F	Phos Acid Europe C&F	Slphuric Acid C&F Brazil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2006-07	342.14	171.29	270.29	481.25	304.29	76.37	79.14	450	NA
2007-08									
April	505.50	175.00	317.13	566.25	351.88	112.88	79.50	450.50	73.00
May	507.90	185.00	313.50	566.25	317.00	137.80	111.10	530.30	74.00
June	514.88	185.00	311.25	566.25	305.63	152.50	121.50	558.00	76.00
July	528.63	200.00	290.88	566.25	302.13	178.50	121.50	590.00	88.00
August	514.20	209.50	276.30	566.25	272.30	220.60	121.50	590.00	95.00
September	534.62	236.25	311.50	566.25	263.13	236.75	121.50	590.00	100.00
October	564.12	247.50	331.25	566.25	266.75	245.50	121.50	590.00	100.00
November	639.70	255.00	360.00	566.25	287.70	324.60	121.50	590.00	159.00
December	703.66	310.83	405.00	566.25	338.00	415.00	245.00	818.33	200.00
January, 2008	802.00	328.00	401.50	566.25	389.30	561.80	245.00	1437.50	209.00

February, 2008	922.50	393.13	383.75	566.25	484.75	613.75	245.00	1437.50	215.00
March, 2008	1153.00	434.37	392.00	566.25-1985	528.00	688.00	245.00	1823.13	215.00
Avg. 2007-08	658.00	263.00	341.00	566.25	342.00	324.00	158.00	833.00	134.00
2008-09									
Apr-08	1319.62	515.00	452.50	1985.00	529.00	697.00	425.00	2102.50	215.00
May-08	1331.87	666.87	628.75	1985.00	533.37	744.25	433.75	2102.50	235.00
Jun-08	1286.75	812.17	677.50	1985.00	489.75	831.25	460.00	2102.50	295.00
Jul-08	1291.90	725.00	783.00	2200-2310	571.10	846.00	384.00	2448.50	360.00
Aug-08	1268.88	857.50	815.00	2200-2310	720.38	768.75	362.50	2535.00	360.00
Sep-08	1162.75	933.75	777.13	2200-2310	834.25	566.25	347.50	2535.00	360.00
Oct-08	985.10	945.50	436.60	1920.00	675.50	202.50	347.50	2125.00	300.00
Nov-08	654.00	917.50	254.38	1700-1920	289.50	64.63	352.50	2125.00	210.00
Dec-08	441.00	917.50	246.38	1200-1920	181.25	58.50	352.50	2125.00	120.00
Jan 2009	372.88	917.50	268.38	760-1200	168.00	57.25	301.00	NM*	50.00
Feb. 09	405.25	917.50	302.13	760.00	195.50	53.50	NM*	NM*	50.00
March, 09	414.00	767.50	305.63	650-760	261.00	57.00	NM*	NM*	0.00-50.00
Avg. 2008-09	911.17	824.44	492.62	650-2310	454.05	412.24	376.63		232.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009-10									
Apr. 09	374.00	766.43	278.00	630.00	295.50	64.00	133.50*	NM*	10.00-50.01
May-09	347.33	717.50	264.63	630.00	292.25	61.75	154.38	NM*	10.00
Jun-09	332.63	705.63	260.88	490.63	250.88	61.50	183.75	NM*	8.13
Jul-09	347.90	594.00	266.10	490.508	227.30	57.00	182.50**	NM*	5.00
Aug.-09	368.25	480.00	272.25	501-506	244.25	57.00	182.50**	NM*	***-2-5
Sep. -09	370.88	480.00	257.88	508-530	280.25	65.00	139.38**	NM*	***-2-5
Oct -09	351.70	471.50	261.50	525-532.50	313.10	65.40	141.00**	NM*	***-2-5
Nov.-09	347.75	451.25	270.00	525-532.50	335.88	71.63	136.88**	NM*	12.50
Dec.-09	407.50	415.00	288.13	525-532.50	330.75	88.38	112**	NM*	20.00
Jan-10	499.13	381.25	306.88	610-627.50	327.88	139.50	142.50	NM*	35.38
Feb-10	556.25	360.00	310.00	627.5690	354.13	199.00	142.50	NM*	70-90
Mar-10	546.00	353.75	307.50	690-775	385.38	208.50	142.50	NM*	70-90
Avg 09-10	404.26	514.69	278.64	480-775	303.13	94.89	149.45		
Apr-10	536.60	347.50	285.00	775	398.80	192.10	145.80		140-150

May-10	528.00	338.75	256.25	775	365.63	159.88	159.00	140-150
Jun-10	510.13	330.00	239.00	775	349.13	116.00	159.00	132.38
Jul-10	508.60	330.00	261.90	780	336.10	93.40	160.40	94.50
Aug-10	547.38	330.00	285.00	780	346.38	141.13	162.50	94.50
Sep-10	581.90	336.00	316.50	780	375.30	177.30	162.50	121.88
Oct-10	617.38	361.25	343.75	780	411.88	186.88	162.50	134.38
Nov-10	628.75	380.00	380.63	780	431.25	192.75	163.63	
Dec-10	637.38	380.63	384.50	780	434.00	189.50	164.88	
Jan-11	640.00	382.50	391.00	830	434.13	179.75	167.50	

NM No Market ***(-)2 to (+) 5

MP Multiple Prices **Rock70%-72% BPL

* Rock of low grade, 65-66% BPL

DAP- Price as US Gulf with freight as per Thampa - Mundra

MOP-FOB bulk (Std) from Former Soviet Union (FSU) - Spot

NM No market.

* Rock of low grade, 65-66% BPL

Urea - FOB from Arabian Gulf

Ammonia * C&F India

Sulphur - C&F Gran (Spot)

Rock - CSF Contract

P205 - CFR Europe

**FMB - Fertilizer Market Bulletin

National pharmaceutical policy

†1755. SHRI BALAVANT alias BAL APTE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers constituted to consider the draft national pharmaceutical policy has finalized it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the control on prices of essential medicines has been adversely affected due to delay in finalisation of the policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO 1995), the prices of 74 bulk drugs included in its First Schedule and the formulations containing any of these drugs are controlled. NPPA/Government fixes or revises prices of the Scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any Scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Government.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 1995 i.e. non-Scheduled drugs/the manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on the various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of Research and Development, cost of utilities/ packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum (20% before 01.04.2007) is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has informed that as per the Wholesale Price Indices released by the Economic Adviser's office of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India, it has been observed that the increase in prices of medicines has been generally lower than that for all commodities.

Bhopal gas tragedy memorial

†1756. MISS ANUSUIYA CUKEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal of Rs. 50 crore for raising a world class Bhopal Gas Tragedy memorial at Union Carbide premises, Bhopal;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon by Government; and

(c) if not, by when is proposal would be approved and the likely time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A proposal for construction of a memorial at a cost of Rs. 70 crore was received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in December, 2005. The Government of Madhya Pradesh was advised to approach the Planning Commission directly for funds. The Planning Commission approved one time Additional Central Assistance of Rs.10.00 crore to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for this purpose in the year 2006-07. A proposal for construction of Bhopal memorial with an estimated expenditure of Rs.116.18 crore was received again from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in November, 2009. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has again been advised to take up the matter directly with Planning Commission for required funds.

Imposition of fine on companies

†1757. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which have concealed information to get licence or did not start service on time;

(b) the names of the companies among them which have been served notice by the Department of Telecommunications;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the companies which have been fined by the Department of Telecommunications and the companies which have paid amount of fine so far; and

(d) the reasons for not imposing fine on all the guilty companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) As per the Report of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on "Issue of Licenses and Allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications", tabled in the Parliament on 16.11.2010, 85 Licenses out of the 122 new Unified Access Services (UAS) licenses issued in 2008 were issued to 13 Companies which suppressed facts, disclosed incomplete information and submitted fictitious document to the DoT and thus used fraudulent means for getting UAS licenses and thereby access to spectrum. Accordingly, all the following 13 companies have been issued show cause notices for termination of the 85 UAS licences.

1. M/s Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited (formerly Swan Telecom Private Limited)
2. M/s Loop Telecom Limited
3. M/s S. Tel Private Limited
4. M/s Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Private Limited
5. M/s Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Private Limited
6. M/s Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Private Limited
7. M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamilnadu) Private Limited
8. M/s Unitech Wireless (North) Private Limited
9. M/s Unitech Wireless (East) Private Limited
10. M/s Unitech Wireless (South) Private Limited
11. M/s Unitech Wireless (West) Private Limited
12. M/s Videocon Telecommunications Limited
13. M/s Allianz Inftatech Private Limited

Further, the following 16 companies, who have been granted UAS Licence in the year 2008, have not met the first year roll out obligations within stipulated time frame as prescribed in UAS Licence agreement for many services areas:

1. M/s Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited (formerly Swan Telecom Private Limited)
2. M/s Idea Cellular Limited
3. M/s Loop Telecom Limited
4. M/s S.Tel Private Limited
5. M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Limited
6. M/s Spice Communications Limited
7. M/s Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Private Limited
8. M/s Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Private Limited
9. M/s Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Private Limited
10. M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamilnadu) Private Limited
11. M/s Unitech Wireless (North) Private Limited
12. M/s Unitech Wireless (East) Private Limited
13. M/s Unitech Wireless (South) Private Limited
14. M/s Unitech Wireless (West) Private Limited
15. M/s Videocon Telecommunications Limited
16. M/s Allianz Infratech Private Limited

Demand notices for imposition of liquidated damages (LD) have been issued to these licensee companies for license service area where they have not fulfilled roll out within time limit except to M/s Spice Communications Limited and to M/s Idea Cellular Limited in 5 services areas and the same is also proposed for issue of demand notice for imposition of LD. Most of the above companies have paid the amount of LD either in full or the 60% of the LD imposed as per the order of Hon'ble TDSAT.

Action taken on Sam Pitroda Committee recommendations for BSNL

1758. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State-owned Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) is running at loss at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had set up a Committee under Sam Pitroda to fix things and offer solutions; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said Committee and to what extent they have been accepted and action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per audited books of account, BSNL has earned profit since its inception in October 2000 (i.e. 2000-01) up to the financial year 2008-09. However, it has incurred a loss of 1822.65 crore for the first time during the last financial year 2009-10.

The amount of net profit/(loss) for the current financial year 2010-11 would be known only after closure of the annual accounts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government had set up a Committee under Sam Pitroda to review the functioning of BSNL. The important recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee are as follows:

- Focus on selection of the best professionals from the market at market rates.
- Appoint an eminent person from the private sector as the Chairman.
- Separate the post of the Managing Director/CEO (from CMD).
- Change the Board composition to seven directors [one internal (MD/CEO), one non executive chairman, two government nominee and three external directors].
- Provide three year contracts with specific targets for all key management team members.
- Establish four independent business units for Fixed access, Mobility, Enterprise and New businesses.
- Complete ITS absorption process.
- Induct significant young talent in Technology, IT, marketing, sales, etc.

- Retire or transfer around 100K employees through processes like VRS.

- Change procurement processes and procedures substantially using tools such as e-Procurement, vendor rating, rate running contracts, schedules, etc.
- Disinvest 30% through Indian strategic investor and at Initial Public Offering (IPO) to return 10% to the government and use 20% for employee VRS, expansion and operation.
- Provide 30 million new high speed broadband connections in the next three years.
- Unbundle local loop for public and private companies.
- Proactively offer sharing of active and passive infrastructure to other operators.
- Enhance rural communication facilities by connecting 250,000 panchayats.
- Create a separate subsidiary company for tower related infrastructure.
- Create a separate subsidiary to hold land bank and other real estate assets.
- Establish a BSNL venture fund to invest and/or acquire small appropriate technology companies.

The Full Telecom Commission (FTC) deliberated on the recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee on improving the performance of the BSNL in its meeting held on 7.7.2010. The Telecom Commission decided to constitute 'Internal Committee' under Chairmanship of Member (Services), Department of Telecom to give its recommendations on the report. Accordingly on 19.08.2010, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Services) was constituted.

The internal committee submitted its report on 29.10.2010, which was discussed again in the Full Telecom Commission in its meeting, held on 30.11.2010. FTC has decided the following in the matter:

- (i) Taking 30-50 professional from market at market rates changing Board Constitution or separating Chairman and MD posts may not be feasible in only one Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) as it may trigger protest from BSNL and demand for similar treatment by other PSUs.
- (ii) This is not the opportune time for listing & disinvestment of BSNL,

as company is on downward performance path & disinvestment may not realize true value of the company. In absence of listing, option of giving stocks as incentive, to key management is not available for the present.

- (iii) Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) across the board may not be required; BSNL could examine option of VRS for select categories, examining financial burden and cost/benefit of the company.
- (iv) On adopting Managed capacity or managed services model - Internal Committee view that the Board of BSNL may take a view is endorsed.
- (v) Unbundling of the local loop is a commercial decision, which shall be decided by BSNL Board after critically examining the issue.
- (vi) All other issues are operational and commercial issues of BSNL for which the Board is competent to take decisions.

The Commission also observed that some of the above issues including items (ii), (iii) and (v) could be revisited if the need arose in the context of any major policy decisions involving restructuring and repositioning of BSNL.

Reduction in cultivable land

†1759. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cultivable land is decreasing due to expansion in urban limit resulting in increasing inflation due to non-production of not only foodgrains but also vegetables and fruits upto the required quantity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the available estimates, cultivable land has marginally decreased from 182.74 million hectare in 2005-06 to 182.38 million hectare in 2008-09 across the country, which is mainly due to diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc. During the same period, area under foodgrains has increased from 124.12 million hectare to 124.22 million hectare and fruits and vegetables from 9.94 million hectare to 10.11 million hectare. The production of foodgrains has also increased from 208.60 million tonnes to 234.47 million tonnes in the corresponding years.

New Telecom Policy

1760. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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 Government has decided to replace the existing Telecom Policy with a new Telecom Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the New Telecom Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Department of Telecommunications has constituted a Committee for making recommendations on formulation of National Telecom Policy-2011. The Committee will seek inputs from all concerned while making its recommendations. Hon'ble Minister of Communications & Information Technology is having consultation with key stake holders in this regard.

Telecom services conforming to global norms

1761. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cell phone/telecom service providers are conforming to global norms as per recommendations of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP);

(b) if so, whether any defaulting service providers including BSNL/MTNL have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) the outcome of the studies having been conducted by ICMR and other medical bodies to examine its linkage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, 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.

Accordingly, Self certification is to be submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT. All new BTS sites shall 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 TERM Cells have carried out the testing of radiation levels for 1770 BTSs of various mobile operators including BSNL/MTNL and found that the radiations levels are in compliance of ICNIRP prescribed levels in all the tested BTSs.

(c) 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 line between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health; and the scientific 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.

Price of spectrum

1762. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has submitted its report on 2G spectrum allocation to the Ministry recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether TRAI has recommended the Ministry to increase the price of 2G spectrum at least six-fold of the allocated price;

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

(e) whether it has also contradicted the 'zero loss theory' in 2G spectrum allocation;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (g) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in their letter dated 8th February, 2011 to the Secretary, DoT has recommended the following estimated price as per the 2010 value of spectrum in 1800MHz band on per MHz basis for a period of 20 years.

(i) Rs. 1769.75 Crores per MHz all India upto 6.2 MHz

(ii) Rs. 4571.87 Crores per MHz all India beyond 6.2 MHz (incremental spectrum)

Further, TRAI has recommended that the above values given by the experts be adopted as the best available figure. TRAI also recommended that the charging of spectrum in the 1800 MHz band beyond 6.2 MHz, on the basis of these estimated figures, should be unambiguously subject to the condition that the final price could be suitably modified to reflect the market price based on the following:

(a) Auction of surplus 2G spectrum in 1800 MHz band if auctioned within 12 months of the decision by the Government in a given Licensed Service Area (LSA).

(b) Otherwise, price in the LSAs where auction was conducted can be appropriately modified for the LSA where auction is not feasible.

TRAI also recommended that these 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.

Settlement charges for calls to Middle East countries

1763. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity in settlement charges for calls to Middle East countries, amongst operators in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering a proposal for level playing field amongst operators, so that, customers are benefited by offering cheaper call rates to Middle East markets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether DoT and TRAI have been assigned the task of intervening in the matter so that there is level playing field amongst operators, which would bring down the call rates benefiting the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has reported that it has been brought to its notice that operators in Middle East have unilaterally raised the settlement rate paid by Indian International Long Distance Operators (ILDOS) for the traffic from India to those countries. However, the settlement rates paid by the foreign operators to Indian operators is low due to intense competition amongst Indian service providers.

(c) and (d) Regulation of tariff for telecom services has been mandated to TRAI vide TRAI Act of 1997.

(e) TRAI, in exercise of its powers, has put carriage charges for International Long Distance calls including International termination charges (i.e. International settlement) under forbearance. However, in view of (a) & (b) above, TRAI has sought views of the stakeholders on the issue.

Telephone circles

1764. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone circles functioning in the country and the area of their jurisdictions;

(b) whether Government is proposing to change the policy as regards telephone circles; and

(c) the details of the new policy and whether it is a fact that Government proposes to establish circles both for communications and for Postal Department, zone-wise to be created under the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) There are 28 territorial telephone circles in the country. BSNL is providing its services in following 26 (twenty six) territorial Telephone Circles:

Sl. No.	Name of the Telecom Circle	Area of jurisdiction of Telephone Circles
1	2	3
1	A & N Circle	Andaman & Nicobar islands
2	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
3	Assam	Assam
4	Bihar	Bihar
5	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
6	Gujarat	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli
7	Haryana	Haryana
8	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
9	Jharkhand	Jharkhand
10	J&K	J&K
11	Karnataka	Karnataka
12	Kerala	Kerala & Lakshadweep
13	Maharashtra	Maharashtra & Goa
14	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
15	NE-I Circle, Shillong	Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura
16	NE-II Circle, Dimapur	Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur
17	Orissa	Orissa
18	Punjab	Punjab & Chandigarh

1	2	3
19	Rajasthan	Rajasthan
20	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu & Puduchery
21	West Bengal	West Bengal & Sikkim
22	UP (East)	Eastern districts of UP
23	UP (West)	Western districts of UP
24	Uttarakhand	Uttrakhand
25	Kolkata Telephones Distt	Kolkata
26	Chennai Telephones Distt	Chennai

MTNL is providing its services in remaining following two territorial Telephone Circles:

Sl.No.	Name of the Telecom Circle	Area of jurisdiction of Telephone Circles
1	Delhi	Delhi + local areass (as per UASC licence)
2	Mumbai	Mumbai

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration for creation of either new communication circles or postal circles zone wise.

Problems of network in Chhattisgarh

†1765. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone and mobile users in Chhattisgarh face the problems of poor network, poor voice quality, etc. attributable to common staff in mobile and landline services in the State and far too less mobile towers against the prescribed number;

(b) if so, the efforts made so far to tackle this problem; and

(c) if not, the future plan thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Telephone and mobile users of BSNL in Chhattisgarh are, in general, not facing problems of poor network and poor voice quality. The following steps have been taken by BSNL to improve the Quality of Services for both landline and mobile subscribers.

1. The mobile staff and land line staff has been restructured and separate staff is available for both the services.
2. There are total 1488 Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) BASED Base Transceiver Stations (BTSS) working in Chhattisgarh State as on 31.01.11 and 110 more BTSS are likely to be commissioned by 31st March, 2011.
3. Ensuring close co-ordination with law enforcement agencies for minimizing the cases of telephone cable theft.
4. Coordination with agencies like Municipal bodies, PWD, National Highway Authorities to avoid incidences of cable damages etc. and for restoration of the same at the earliest.
5. Coordination with State Electricity board to minimize the effect of the power problem.
6. Coordination with State Government departments for commissioning of new BTSS and Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) media.

Sharing of messenger services by Blackberry

1766. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had given January 31 as deadline to Blackberry to share its messenger services with intelligence and security services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Blackberry has finally agreed to share all its services; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government had given 31st January 2011 as deadline to Blackberry as per

their own commitment to provide a solution for Lawful Interception of messenger services in readable format to Intelligence and Security Agencies.

(c) and (d) Research in Motion (RIM), the providers of Blackberry services, have not yet given the solution for interception of their Blackberry Enterprise Service (BES). According to RIM they do not possess any key for this service because communication offered through this service is dynamically encrypted. However, message in clear text can be obtained from the Enterprise Email Server, where it is in readable format.

Complaints received by TRAI against mobile service providers

1767. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received by TRAI about private mobile/cellular service providers in the last three years;

(b) the details thereof, service provider-wise; and

(c) the action taken by TRAI for redressal of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) TRAI has received 12826 complaints against Private mobile/cellular service providers as per details given below:

Sl.No.	Service Provider	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto to 31/12/10)	Total
1.	M/s Bharti Airtel	725	773	1736	1062	4296
2.	M/s Tata Tele.	343	232	678	329	1582
3.	M/s Reliance	500	466	1000	685	2651
4.	M/s Vodafone	378	477	881	538	2274
5.	M/s Idea Cellular	186	129	425	371	1111
6.	Others	133	109	370	300	912
TOTAL		2265	2186	5090	3285	12826

(c) The complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to the concerned service providers for appropriate action/resolution/redressal.

TRAI calls for the comments of the service providers on certain complaints. They are also asked to investigate the complaints under Regulation 19 of "Telecom Consumer Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007" in order to find out the root cause of the complaints and take appropriate action to avoid recurrence of such complaints.

Spectrum policy

1768. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country needs a better spectrum policy to ensure a competitive telecom sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction so far; and

(c) if not, by when steps will be taken to ensure this in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP-2008), a policy document, developed in consultation with all stake holders i.e Govt. Departments/PSUs/Equipment manufacturers/Private Operators keeping in view their spectrum requirement within frame work of Radio Regulation of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is in force and catering the needs of all wireless users. The existing NFAP is under Review/Revision.

It may be mentioned that in pursuance of National Telecom Policy, 1999, the National Frequency Allocation Plan 2000 (NFAP-2000) was evolved which became a public document. It is reviewed and revised generally in every two years in line with the decisions taken in the World Radiocommunications Conferences (WRCs) of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and also taking in to consideration the requirements of various stakeholders.

Competitiveness of speed post service

1769. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that private courier services are providing more prompt services than Speed Post service resulting in losses to the Department of Posts;

(b) whether Government has reviewed functioning of Speed Post service in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to tone up the functioning of Speed Post service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) India Post provides a number of services to the people of India in the areas of transmission of mail, small savings, insurance and retail etc. Presence of other private service providers in these areas including that of mail transmission is a source of competition to the Department of Posts. This competition provides the Department of Posts an opportunity as well as impetus to improve its quality of service in its various areas of operations so as to meet the expectations of the customer's and increase its volume of business.

In the area of mail transmission, Department of Posts has introduced Speed Post Service to meet the customers need for a faster and time bound express mail service.

There is no authoritative data available regarding quality of service of private courier services viz-a-viz Speed Post service. However, Speed Post service has been able to face the competition and gain the trust and the confidence of the customers which is reflected in the steady growth of traffic of Speed Post articles booked as well as revenue generated in the country over the years. The revenue of Speed Post grew at an annual rate of 19% in the year 2009-10 over that of last year.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department has reviewed the functioning of Speed Post service in the country and prepared an action plan to tone up the functioning of Speed Post and has taken a number of steps in this regard. The details are as under.

- A project for Mail Network Optimization has been initiated in March 2010 in order to tone up the functioning of Speed Post and other mail services. The objective of this project is to optimize the existing mail network and effectively monitor the same through Key Performance Indicators. The Project, inter-alia, involves:

- Development and deployment of date-based Key Performance Indicators to measure the service delivery performance of Speeded Post and other mail services.
- Suitable upgradation of Speed Net, which is the web-based Track and Trace Software for Speed Post, to measure the Key Performance Indicators.
- Monitoring and review of quality of Speed Post operations in twenty eight major cities, that handle majority of the total speed post traffic in the country, with the help of the Key Performance Indicators through fortnightly video conferences.
- Technological upgradation of 74 Speed Post Centres during the current plan period for improving the efficiency of the operations.
- Establishment of 39 premium Speed Post delivery centres during the current plan period for improving the quality of delivery.
- Establishment of 25 new Speed Post Centres during the current plan period.

Coverage of villages with public telephones

1770. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of villages in the country are still without a telephone;

(b) if so, the details of such villages, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has chalked out plans to cover all the villages in the country with public telephones;

(d) if so, whether any time-frame has been chalked out to complete this work within a specific period of time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) There are some villages left to be covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). As on 31.01.2011, 5,74,673 (96.81% of the 5,93,601 Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages) VPTs have been provided. The State-wise status of VPTs as on 31.01.2011 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) Remaining uncovered inhabited villages are to be provided with VPTs by BSNL up to February 2012 under following ongoing USOF supported schemes:

(i) VPTs under Bharat Nirman

Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in November 2004 to provide subsidy support for provision of VPTs in 62302 no. of uncovered villages in the country excluding those villages having population less than 100, those lying in deep forests and those affected with insurgency. The provision of VPTs in these villages has been included as one of activities under Bharat Nirman Programme. As on 31.01.2011, 61988 i.e. 99.5% VPTs have been provided under this scheme.

(ii) Newly Identified VPTs

Reconciliation of the VPTs working in the inhabited villages as per Census 2001 was carried out taking into account the existing VPT and those provided under Bharat Nirman. All the remaining 62443 inhabited villages as on 01.10.2007 as per Census 2001 irrespective of criteria of population, remoteness, accessibility and law and order situations have been included for provision of VPTs with subsidy support from USO Fund under this scheme. Agreements in this regard were signed with BSNL on 27.02.2009. As per the terms and conditions of the agreement the VPTs installed between the periods 01.10.2007 to 26.02.2009 are also eligible for subsidy support. As on 31.01.2011, 46834 VPTs out of the 62443 i.e. 75% VPTs have been provided under this scheme.

Statement

State-wise details of VPTs provisioned as on 31.01.2011

Name of the State	No. of inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001	No. of VPTs provided till Jan. 2011
1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar	501	341
Andhra Pradesh	26613	24608
Assam	25124	24060
Bihar	39032	38900
Jharkhand	29354	28774

1	2	3
Gujarat	18159	18059
Haryana	6764	6678
Himachal Pradesh	17495	17368
Jammu & Kashmir	6417	6297
Karnataka	27481	27441
Kerala	1372	1372
Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986
Chhattisgarh	19744	18138
Maharashtra	41442	40585
Meghalaya (NE-I)	5782	3782
Mizoram (NE-I)	707	704
Tripura (NE-I)	858	858
Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	3863	1863
Manipur (NE-II)	2315	1263
Nagaland (NE-II)	1278	2083
Orissa	47529	44010
Punjab	12301	12064
Rajasthan	39753	39410
Tamil Nadu (TN Circle)	13837	13834
Chennai Metro	1655	1655
Uttar Pradesh (UP East Circle)	76993	74121
Uttar Pradesh (UP West Circle)	20949	23629
Uttarakhand	15761	15226
West Bengal (WB Circle)	37062	34568
Calcutta Metro	893	567
Sikkim (WB Circle)	450	429
GRAND TOTAL	593601	574673

Non-compliance of TRAI guidelines regarding new connections

†1771. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the service provider companies that were fined for non-compliance of TRAI guidelines regarding new connections;

(b) the percentage of consumers of North-Eastern States that were affected in the absence of following guidelines consequent upon lapse of revalidation date;

(c) whether number portability scheme would impact the BSNL most; and

(d) the time by when video call facility would be available on mobiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, the guidelines regarding new connections have been issued by DoT. The names of the service provider companies that have been fined for non-compliance to the guidelines is as below:

Sl.No.	Name of the service provider company
1	2
1	Aditya Birla Telecom Ltd.
2	Aircel Cellular Limited
3	Aircel Ltd.
4	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.
5	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
6	Bharti Airtel Limited
7	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.
8	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.
9	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
10	HFCLInfotelLtd.
11	Idea Cellular Ltd.

1	2
13	Loop Telecom Ltd.
14	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
15	Reliance Communications Ltd.
16	Reliance Telecom Ltd.
17	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.
18	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.
19	Spice Communications Ltd.
20	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.
21	Tata Teleservices Ltd.
22*	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.
23*	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.
24*	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.
25*	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.
26*	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.
27*	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.
28	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.
29	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.
30	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.
31	Vodafone Essar East Ltd.
32	Vodafone Essar Gujarat Ltd.
33	Vodafone Essar Ltd.
34	Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.
35	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.
36	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.

Note: *As per High court orders these companies have been merged into a single company namely Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.. The case is under process in DoT and the name change is yet to be taken on record.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) No, Sir. BSNL is fully geared up and is taking all required actions for retaining its customers and also for attracting new customers from the competing networks.

(d) The video call facility is available in 3G services. 3G services have been launched by BSNL and MTNL about two years back. 3G services have also been started by various other service providers as detailed below:

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Name of Licence	Service Areas where 3G services
		has been started	
1.	Reliance	Delhi, J&K, Kolkata, Mumbai, Punjab, Rajasthan	
2.	Bharti Airtel (including	Delhi, Karnataka Mumbai, Tamil Nadu Chennai)	
3.	Aircel	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, J&K, Kolkata, Kerala, Karnataka, North East, Orissa, Tamil Nadu (including Chennai), UP (East)	
4.	Tata Teleservices	Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, UP (West)	

Revision of radiation norms for mobile phone towers

1772. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 4,532 mobile phone towers installed in the capital 2,517 are illegal and have been set up without requisite sanction;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has reportedly expressed serious concern over high-level of electro magnetic radiation emanating from such mobile towers including handsets and has called for imposing strict restriction on installation of such mobile towers particularly near high density residential areas, schools, playgrounds

and hospitals; and

(c) if so, what action Government proposes to take including consideration for revision of radiation norms so as to suit Indian conditions and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links. As per siting clearance issued by DoT, there are no illegal mobile towers in the capital.

The siting clearance is issued without prejudice to applicable bylaws, rules and regulation of local bodies such as Municipal Corporation/Gram Panchayat etc. Accordingly, before installation of towers, Service Providers are required to obtain necessary clearances from concerned Municipal Authorities/local bodies wherever required. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has formulated its own policy for grant of permission for installation of mobile towers stipulating structural safety norms and levy/fee etc. MCD has reported that out of 5459 mobile phone towers installed under the jurisdiction of MCD, 2717 towers have been erected without permission. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has reported that there are no illegal towers in NDMC area.

(b) The studies carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) could not establish conclusive evidence on the safety or risk of radio frequency radiation emitted from mobile phones and mobile phone towers. Further, ICMR has not called for imposing strict restriction on installation of such mobile towers particularly near high density residential areas, schools, playgrounds and hospitals.

(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.

Accordingly, Self certification is to be submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DOT. All new BTS sites shall 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 TERM Cells have carried out the testing of radiation levels for 1770 BTSs and found that the radiations levels are in compliance of ICNIRP prescribed levels in all the tested BTSs.

Further, 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.

Selection of WiMax franchisees

1773. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is investigating allegations against BSNL with regard to appointment of franchisees for WiMax services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) A direct enquiry is being conducted by Central Vigilance Commission (CVS) on "irregularities in allotting BSNL's Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (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/Expression of Interest for
short listing of bidders for WiMAX franchisee.

Protection of sensitive installation from bug 'free virus'

1774. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sophisticated bug 'free virus' has infected some highly sensitive installations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem of bug 'free virus' and protection of sensitive installations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) A sophisticated virus called as "Stuxnet" was reported to be spreading worldwide since July 2010. The virus targets Industrial Control Systems. Some computer systems in India were also infected by the Stuxnet, but none of the infections have so far been reported in sensitive Industrial systems.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to tackle the problem of virus and protection of sensitive installations in the country. These are:

- (i) Alerts and advisories about the virus threats including such sophisticated virus are being issued regularly by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Measures to be taken to detect infected systems, dis-infect the same and prevent further propagation are also and being advised regularly to all critical sector organizations in the country.
- (ii) Government in association with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and security vendors is continuously tracking the infected systems and advising the owners of the systems to dis-infect the same.
- (iii) Workshops have been and are being conducted by CERT-In and other government agencies jointly for critical sector organizations to create awareness and suggest steps to be taken to counter the threats due to such sophisticated virus.
- (iv) All the Ministries/Departments of Central Government and State Governments are implementing the Crisis Management Plan to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism which includes measures for prevention and response of incidents such as malicious code/virus attacks. As part of this, the critical sector organizations are

mandated to conduct comprehensive security audit of heir Information Technology infrastructure periodically.

National Optical Fibre Agency

1775. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Optical Fibre Agency (NOFA) to establish broad band network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present number of broadband connections in the country vis-a-vis target fixed for the coming three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide for an open access optical fibre network connecting all habitations with population of 500 and above across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Department of Telecommunications has received the recommendations made by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) dated 8th December 2010 on 'National Broadband Plan' which inter-alia included setting up of National Optical Fibre Agency (NOFA). Government is actively working on formulation of a 'National Broadband Plan'. However, no final decision has been taken in the matter so far.

(c) As on 31st January, 2011 number of Broadband subscribers in the country are 11.21 million. As per National Broadband Policy 2004 target fixed for broadband subscribers are:

Year Ending	Broadband Subscribers
2005	3 million
2007	9 million
2010	20 million

Under the 'Rural Wireline Broadband' scheme of USOF, a total of 2,61,413 broadband connections and 2506 kiosks have been provided till 31.1.2011 in the rural and remote areas of the country against a target of 8,88,832 connections and 28,762 kiosks to be provided by 2014.

(d) TRAI has recommended in its "National Broadband Plan" that a National Broadband Network will be established, which will be an open access optical fibre network connecting all

habitations with population of 500 and above. Government is working on a formulation of a National Broadband Plan. However, no final decision has been taken in this matter so far.

Financial assistance for establishment of call centres

†1776. SHRI BALAVANT alias BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any demand for financial assistance from States, including Maharashtra to establish call centres in the country;

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

(c) by when they are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Department of Information Technology (DIT) had received requests in the form of concept notes on establishment of Contact Centres from the States including that of Maharashtra to assist them for preparation of a detailed implementation plan, guidelines and financial assistance for establishing the same. DIT is not setting up any Call Centre, however, DIT has initiated a Proof of Concept (PoC) for Citizen Contact Centre, which envisages creation of a call centre with a single contact number for non-emergency Governmental information services to the citizens. The PoC is being carried out in six States i.e. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Jammu & Kashmir.

Village public telephone and landline telephone facility in rural areas

1777. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 322 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11 November, 2010 and state:

(a) whether Village Public Telephones (VPT) have been provided to awaiting 25856 villages, including 5039 villages of Left Wing Extremism Affected districts, in the country and landline telephones to awaiting nine blocks of Jharkhand and four blocks of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

†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) and (b) (i) Out of total 5,93,601 Inhabited villages in the country as per Census 2001, Village Public Telephone(VPT) facility has been provided in 5,74,673 villages as on 31.01.2011. The State-wise detail of VPTs is given in the Statement-I. [Refer to the statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1770 part (a) and (b)] 18,928 number of Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages are left to be provided with the VPT facility.

(ii) Out of 39,748 villages of 33 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Affected Disticts, 35,326 villages are covered with VPT facility upto 31.12.2010. Now, as on 31.12.2010, only 4,422 villages of LWE affected Districts are left to be provided with the VPT facility. State-wise and District-wise detail of VPT status in 33 LWE districts is given in Statement-II (See below).

(iii) All nine Blocks of Jharkhand State (Tonto, Tantnagar, Manjhari, Dhurki, Kharaundhi, Dandai, Ramkanda, Chiniya and Manatu) and four blocks of Bihar (Thakaraha, Bhitaha, Madhubani, Piprasi) are covered with (Code Division Multiplex Access (CDMA)/Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) coverage. The landline facility in these blocks could not be provided as they are techno-commercially non feasible.

(c) The delay in providing VPTs is mainly due to villages being located in inaccessible and extreme remote areas, tough terrain, thick forested, Naxalite/insurgency affected areas, etc.

Statement-II

VPT status in Identified Left Wing Extremist affected 33 Districts: as on 31.12.2010

(Based on Report received from BSNL)

Sl.No.	State	Districts	Total number	Cummulative
		of Inhabited Villages as per Census 2001	Villages covered with VPT facility	Total Uncovered Villages
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	Khammam	1101	1101
				0

2	Bihar	Arwal	403	403	0
3	Bihar	Aurangabad	1618	1618	0

1	2	3	4	6	7
4	Bihar	Gaya	2680	2680	0
5	Bihar	Jamui	1314	1305	9
6	Bihar	Jehanabad	453	453	0
7	Bihar	Rohtas	1712	1683	29
8	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	1122	1021	101
9	Chhattisgarh	Naryanpur	339	103	236
10	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	605	184	421
11	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	615	313	302
12	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	1068	717	351
13	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	1605	1593	12
14	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	1769	1711	58
15	Jharkhand	Bokaro	621	617	4
16	Jharkhand	Chatra	1343	1343	0
17	Jharkhand	Garhwa	858	809	49
18	Jharkhand	Gumla	944	902	42
19	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1543	1532	11
20	Jharkhand	Latehar	745	622	123
21	Jharkhand	Lohargada	352	352	0
22	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	1610	1610	0
23	Jharkhand	Palamu	1720	1475	245
24	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	1639	1639	0
25	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1285	1273	12
26	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	1521	935	586
27	Maharashtra	Gondia	893	891	2

1	2	3	4	6	7
28	Orissa	Deogarh	711	699	12
29	Orissa	Gajapati	1512	1060	452
30	Orissa	Malkangiri	979	502	477
31	Orissa	Rayagada	2467	1592	875
32	Orissa	Sambalpur	1238	1225	13
33	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	1363	1363	0
TOTAL			39748	35326	4422

Increasing cases of cyber crimes

1778. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the cyber crimes or frauds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb the increasing trend of cyber crimes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)/M/o Home Affairs (MHA) which compiles national crime data, a total of 217, 288 and 420 cases were registered under Information Technology Act during 2007-2009 thereby showing increasing trend. A total of 339, 176 and 276 cases were registered under cyber crime related sections of Indian Penal Code during 2007-2009 thereby showing mixed trend.

State/Union Territories-wise details of cases registered under Information Technology Act and cyber crime related sections of Indian Penal Code during 2007 - 2009 are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (See below).

(c) 1. Government is following an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of Cyber Crimes in the country. Salient details are given below:

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 is a comprehensive Act and addresses all prevailing forms of cyber crimes.
- (ii) Cyber crime cells have been set up by the State Police and Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI). These cells investigate cyber crime cases and help respective police organisations in implementation of Laws addressing cyber crime.
- (iii) Cyber Forensic Training Labs have been set up at CBI - Academy, Kerala Police Head quarters, Guwahati and Agartala for investigation of cyber crimes as well as training of police officials in the area of Seizure, analysis and presenting digital evidence in a court of Law. Such centers are also being set up at other North-Eastern states, Kolkata, Bangalore, Mumbai and Pune.

2. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) develops appropriate Security Guidelines and other best practices for securing the Information Technology infrastructure. CERT-In publishes security alerts and advisories to prevent occurrence of cyber incidents and also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness for safeguarding computer systems.

Statement-I

*Details of cases registered and persons arrested under IT Act during
2007-2009*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Cases Registered			Persons Arrested		
		2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	25	30	13	5	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	Assam	0	1	2	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	5	1	4	4	1	7
6	Goa	3	6	8	0	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gujarat	1	17	20	1	19	11
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	6	0	3	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	40	57	97	16	6	21
13	Kerala	38	65	64	15	32	47
14	Madhya Pradesh	6	9	16	16	8	24
15	Maharashtra	49	37	53	46	58	78
16	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	3	2	0	3	1
21	Punjab	14	11	28	14	11	17
22	Rajasthan	16	4	27	13	1	20
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	10	21	18	8	6	11
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	5	2	14	1	4	24
27	Uttarakhand	1	2	7	5	2	4
28	West Bengal	2	0	13	0	0	2
Total (States)		206	267	411	152	161	284

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Union Territories:</i>							
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	8	4	1	9	2
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	10	12	5	1	7	2
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL (UTS)		11	21	9	2	17	4
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		211	288	420	154	178	288

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

*Details of Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under Cyber
Crime related sections of IPC during 2007-2009*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Total					
Arrested		Cases Registered			Persons		
		2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	53	78	8	83	105	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	1	2	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	52	19	46	82	24	44
6	Goa	1	0	4	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gujarat	2	16	16	7	2	25
8	Haryana	1	0	0	1	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	2	7	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	158	2	1	166	0	2
15	Maharashtra	1	2	108	1	2	89
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	2	12	11	0	15	12
21	Punjab	35	36	28	69	45	48
22	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	0	2
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	6	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5	4	19	0	0	5
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0	7
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	2	2	10	0	1	21
TOTAL (STATES)		313	174	264	409	194	260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Union Territories:</i>							
29	A & N Islands	11	1	0	16	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	1	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	15	0	12	4	0	3
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTS)		26	2	12	20	1	3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		339	176	276	429	195	263

Source: Crime in India

Cyber attacks from other countries

1779. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing increasing cyber espionage cases from countries including China;

(b) if so, the details of number of such cases registered by the relevant agencies in the country;

(c) whether initiatives have been taken to combat the menace of cyber attacks and to build cyber defence shield around the Ministries and security establishments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) There have been attempts from time to time to penetrate cyber networks operating in Government. A large number of these attacks have been

observed to be coming from the computers installed in a number of foreign countries. However, some of the attacks have been traced to be originating from systems located in China.

Specific information on such cases is not maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which is the nodal agency maintaining the records of crime cases. However, the cases reported under Section 72 of Information Technology Act (Breach of confidentiality/privacy) and Sections 405, 406, 408 & 409 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) related to Cyber Criminal Breach of trust/Fraud during 2007-2009 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Government is following an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of cyber attacks in the country. Salient details are given below:

- (i) Computers Security Policies, 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) 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.
- (v) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (vi) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

*Details of cases registered under Cyber Crime related Sections of IPC
and IT Act during 2007-2009*

S.No.	State/UTs	Criminal Breach of trust/Fraud (IPC)			Breach of Confidentially/ Privacy (IT Act)		
		Cases Registered			Cases		
		2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	21	3	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	11	11	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	3	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	16	2	0	2	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	1	5	2	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20	1	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	30	1	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	11	9	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	17	19	19	2	0	3
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	1	1	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	11	0	1	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	1
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL (States)		65	79	90	9	8	10
<i>Union Territories:</i>							
29.	A&N Islands	7	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		8	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		73	79	90	9	8	10

Illegal mail order through post office

†1780. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: 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 Katari Sarai post office in Nalanda district of Bihar is helping the people who run illegal business in the name of medicines through illegal mail order;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the order dated 4th December, 2009 by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Nawada (Bihar) to Sub Post Master, Katari Sarai to stop the parcel booking by the people running such business has not yet been complied with; and

(c) if so, the action to be taken against guilty staff and officers of the post office, Katari Sarai, Nalanda for helping the people who run the business illegally in aforesaid manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The order dated 4 December, 2009 issued by the Superintendent of Post Offices Nawada Division to the Sub Post Master Katari Sarai Post Office has been complied with. As a result, the mail order of one Vaidya Shekhar Suman was promptly cancelled when it was detected that he has cheated the customer through Value Payable Parcel. Regular monitoring by Divisional Superintendent of Postal Division, Nawada is being done.

Complaints from subscribers regarding mobile number portability

1781. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are growing complaints from subscribers that they are finding it difficult to switch operators under the new Mobile Number Portability (MNP) scheme;

(b) whether it is also estimated that 1,25,000 to 1,50,000 subscribers have already made such a request since MNP was launched across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Sir, Some complaints have been reported in porting the numbers by the subscribers. 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.

A close watch on the matter is being kept by Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells and based on the feedbacks received from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)/subscribers, the TSPs have been called for meetings to resolve the issues. In addition, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has also sought compliance of various provisions of "The Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability Regulations 2009 as amended" from the TSPs.

Financial assistance for development of cold chain

1782. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any special scheme to provide special financial incentive for development of cold chain in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government considers of providing special thrust to those areas where there is abundant production of vegetables; and
- (d) the details of financial assistance being provided by Government to the States under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For development 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).

(c) and (d) The scheme of MFPI is project oriented and not state/location specific. However, while selecting the cold chain projects, due consideration is given on volume of raw material available in that area. 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. State-wise and project-wise details of these projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of financial assistance for development of Cold chain
project wise/State wise*

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. State No.	Implementing Agency	Project cost	Approved Amount of grant-in- aid released so far	Amount of grant- in-aid
I	II	III	IV	V
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Creamline Dairy		

		Products Ltd.	23.86	9.75	7.32
2.	Bihar	M/s Ganga Dairy Ltd.	22.60	10.00	7.50
3.	Gujarat	M/s Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt Ltd.	16.83	7.19	7.19

	I	II	III	IV	V
4.	Haryana	M/s Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	23.52	9.84	9.84
5.	Karnataka	M/s Atharvass Traders Pvt Ltd.	28.61	10.00	2.50
6.	Maharashtra	M/s Freshtrop Fruits Ltd.	32.75	10.00	7.50
7.	Rajasthan	M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	17.73	7.33	5.49
8.	Tamilnadu	M/s Farm Fresh Banana	15.54	6.057	6.057
9.	Uttarakhand	M/s Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.	17.71	9.81	7.39
10.	West Bengal	M/s Ascon Agro Products Exporters & Builders Pvt. Ltd.	21.27	6.96	5.22
TOTAL			220.42	86.937	66.007

Lack of processing/storage facilities for apples in Himachal Pradesh

1783. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of apples being processed in the country;

(b) whether apples worth lakhs of rupees get spoiled every year in Himachal Pradesh due to lack of processing and storage facilities in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The level of processing of fruits & vegetables in the country is estimated at 2.20% including apples processing. However, The data on processing of apples is not centrally maintained by the MFPI. The low level of fruit and vegetable processing is due to non-availability of processable varieties of raw materials at right quantity and quality, seasonable nature of

industry, lack of adequate post-harvest infrastructure such as lack of cold chain facilities, transportation, proper storage facilities etc. However, over the last few years, there has been a positive growth in fruit and vegetable processed products such as ready-to-serve beverages, fruit juices and pulps, dehydrated and frozen fruits and vegetable products, tomato products, pickle, convenience veg-spice pastes, processed mushrooms and curried vegetables.

(c) To promote processing and 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 including J&K. 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.

Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries, MFPI extends financial assistance to food processing industries including fruit and vegetable processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh in general area or 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakh in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

National Fish Processing Development Board

1784. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up an autonomous agency, the National Fish Processing Development Board, to promote fish/processed

fish products in the country;

(b) if so, whether the proposed board will collaborate with the Marine Products Export Development Authority and National Fisheries Development Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government has not approved setting up of an autonomous agency namely the National Fish Processing Development Board.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Food processing capacity

1785. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large quantity of food products is wasted in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity wasted;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the food processing capacity in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase this capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Due to fragmented supply chain and lack of adequate processing infrastructure along the value chain, the processing levels in the country are quite low resulting in considerable amount of wastage of agri and horticulture produce.

As per a study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana, post harvest losses in 2009 were estimated to be Rs. 44,530 crores.

(d) As per the competitiveness report of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council there are 25,367 registered food processing units in the country whose total invested capital is Rs. 84,094 crores and Annual turnover is Rs. 204,267 crores. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector by providing assistance to entrepreneurs so as to encourage private investment in the sector. These schemes are i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value addition & Preservation Infrastructure & Modernization of Abattoirs, ii) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of 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.

Statement

State-wise details of the Statistic data on number of registered food processing industries

State	Amount in Rs. Crore				
	Factories in Operation Number	Invested Capital	Total Output	Net Value Added	Profit
	1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6,402	9,676	27,275	2,583	1,198
Tamil Nadu	3,736	6,319	14,181	1,503	455
Maharashtra	2,238	16,055	28,679	2,692	-201
Uttar Pradesh	1,719	14,023	24,549	2,552	676
Punjab	1,628	4,186	11,604	1,298	594
Karnataka	1,390	6,275	11,270	1,658	584
Gujarat	1,307	6,625	26,018	1,228	363
West Bengal	1,147	2,910	7,563	532	105
Kerala	1,059	2,018	6,787	613	69
Assam	897	- 1626	4,183	477	177
Haryana	564	3,202	6,160	669	182

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chattisgarh	561	1,086	3,206	5	-82
Orissa	535	1,046	2,190	75	-31
Madhya Pradesh	517	2,965	13,289	446	105
Rajasthan	506	1,674	6,246	513	283
Uttrakhand	274	1,272	2,315	194	14
Bihar	191	915	1,209	124	-8
Jharkhand	108	117	302	40	15
Delhi	103	586	3,442	208	100
Himachal Pradesh	97	394	716	71	29
Jammu & Kashmir	93	270	519	11	-22
Goa	80	410	806	185	129
Puducherry	55	198	972	219	183
Tripura	50	46	89	19	13
Daman & Diu	28	79	176	47	22
Chandigarh (U.T.)	27	39	156	15	4
Nagaland	16	8	31	2	0
Meghalaya	13	44	61	-21	-25
Manipur	12	7	24	1	0
Dadra & Nagar	10	18	241	100	95
Haveli					
Andaman &	4	4	5	2	1
Nicobar Islands					
Total	25,367	84,094	204,267	18,061	5,027

Vision Document for FPIs

1786. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vision document for the food processing industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the achievements made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) and (d) The average annual growth rate of Food Processing Sector was 7% in 2004 which has gone up to over 14% in 2010. The over-all processing level was 6%, value addition was 20% in 2004 which has gone up to 11% and 26% respectively.

Upgradation of FPI

1787. SHRI B.S. GNANDESIKAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had undertaken specific scheme for technology upgradation and modernization of food processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the fund allocation made by Government for modernization of food processing industries and total number of units benefited under this scheme during the current year ending 31 March, 2011; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 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) During the current year the Ministry has extended financial assistance to 545 units under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establish-ment/Modernization of food processing industries in the country for which an amount of Rs.92.87 crore has been released as on 04.03.2011 against budgetary allocation of Rs. 106.01 crore.

Irregularities in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

1788. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received reports regarding mismanagement of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in several States;

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

(c) whether the share of eligible children getting mid-day meals in various States is quite high, but the percentage of children getting mid-day-meals is poor; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to remove various irregularities in the distribution of mid-day-meals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) evaluation reports have assessed the percentage of children covered under the scheme, offtake of foodgrains against norms, availability of (kitchen sheds and utensils for cooking as well as eating, drinking water availability) and the kind of fuel used for cooking. They have also evaluated the utilisation of funds released for MDMS, timeliness of release of funds to schools and promptness of payment to cooks

and self help groups involved in the programme. In addition the surveys have evaluated the overall quality of food, and whether there is any discrimination on grounds of caste in the appointment of cooks as well as serving of food to the children. The overall supervision of the programme has also been assessed along with the grievance redressal mechanisms in place.

(c) No, Madam. Out of 11.36 crore beneficiaries approved for the year 2010-11, 10.59 crore (93%) are getting cooked and nutritious mid-day meals.

(d) In order to ensure effective implementation of the scheme, there is a detailed monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports; in the National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings as well as through the Central Review Missions. In addition independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

Charges against Director of NCPUL

1789. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that CBI has filed a case of disproportionate assets against the Director of National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL);

(b) whether it is a fact that he was arrested;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he has been given the charge of NCPUL again; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A disproportionate assets case No.RC-50(A)/2005 was registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation on 29.9.2005 against Dr.Hamidullah Bhat, Director, National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the powers conferred vide Rule 3.7 and Rule 4.4 of the Memorandum of Association(MOA) of the NCPUL, the Central Govt. vide Order No.1-49/2005-D-

III(L) dated 28.4.2009 reverted Dr.Hamidullah Bhat to the post of Director, NCPUL, with immediate effect subject to the outcome of the Regular Disciplinary Action (RDA) for major penalty against him.

Private rankings of educational institutions by publications

1790. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several publications in the country do their own private rankings of educational institutions every year;

(b) whether it is in Government's knowledge that lot of these publications charge money in terms of advertisements to let the institutions figure in their ranking list;

(c) the regulations in place to stop these publications from misguiding the students in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) A legislative proposal for prohibiting unfair practices in higher education has been introduced in Parliament which provides for punishment in respect of misleading advertisement pertaining to educational institutions.

Progress of implementation of RTE Act

1791. DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the progress of the Right to Education Act in different States;

(b) what are some of the key challenges and how they are being overcome;

(c) the reasons for the autonomy of IITs and IIMs being delayed and the remaining obstacles thereof;

(d) the status of the Independent Regulatory Authority, as recommended by the National Knowledge Commission (NKC); and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent elected politicians from capturing the education space as a revenue generation source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The States/UTs have taken steps to implement the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Several States have issued instructions/Notifications for (i) banning (a) private tuition by school teachers; (b) capitation fees; (c) corporal punishment, no detention, no Board examination till completion of elementary education (ii) working days/instructional hours for a teacher and (iii) State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT) as the academic authority under section 29 of the RTE Act. Some States have also notified the State RTE Rules under RTE Act.

The Central Government has taken several steps for implementation of the RTE Act. An outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore has been approved for implementation of the combined RTE-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for 2010-11 to 2014-15 and the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and States has been revised in the ratio of 65:35 (90:10 for North Eastern States). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010 has been notified. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been notified as the academic authority under section 23(1) of the RTE Act and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been notified as the academic authority under section 29(1) of the Act. The National Advisory Council (NAC) has been constituted under section 33(1) of the Act. The NCTE has laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in schools.

(b) The main challenges under the RTE Act include bringing out-of-school children in the schools, filling up large vacancy of teacher posts, training of untrained teachers, and adherence by schools to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule of the RTE Act. The Central Government, along with the State Governments is taking several steps for addressing these issues, including resource allocation for meeting the infrastructural and manpower gaps, initiating process for filling up teacher vacancies, development of strategies for training of untrained teachers, etc.

(c) IITs are already autonomous institutions governed by the Institution of Technology Act and the statutes there under. However, a

Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, IIT, Bombay has been constituted on 3.2.2010 to suggest a road-map for the autonomy

and future of the IITs as world class institutions for research and higher learning. Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are autonomous bodies, with independent Board of Governors to manage their affairs. They enjoy substantive autonomy, including procedural autonomy.

(d) After considering the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission and the report of the Committee on rejuvenation and renovation of higher education, President in her address to Parliament has already announced that an over arching body shall be created for higher education along with another for human resources and health.

(e) There is no law prohibiting participation of elected public representatives in private institutions of Higher Education.

Filling up of IIT posts with foreign faculty

1792. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to allow the IITs to fill upto 10 per cent of the permanent teaching posts with foreign faculty;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are free to recruit permanent faculty. However, to enable eminent academicians from foreign nations to serve in the IITs as faculty upto 10% of their faculty strength, the Council of IITs has recently resolved to take up the matter with Ministry of Home Affairs for streamlining/liberalising the procedure for allowing foreign faculty in IITs on a permanent basis.

Occupying of Agricultural land for SEZ

1793. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been occupying agricultural land for developing SEZ and mufti project SEZs in different States as evident from increased migration of rural poor to adjoining cities and decreased agriculture production;

(b) whether there is any detailed record/data-base of different land occupied for SEZ and whether it was barren, waste, single crop or multi crop agriculture land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Governments and land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is acquired as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. Agricultural production has, however, increased from 208.60 million tonnes in 2005-06 to 234.47 million tonnes in 2008-09. Data regarding migration of rural poor to adjoining cities due to conversion of agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes are not maintained by Government of India.

(b) to (d) As per information provided by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in respect of 381 SEZs, about 82.3% of land is Waste/Barren/Dryland, 15% of land is single crop and 2.7% is double crop.

Grants to NGOs in North Eastern States

1794. KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds/financial assistance released to the NGOs from North Eastern States during the last three years under different schemes of the Ministry;

(b) whether Government makes sure that these grants are spent for the purposes they are meant for;

(c) the details of NGO's blacklisted by the Ministry from North Eastern States during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has made certain improvements in guidelines for Grants-in-Aid to the NGOs for different schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of funds/financial assistance released to the NGOs from North Eastern States during the last three years under different schemes of the Ministry are as under:

(Rs in Lakh)

S.No.	Name of State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Grant to JSSs			JSSs			JSSs		
		SRCs*	**	EHV***		FAAS	SRCs		FAAS	
						EHV			EHV	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	25.00	-	-	29.48	-	55.00	30.00	-
2	Assam	55.76	99.35	4.25	69.76	96.16	0.95	98.35	149.85	-
3	Manipur	-	67.48	9.21	-	66.61	3.41	-	90.00	3.66
4	Meghalaya	47.72	-		69.59	-	-	63.84	-	-
5	Mizoram	-	23.71	1.50	-	25.65	-	-	15.00	-
6	Nagaland	-	21.12	-	-	28.95	-	-	30.00	-
7	Tripura	10.00	21.43	-	49.17	22.03	-	22.58	27.23	-

* State Resource Centre.

** Jan Shikshan Sansthan.

*** Financial assistance to Agencies for Strengthening Education in Human Values.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) None, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has decided to merge the two schemes, namely (i) Assistance to Voluntary Agencies (VA) in the field of Adult Education and (ii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) and rename the modified scheme as "Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development" and continue to support the Voluntary Agencies on project to project basis. It includes establishment of State Resource Centres (SRC) for technical and academic support to adult education. Jan Shikshan Sansthan, on the other hand, provide vocational education/skill development training to those having no or rudimentary levels of education. As per revised Scheme, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been increased exclusively for programmes only, in addition to Rs.35.00 lakh in category 'A', Rs.30.00 lakh in category 'B' and Rs. 25.00 lakh in category 'C' with effect from 1.4.2009. The Scheme namely "Financial Assistance to Agencies for Strengthening Education in Human Values" (FAASEHV) has been transferred to NCERT.

Universities in the country

1795. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities functioning in the country and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of private universities and whether there are any foreign universities; and

(c) the number of students per university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per records available with University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of universities and institutions deemed to be universities functioning in the country is 515. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of Private Universities are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the statement appended to answer to SQ No.229 part (a) & (b)]. As per study conducted by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), a total of 631 Foreign Education Providers were operating in the country in 2010. However, no information relating to Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs) is Centrally maintained as there is no regulatory regime at present. A legislative proposal for regulating the entry and operations of FEIs has been introduced in Parliament.

(c) As per information available with UGC, students enrolments for 2007-08 in respect of publically funded universities are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 222 Annexure No.4]

Statement-I

Details of universities in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Public Universities	No. of Central Universities	No. of Instt. Deemed to be Universities	No. of Public State Universities	No. of Private State Universities
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	7	30	-	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	
3	Assam	2	-	4	1	
4	Bihar	1	2	13	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	1	-	10	3
6	Goa	-	-	1	-
7	Gujarat	1	2	17	8
8	Haryana	1	5	8	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	3	9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	6	-
11	Jharkhand	1	2	6	1
12	Karnataka	1	14	18	1
13	Kerala	1	2	8	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	15	1
15	Maharashtra	1	21	19	-
16	Manipur	2	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	1	-	-	5
18	Mizoram	1	-	-	1
19	Nagaland	1	-	-	2
20	Orissa	1	2	12	1
21	Punjab	1	2	7	2
22	Rajasthan	1	8	13	16
23	Sikkim	1	-	-	4
24	Tamilnadu	1	29	23	-
25	Tripura	1	-	-	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	10	21	11
27	Uttrakhand	1	4	5	5
28	West Bengal	1	1	19	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	NCT of Delhi	5	12	5	-
30	UT of Chandigarh	-	1	1	-
31	Pondicherry	1	1	-	-
Total		40	129	264	77

Differently-abled friendly education and facilities in schools

1796. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools funded by the Central Government, State-wise;

(b) the total number of differently-abled students in these schools; and

(c) whether all such schools have barrier free access and educational aids to augment learning process for differently abled students and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides capital and recurring costs for establishment and running of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV) and Central Tibetan Schools (CTS). The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below). Assistance is also given for specific components to the State Governments for Government and/or Government aided schools under the centrally sponsored schemes "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)", Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), "Model Schools" and "Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS)".

(b) There are approximately 25.95 lakh differently abled children enrolled in Govt. & Govt.-aided elementary schools. The enrolment figures of such children in KVs and JNVs are 2335 and 2309 respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines for making all schools disabled friendly. Financial assistance is also provided under SSA and IEDSS for inclusive education of the differently abled children in an enabling environment, which includes *inter alia*, making the schools barrier free, engaging special teachers, using

appropriate teaching learning material as well as maintenance of resource rooms. Under SSA, out of a total of 11.19 lakh schools,

7.27 lakh Government and Government aided elementary schools have been provided with barrier free access and educational aids.

Statement

State-wise details of number of Central Government funded Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Central Tibetan schools

S.No.	State/UT	Kendriya Vidyalaya	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	Central Tibetan Schools
1	2	3	4	5
1	A & N Islands	02	02	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	47	24	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13	16	09
4	Assam	39	27	-
5	Bihar	41	39	-
6	Chandigarh	05	01	-
7	Chhattisgarh	18	17	02
8	D & N Haveli	01	01	-
9	Daman & Diu	01	02	-
10	Delhi	40	02	-
11	Goa	05	02	-
12	Gujarat	34	22	-
13	Haryana	26	20	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	19	12	12
1:5	Jammu & Kashmir	35	17	-
16	Jharkhand	27	24	-
17	Karnataka	33	28	24

1	2	3	4	5
18	Kerala	32	14	-
19	Lakshadweep	01	01	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	80	50	-
21	Maharashtra	53	33	02
22	Manipur	06	09	-
23	Meghalaya	07	08	-
24	Mizoram	04	07	-
25	Nagaland	05	11	-
26	Orissa	49	30	05
27	Puducherry	04	04	-
28	Punjab	46	21	-
29	Rajasthan	57	33	-
30	Sikkim	01	04	03
31	Tamil Nadu	37	-	-
32	Tripura	08	04	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	92	68	-
34	Uttarakhand	38	13	05
35	West Bengal	53	18	05
All States		960*	584	67

* The remaining KVs out of a total of 1073 in the country and abroad are project schools.

Talking/Braille books for the blind

1797. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether talking/Braille books are available for all available courses in all Kendriya Vidyalayas and universities in the country;

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure that all such books are available for the benefit of the blind people;

(c) whether Government is considering making audio versions available of all books published in the country by making it compulsory for publishers to come out with audio versions of their books; and

(d) if not, the alternate policy that is being pursued to make all books available for blind people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has entered into an agreement with National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH) for preparation of Braille versions of textbooks prepared by NCERT. These cater to the educational needs of the visually impaired users in schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), including students of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced a scheme to help visually challenged permanent teachers in universities and colleges, to pursue teaching and research with the help of a reader and by using teaching and learning aids by providing readers' allowance and funds for purchase of Braille books, recorded materials, etc.

(c) and (d) No Sir. However the National Talking Book Library of NIVH has audio/talking books in popular disciplines opted by the visually impaired students studying in the following universities:

- (i) HNB Garhwal University
- (ii) Punjab University
- (iii) Himachal Pradesh University
- (iv) Delhi University
- (v) Jawaharlal Nehru University
- (vi) Annamalai University
- (vii) Uttarakhand Technical University
- (viii) Loyala College, University of Madras

(ix) Bhoj University

(x) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

NIVH has established 21 extension library counters in 12 States for provision of Braille and talking books. Audio text books are also available for Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Uttarakhand State Board and Open School from class IX onwards.

Setting up of international technical institution in Singapore

1798. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is in the process of setting up an international technical institution in Singapore;

(b) whether some committee/core group has been set up to prepare the project report to interact with Indo-Singapore Project Agency;

(c) the probable names of the members of the committee/group;

(d) the reaction of Singapore Government to this ambitious proposal;

(e) the details of the courses to be provided by the proposed institution in Singapore; and

(f) the criteria for admission in the proposed institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Singapore Government had suggested formation of a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the Government-to-Government level for setting up of an International Institute of Technology at Singapore. However, this Ministry is of the view that a working group at institutional level would be more appropriate especially since the proposed institute is to be set up by the IITs and not by the Government of India. This Ministry has recommended the names of the members for JWG from India side. The Government of Singapore has not yet suggested their representative for the JWG.

(e) and (f) Does not arise at present.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan

†1799. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Jan Shikshan Sansthan scheme of the Union Government is being run through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in all districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that Rs.50 lakh are being given to every NGO per annum for providing special education to the poor under this scheme but these NGOs are utilizing the amount for their personal benefit by misusing this amount;

(c) if so, whether action would be taken after conducting special inspection of Hardoi, Lakhimpur, Unnao, Basti districts etc.;

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme of the Union Government, which is run through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), is currently under implementation in 51 districts in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Making secondary education accessible through RMSA and NIOS

1800. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current enrolment rate for secondary education, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to activate Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to achieve universal secondary education; and

(c) whether the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) can be leveraged to make secondary education accessible for disadvantaged students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per Abstract of Statistics of School Education 2008-09 (provisional) compiled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrollment Ratio(GER) at secondary level (classes IX - X) as on 30.09.2008 was 59.82 % State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)" was launched in March, 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality, while ensuring equity. Annual Plan proposals received from 31 States/UTs for 2009-10 and from 34 States/UTs for 2010-11 have been appraised and cleared, and these include opening of about 5700 new schools and strengthening of about 19500 existing schools. An amount of Rs. 1788 crore have been released so far to various States/UTs for implementations of activities approved under the annual plan for 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(c) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been catering to the needs of all sections of the society and has prioritized client groups including marginalized groups like differently abled children, urban poor girls, and women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward class etc. NIOS serves its students through a network of study centres known as Accredited Institutions (AIs) for academic courses. There are also special centres called "Special Accredited Institutions for Education of the Disadvantaged" (SAIED), which cater to the needs of the disadvantaged and differently abled learners. NIOS provides concession in admission fee to girls, SC/ST students and children of ex-servicemen.

Statement

State-wise Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of classes IX-X (as on 30.09.2008)

S.No.	States/UTs	Classes IX-X (14-15 years)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	65.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.44
3	Assam	45.58
4	Bihar	32.38
5	Chattishgarh	70.80
6	Goa	75.52
7	Gujarat	58.77
8	Haryana	59.55
9	Himachal Pradesh	99.81

1	2	3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	44.74
11	Jharkhand	29.54
12	Karnataka	69.14
13	Kerala	92.66
14	Madhya Pradesh	61.98
15	Maharashtra	70.65
16	Manipur	76.93
17	Meghalaya	51.85
18	Mizoram	68.78
19	Nagaland	28.83
20	Orissa	53.98
21	Punjab	55.58
22	Rajasthan	56.73
23	Sikkim	44.74
24	Tamil Nadu	83.24
25	Tripura	60.45
26	Uttar Pradesh	64.11
27	Uttarakhand	86.83
28	West Bengal	49.19
29	A&N Islands	85.39
30	Chandigarh	70.40
31	D&N Haveli	50.03
32	Daman & Diu	94.18

1	2	3
33	Delhi	71.07
34	Lakshadweep	49.82
35	Puducherry	104.26
	India	59.82

Proposal to amend Right to Education Act

1801. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to amend the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that schools have been protesting against it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amendments have been proposed in light of various representations received by the Government from organizations working for the welfare of children with disabilities and from minority educational institutions, and the recommendations contained in the 223rd Report of the Departmentally related Parliamentary Standing Committee which had examined the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

(c) and (d) The Government is not aware of any protests by schools against the proposed amendments to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

Recognition of Madarsa degrees for enrolment in universities

1802. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to recognise qualifications from Madarsas for the purpose of enrolment in all universities on the pattern followed by minority institutions like Jamia Millia Islamia, AMU, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The certificates/qualifications of the State Madrasa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Education Boards to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification have been equated with corresponding levels of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) and other School Examination Boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels of education. Necessary notifications have been issued by Ministry of Human Resource Development and Department of Personnel and Training.

Misuse of Right to Education Act

1803. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right to Education Act is being misused in some States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No case of misuse of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come to notice.

(b) The States/UTs have undertaken the task of implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. Several States, including Andhra Pradesh, have issued instructions/Notifications for (i) banning private tuition by school teachers, capitation fees, corporal punishment, detention, and Board examination till completion of elementary education (ii) prescribing the number of working days for schools and (iii) notifying the State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

as the academic authority for the curriculum and evaluation procedure etc. Some States have notified the State Rules under the RTE Act. The Central Government has released Rs.66000.00 Lakh to Andhra Pradesh State during 2010-11 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

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; (d) harmonization of norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with the provisions of the RTE Act and revising the SSA Framework of Implementation; (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.

Commercialization of education

†1804. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up an effective regulatory authority for control of Government on arbitrariness and profiteering of educational businessmen;

(b) the action plan for institutionalizing vocational education;

(c) the action taken by Government on report of Kakodkar Committee; and

(d) whether Government is considering to allow admission of fifth pass students in graduation and admission of science graduates in engineering, directly?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government is of the opinion that a law prohibiting unfair practices in higher education could minimize cause for arbitrariness and profiteering, and consequently, has introduced The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities' Bill, 2010, in Parliament, on 3rd May, 2010.

(b) Government has initiated a process for developing a National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) to put in place a nationally recognized qualification system, covering schools, vocational education institutes, polytechnics, colleges and institutions of higher education. The concept of the framework was discussed in the meetings of State Education Ministers, held on 14th December 2010 and on 20th January, 2011. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Vocationalization of Secondary Education', financial assistance is made available to States to introduce vocational stream at the secondary stage.

(c) The Government has not received the Report of the Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Drop-Out of Students

1805. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the drop-out rate in primary, upper primary and secondary schools in rural and urban areas in each State/UT during each of the last five years till present in the country, gender-wise;

(b) whether Government has carried out any study on drop-out rates amongst girls in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check the drop-out amongst girls in schools, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Drop-out rates for the Classes I-V, Classes I-VIII and Classes

I-X, for boys and girls during 2004-05. 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the Statement (See below). Drop-out rates for Rural and Urban areas are not available separately for these years.

(b) and (c) The Government has assessed the reasons for drop out or discontinuation and is published in National Sample Survey Report, "Education in India: 2007-08, Participation and Expenditure". As per the Report, during 2007-08 major reasons for dropping-out or discontinuing education among female aged 5-29 years are as follows:

- i) Financial constraints -18.1%.
- ii) Child not interested in studies - 16.4%
- iii) Parent not interested in studies - 14.5%
- iv) Completed desired level/class - 12.2%
- v) To attend other domestic chores - 10.2%

(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.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities.

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.

Statement

Drop-out rates in primary, upper primary and secondary schools in each States/UT in the country for last five years

(A) Dropout rates in School - 2008-09 (Provisional)

S.No.	State/UTs	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.03	15.05	15.55	39.97	41.35	40.65	60.12	61.38	60.73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41.80	39.71	40.84	44.87	43.31	44.16	63.39	62.43	62.95
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.21	68.35	68.28	78.47	79.55	78.97
4	Bihar	38.86	34.65	37.11	60.16	55.41	58.33	81.03	82.21	81.50
5	Chhattisgarh	26.16	26.91	26.52	37.86	37.19	37.54	-	-	-
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.20	32.93	34.61
7	Gujarat	39.11	3.30	25.87	46.36	40.75	44.29	56.24	62.25	58.84
8	Haryana	10.51	-	5.20	20.60	1.50	11.93	36.31	23.77	30.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.25	3.61	2.90	-	0.89	-	17.63	21.93	19.73

10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.65	22.75	26.10	63.62	64.48	63.99
11	Jharkhand ²	22.37	18.76	20.70	61.88	57.95	60.14	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	4.92	3.45	4.21	30.29	30.11	30.20	50.36	49.15	49.79
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	17.39	15.17	16.34	30.89	29.53	30.27	65.67	72.95	68.89
15	Maharashtra	15.86	18.94	17.33	25.44	28.64	26.97	41.22	46.48	43.75
16	Manipur	39.55	45.19	42.31	42.92	44.94	43.90	58.91	57.06	58.03
17	Meghalaya	60.77	56.95	58.87	79.61	75.75	77.69	77.03	75.77	76.40
18	Mizoram	39.98	40.08	40.03	64.18	61.61	62.97	70.16	66.45	68.41
19	Nagaland	21.40	15.71	18.70	31.81	31.03	31.43	68.34	66.84	67.61
20	Orissa	33.33	32.89	33.12	59.07	53.98	56.92	68.29	65.76	67.18
21	Punjab	15.82	20.12	17.84	13.43	15.20	14.26	43.14	43.26	43.20
22	Rajasthan	38.44	39.41	38.89	59.32	57.89	58.77	69.90	74.50	71.69
23	Sikkim	41.97	31.55	36.95	52.99	39.41	46.41	81.99	82.53	82.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Tamil Nadu	1.52	0.80	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.90	35.17	38.14
25	Tripura	24.64	20.07	22.49	49.49	45.53	47.61	71.68	70.33	71.04
26	Uttar Pradesh	37.61	32.61	35.29	52.79	25.98	42.69	35.51	25.38	31.64
27	Uttarakhand ³	35.84	31.82	33.90	24.74	27.08	25.91	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	28.82	26.81	27.84	60.88	57.69	59.33	70.42	73.77	72.00
29	A&N Islands	13.61	10.05	11.89	13.66	16.91	15.22	26.78	26.19	26.50
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.67	3.45
31	D&N Haveli	16.71	24.64	20.56	53.20	64.99	58.68	65.49	72.07	68.54
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.29	14.89	9.32	34.52	30.95	32.87
33	Delhi	-	7.80	0.50	14.86	20.17	17.44	29.60	35.23	32.34
34	Lakshadweep	8.84	3.10	6.02	18.23	7.17	12.98	27.06	34.88	30.74
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.36	3.28	5.91
India		26.68	22.90	24.93	44.89	38.86	42.25	55.82	55.95	55.88

I-Included in Madhya Pradesh, 2-Included in Bihar, 3-Included in Uttar Pradesh- for Classes I-X

(B) Dropout rates in School - 2007-08

S.No.	State/UTs	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.10	18.48	18.79	47.74	49.78	48.75	62.30	64.00	63.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39.68	42.59	41.04	48.09	47.87	47.99	63.67	62.21	63.00
3	Assam	2.87	7.64	5.25	69.73	68.81	69.30	80.11	80.18	75.68
4	Bihar	44.61	49.68	46.89	71.83	68.79	70.69	82.76	85.71	83.93
5	Chhattisgarh ¹	30.68	32.77	31.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.51	4.21	1.24	41.97	35.56	38.86
7	Gujarat	28.60	24.79	26.95	44.48	53.02	48.22	57.53	61.19	59.11
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.53	8.75	6.50	33.99	39.15	36.43
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.63	4.35	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.14	34.23	30.21
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.89	39.99	40.50	63.62	64.48	63.99
11	Jharkhand ²	12.66	5.49	9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Karnataka	9.14	8.31	8.74	33.08	34.77	33.89	49.93	48.85	49.41
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	-2.59	-0.50
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.95	46.28	46.10	66.00	73.68	69.39
15	Maharashtra	17.73	20.17	18.89	28.34	32.82	30.48	43.41	49.15	46.17
16	Manipur	35.80	39.25	37.49	41.03	42.88	41.93	47.91	40.83	44.60
17	Meghalaya	37.20	35.51	36.36	62.51	58.34	60.43	76.78	75.50	76.14
18	Mizoram	47.85	47.65	47.75	64.26	61.06	62.75	72.13	67.94	70.16
19	Nagaland	36.76	39.21	37.95	46.84	46.44	46.65	74.58	73.39	74.00
20	Orissa	24.35	21.92	23.19	62.62	59.71	61.34	65.07	64.27	64.70
21	Punjab	-2.88	3.10	-0.07	25.58	26.52	26.02	49.95	50.04	49.99
22	Rajasthan	45.46	47.86	46.57	62.21	62.52	62.33	70.19	73.58	71.45
23	Sikkim	26.21	12.54	19.67	68.13	61.65	64.93	80.63	79.30	79.98
24	Tamil Nadu	8.12	8.87	8.48	9.48	8.67	9.09	38.88	36.51	37.73
25	Tripura	24.34	20.57	22.57	55.33	54.15	54.77	73.48	73.35	73.42
26	Uttar Pradesh	36.28	31.25	33.94	34.57	18.99	28.64	34.01	24.05	30.19

27	Uttarakhand ³	21.84	17.63	19.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	36.52	35.18	35.87	64.96	62.70	63.87	71.38	74.40	72.80
29	A&N Islands	9.73	11.20	10.45	17.19	14.44	15.90	32.39	30.30	31.38
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.66	41.52	38.46
31	D&N Haveli	13.08	24.11	18.51	24.54	46.73	34.87	52.67	62.14	57.04
32	Daman & Diu	14.11	19.22	16.54	11.51	17.67	14.34	31.83	29.47	30.69
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.84	38.38	36.04
34	Lakshadweep	-3.51	9.22	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.26	35.67	30.74
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.16	-0.94	2.19
India		25.70	24.41	25.09	43.72	41.34	42.68	56.55	57.33	56.71

(-) means required data for calculation of drop-out is not available. Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

1-Included in Madhya Pradesh,

2-Included in Bihar,

3-Included in Uttar Pradesh- for Classes I- VIII & Classes I-X

(C) Dropout rates in school - 2006-07

S.No.	State/UTs	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.66	24.38	24.02	55.68	57.85	56.74	62.40	64.81	63.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30.90	29.75	30.38	53.94	54.16	54.04	66.97	66.84	66.91
3	Assam	45.66	42.79	44.27	72.69	74.68	73.56	78.18	77.14	77.72
4	Bihar	49.65	54.10	51.63	76.03	76.23	76.11	83.95	86.99	85.14
5	Chhattisgarh ¹	23.07	27.57	25.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-13.42	3.08	-5.48	-6.17	2.42	-1.98	42.71	36.85	39.86
7	Gujarat	21.71	30.10	25.66	45.17	54.59	49.29	56.70	58.54	57.48
8	Haryana	11.54	6.62	9.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.50	44.26	43.34
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.06	7.50	6.75	3.22	5.88	4.50	25.37	31.04	28.17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13.70	11.01	12.48	44.12	36.98	41.18	62.08	61.45	61.81
11	Jharkhand ²	40.51	43.44	41.86	-	-	-	-	-	-

12	Karnataka	12.09	11.64	11.87	38.75	38.83	38.79	54.83	53.24	54.09
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22	-0.69	1.30
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.71	48.06	48.42	67.36	74.58	70.51
15	Maharashtra	-0.39	5.80	2.55	22.92	20.84	21.93	45.32	49.96	47.54
16	Manipur	44.37	47.07	45.69	40.60	41.87	41.22	46.70	40.49	43.80
17	Meghalaya	44.78	43.37	44.08	62.54	58.26	60.41	76.38	75.32	75.85
18	Mizoram	50.29	48.87	49.62	63.71	61.26	62.56	75.10	70.90	73.16
19	Nagaland	20.11	20.27	20.19	38.03	39.18	38.60	66.86	68.02	67.43
20	Orissa	26.91	28.81	27.82	65.04	59.09	62.59	69.31	61.95	66.33
21	Punjab	14.21	4.92	9.90	29.30	30.54	29.87	43.88	49.40	46.48
22	Rajasthan	38.66	47.45	43.00	57.19	66.20	61.07	69.45	79.79	73.88
23	Sikkim	29.08	19.37	24.31	68.12	63.54	65.85	84.75	85.17	84.97
24	Tamil Nadu	8.64	7.36	8.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.58	39.67	41.72
25	Tripura	18.15	18.02	18.09	52.19	48.67	50.52	73.75	75.45	74.57
26	Uttar Pradesh	30.16	32.16	31.09	45.35	42.35	44.18	42.18	52.36	46.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Uttarakhand ³	19.71	17.47	18.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	30.90	29.36	30.15	63.01	59.54	61.37	70.98	73.55	72.15
29	A&N Islands	5.80	6.97	6.37	8.18	9.84	8.98	26.32	26.11	26.22
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.91	1.92	-0.64	21.20	16.98	19.26
31	D&N Haveli	27.45	41.27	34.28	34.26	55.35	43.98	66.72	74.99	70.47
32	Daman & Diu	4.20	6.02	5.05	11.80	13.90	12.77	42.42	44.27	43.33
33	Delhi	-5.66	3.97	-1.04	20.67	26.39	23.49	31.39	39.30	35.31
34	Lakshadweep	-1.43	1.21	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.70	41.21	36.75
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13	5.87	9.68
India		24.57	26.75	25.60	46.44	45.22	45.90	58.61	61.50	59.88

(-) means required data for calculation of drop-out is not available. Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

1-Included in Madhya Pradesh,

2-Included in Bihar,

3-Included in Uttar Pradesh- for Class I-VIII & Classes I-X

(D) Dropout rates in School - 2005-06

S.No.	State/UTs	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.64	24.87	24.75	57.81	60.40	59.07	62.24	65.20	63.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37.10	39.13	38.02	54.05	54.19	54.11	69.01	71.78	70.25
3	Assam	49.71	45.56	47.78	72.60	74.60	73.48	76.97	76.26	76.66
4	Bihar	47.37	45.25	46.55	72.30	75.00	73.37	81.40	85.64	83.07
5	Chhattisgarh ¹	35.24	35.13	35.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-4.46	5.52	0.37	1.99	8.08	4.95	44.36	41.22	42.84
7	Gujarat	39.62	17.82	31.58	42.57	51.45	46.41	58.57	62.59	60.27
8	Haryana	7.27	3.14	5.40	7.80	13.79	10.63	41.21	43.77	42.37
9	Himachal Pradesh	10.03	11.40	10.69	8.70	13.02	10.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16.34	5.31	11.58	44.13	28.45	38.14	65.61	61.31	63.88
11	Jharkhand ²	48.55	52.22	50.18	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Karnataka	16.65	14.25	15.50	44.34	45.37	44.83	61.58	60.04	60.86
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	2.42	4.98
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.70	-1.39	0.29	42.22	42.45	42.32	61.33	69.91	65.01
15	Maharashtra	2.32	8.22	5.14	24.42	22.49	23.50	49.08	53.85	51.36
16	Manipur	29.84	32.36	31.06	36.34	35.56	35.97	44.42	39.09	41.91
17	Meghalaya	42.81	41.95	42.38	65.96	62.06	64.02	78.66	77.53	78.09
18	Mizoram	33.91	28.96	31.58	66.20	63.40	64.86	75.64	71.59	73.73
19	Nagaland	37.38	39.53	38.43	37.45	38.77	38.10	65.99	64.99	65.51
20	Orissa	46.06	34.53	41.20	64.83	59.49	62.63	67.87	60.85	65.03
21	Punjab	25.71	21.33	23.66	31.42	34.71	32.98	45.82	46.25	46.02
22	Rajasthan	57.20	45.94	52.84	55.72	64.64	59.47	71.36	81.80	75.73
23	Sikkim	22.66	12.71	17.84	65.95	60.30	63.17	83.79	81.37	82.63
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.84	23.45	22.11	43.60	41.20	42.45
25	Tripura	28.94	28.56	28.76	56.83	54.82	55.88	74.50	75.31	74.89

26	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	-7.42	9.76	42.99	38.53	41.25	39.66	48.34	43.02
27	Uttarakhand ³	23.44	31.40	27.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	37.67	39.73	38.67	61.16	63.88	62.45	72.82	77.68	75.12
29	A&N Islands	11.27	11.83	11.54	10.55	14.46	12.44	34.19	32.19	33.24
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.34	40.12	40.79	17.23	16.94	17.09
31	D&N Haveli	19.81	29.76	24.44	30.94	51.10	40.24	53.24	66.80	59.39
32	Daman & Diu	0.58	4.75	2.56	3.15	11.87	7.34	33.03	36.86	34.87
33	Delhi	0.98	9.48	5.10	12.54	20.22	16.34	46.37	46.15	46.26
34	Lakshadweep	8.39	11.95	10.08	5.89	9.42	7.57	23.99	18.10	21.17
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.52	9.55	13.69
India		28.71	21.77	25.67	48.67	48.98	48.80	60.10	63.56	61.62

(-) means required data for calculation of drop-out is not available. Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

1 -Included in Madhya Pradesh,

2-Included in Bihar,

3-Included in Uttar Pradesh- for Class I- VIII & Classes I-X

(E) Dropout rates in school - 2004-05

S.No.	State/UTs	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	31.77	32.14	31.95	57.72	61.08	59.36	62.30	65.24	63.69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45.86	48.01	46.85	63.23	61.90	62.63	69.59	72.30	70.79
3	Assam	51.58	48.34	50.07	72.41	74.60	73.38	75.18	74.69	74.96
4	Bihar	53.37	48.62	51.59	73.57	76.44	74.69	81.46	85.64	83.06
5	Chhattisgarh ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	0.00	6.26	2.43	4.28	9.69	6.90	42.66	38.52	40.65
7	Gujarat	35.72	34.27	35.09	43.63	50.00	46.34	58.01	61.05	59.29
8	Haryana	5.04	4.54	4.81	19.86	29.61	24.51	28.01	37.72	32.48
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.78	9.82	7.74	13.48	18.36	15.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	40.92	31.80	36.92	39.72	37.02	38.57	54.63	52.53	53.75
11	Jharkhand ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

12	Karnataka	16.25	15.49	15.88	49.81	50.21	49.99	59.71	58.99	59.38
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.64	3.52	7.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	11.12	9.13	10.21	43.09	45.07	43.95	60.48	70.31	64.70
15	Maharashtra	6.60	6.81	6.70	26.46	31.74	28.99	52.11	56.40	54.16
16	Manipur	29.71	32.74	31.18	34.47	30.91	32.80	46.04	39.58	43.02
17	Meghalaya	51.77	48.15	49.97	65.99	62.43	64.21	79.64	78.65	79.15
18	Mizoram	50.84	48.71	49.84	68.99	64.34	66.84	69.52	64.11	66.95
19	Nagaland	41.79	43.66	42.69	41.09	43.93	42.49	66.98	67.63	67.29
20	Orissa	42.60	35.17	39.34	65.56	56.64	61.95	66.40	61.46	64.42
21	Punjab	27.42	19.91	23.96	32.64	34.82	33.67	43.68	44.49	44.06
22	Rajasthan	58.92	52.90	56.59	60.85	71.33	65.34	69.33	80.72	73.87
23	Sikkim	52.01	46.80	49.44	72.48	70.02	71.22	83.34	81.15	82.30
24	Tamil Nadu	1.94	-0.14	0.94	24.62	23.24	23.96	57.27	52.71	55.19
25	Tripura	43.76	42.58	43.20	62.05	66.42	64.15	73.58	73.11	73.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	21.80	-3.78	12.06	43.71	39.18	41.94	40.49	48.99	43.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Uttarakhand ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	43.23	44.10	43.65	63.70	63.55	63.63	75.92	80.34	78.03
29	A&N Islands	4.03	3.36	3.72	8.98	12.03	10.44	38.55	35.30	36.97
30	Chandigarh	1.46	3.91	2.59	17.03	9.14	13.40	17.69	15.63	16.73
31	D&N Haveli	21.37	36.10	28.23	44.81	60.55	51.95	64.23	70.60	67.06
32	Daman & Diu	1.51	0.06	0.84	12.91	21.29	17.03	41.62	45.36	43.43
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.71	28.53	28.12	45.04	48.84	46.92
34	Lakshadweep	0.77	14.51	7.62	2.91	31.24	16.41	19.16	18.57	18.88
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.24	15.47	16.89
	India	31.81	25.42	29.00	50.49	51.28	50.84	60.41	63.88	61.92

(-) means required data for calculation of drop-out is not available. Negative drop-out is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school

1-Included in Madhya Pradesh,

2-Included in Bihar,

3-Included in Uttar Pradesh

Centralised kitchens in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

1806. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding centralized kitchen in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint regarding quality of food provided by the centralized kitchens; and

(c) whether it is a fact that centralized kitchens are against the very purpose of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, to provide locally available freshly cooked food to the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (c) The policy of the Government is that Mid Day Meal (MDM) is to be cooked locally in the school premises either through Self Help Groups or through the personnel engaged by the School Management Committee constituted under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 or any other equivalent Committee responsible for implementing the scheme. However, for urban areas, where there is a space constraint for setting up individual school kitchens, the Guidelines provide that a Centralized Kitchen could be set up for a cluster of schools where cooking can take place and the cooked hot meal may be transported under hygienic conditions through reliable transport systems to various schools.

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up of schools under PPP Model

1807. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to promote private sector participation in the education sector, any proposal to set up some schools under a new PPP model for 2011-12 is under active consideration of Government;

(b) whether any time-frame has been set up for its implementation; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and the financial implications involved, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The centrally sponsored scheme to set up 6000 model schools at block level as benchmarks of excellence was launched in November, 2008. Out of these, 2500 schools are proposed to be set up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not classified as educationally backward. The modalities for setting up schools under PPP mode are yet to be finalized.

Filling up of vacancies of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1808. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) and Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise, especially in Haryana;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of teachers in these Vidyalayas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacancies of teachers in these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise details of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) and Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) 9.91% of teaching posts of TGTs and PGTs in KVs were vacant as on 1.3.2011 and 17.98% of teaching posts in JNVs were vacant as on 31.12.2010. The recruitment of teachers is a continuous process as vacancies keep on arising due to opening of new schools, upgradation of existing schools, retirement and resignation etc.

The details of vacancies of TGTs & PGTs in KVs and JNVs are as under:-

Sl. Category No.	KVs (as on 1.3.11)		JNVs (as on 31.12.10)	
	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of vacant posts	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of vacant posts

1.	TGTs	11202	604	4990	807
2.	PGTs	8801	1380	4047	818
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	TOTAL	200003	1984	9037	1625
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(d) Vacant posts are filled up from time to time. In addition, Vidyalayas also appoint teachers on contract basis against available vacancies of teachers so that the studies of students are not hampered pending recruitment of regular teachers.

Statement

The number of TGTs and PGTs in KVs and JNVs in the country, State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of State In position as on	1.3.2011 KVs)		31.12.2010 (JNVs)	
		TGT	PGT	TGT	PGT
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A& N (UT)	20	18	53	36
2	Andhra Pradesh	496	266	203	143
3	Arunachal Pradesh	78	58	76	33
4	Assam	484	371	199	168
5	Bihar	420	242	250	223
6	Chandigarh	-	-	10	9
7	Chhattisgarh	226	143	108	83
8	D&N Haveli	10	7	-	-
9	Daman & Diu	5	0	18	6
10	Delhi	927	673	20	18
11	Goa	33	33	18	9
12	Gujarat	445	278	146	92
13	Haryana	262	226	155	137
14	Himachal Pradesh	46	40	96	73
15	Jammu & Kashmir	326	133	86	84
16	Jharkhand	236	196	127	115
17	Karnataka	404	249	248	164

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Kerala	401	327	135	102
19	Lakshdweep	5	0	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	501	550	394	302
21	Maharashtra	747	433	286	171
22	Manipur	36	37	78	65
23	Meghalaya	62	55	39	35
24	Mizoram	24	16	21	5
25	Nagaland	20	23	47	14
26	Orissa	284	251	197	139
27	Pondichery	23	12	-	-
28	Punjab	250	153	147	119
29	Rajasthan	694	568	267	256
30	Sikkim	16	17	32	25
31	Tamil Nadu	466	239	-	-
32	Tripura	40	37	26	19
33	Uttar Pradesh	1483	985	525	475
34	Uttarakhand	501	378	87	69
35	West Bengal	627	407	89	40
TOTAL		10598	7421	4183	3229

Polytechnics in Maharashtra

1809. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of functional polytechnics in the State of Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) the number of polytechnics sanctioned/proposed to be set up in the State, district-wise;

(c) the present status of such polytechnics and time-frame to complete these projects; and

(d) the steps that are being taken by the Union Government to upgrade and expand these institutions in the backward areas of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 634 AICTE approved polytechnic are functioning in the State of Maharashtra. The district-wise data are not maintained.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme of "Sub-mission on Polytechnics under coordinated Action for Skill Development" one time financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic is provided in instalments to the State Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in unserved and underserved districts of the country subject to State Government providing free of cost land, meeting 100 % recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any. Under this scheme, the Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 14.00 crore in the State of Maharashtra for setting up of two new polytechnics in the districts namely Akola and Hingoli. These polytechnics are being set up by State Government and are at various stages of construction. Under this scheme, financial assistance is also provided to upgrade infrastructure facilities of existing diploma level public funded polytechnics by modernization and removal of obsolescence and creating infrastructure facilities for introduction of new diploma courses subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per polytechnic. An amount of Rs. 4.30 Crore have also been released for 31 polytechnics during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 in the State of Maharashtra.

Setting up of girls' hostels in Jharkhand

1810. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 569 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th November, 2010 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sanctioned 426 girls' hostels for educationally backward blocks in eleven States excluding Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Ministry has sanctioned the proposal for setting up of

81 hostels received from the State Government of Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools", 426 girls' hostels were sanctioned in eleven States during 2009-10. The proposal from State Government of Jharkhand was received in the Ministry in the last month of the financial year, i.e. on 18.3.2010 and hence could not be taken up for appraisal and sanction.

(c) and (d) The proposal of State Government of Jharkhand for setting up of 81 Girls' Hostels has been cleared "in principal" subject to the State Government furnishing revised building design.

(e) Does not arise.

Financial and other irregularities in AMU

1811. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry into the alleged financial and other irregularities in Aligar Muslim University(AMU) has been going on for quite some time now;

(b) the reasons for unduly long time being taken in it; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to conclude the inquiry at an early date so as to bring the culprits to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The reasons for delay *inter alia*, include large volume and complexity of complaints as well as counter complaints, a number of contesting parties and the procedure. Now, the committee has been asked to complete the inquiry by 15.3.2011.

Condition of government school buildings

1812. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the condition of Government schools which are being run in dilapidated buildings in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government for improving the condition of these Government schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per Seventh All India School Education Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training, with reference date 30.9.2002, the status of buildings in government and local bodies schools are as under:

Type of Schools	Total No. of schools	No. of schools with pucca building	No. of schools with partly pucca building	No. of schools with kuccha building	No. of Schools in tents	No. of schools in open space
Govt. School	520560	415252	68054	21494	825	14935
Local bodies schools	292783	245865	29425	8734	932	7827

The State-wise figures are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a fund of Rs. 150 crore per annum is made available for major repairs of school buildings. This amount is proportionally distributed among States as per the number of schools. The list of schools requiring such repairs is provided by the districts is incorporated in the Annual Work Plan and Budget by the States/Union Territories. Under SSA, financing for reconstruction of dilapidated primary and upper primary school buildings was discontinued from 01.4.2008, but has again been incorporated in its revised norms, which would be effective from 01.4.2011.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), meant for universalizing access to secondary education, also allows for major repairs of government secondary schools. Under the scheme, for major repairs, there is provision for grant upto Rs 4.00 lakh per school. During 2009-10 and

2010-11, assistance has been provided for major repairs to 3608 and 4084 schools respectively under the scheme.

Statement

State-wise status of Government and Local body schools in the country (as on 30.9.2002)

S.No. Total	State/UT	Pucca		Partly Pucca		Kuccha		Tents		Open Space				
		Govt. School	Local Body	Govt. School	Local Body	Govt. School	Local Body	Govt. School	Local Body	Govt. School	Local Body	Total Govt. schools	Total Local body schools	Total Govt. & Local body schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	5492	56880	820	2468	778	1684	157	210	828	5596	8075	66838	74913
2	Arunachal Pradesh	912	18	367	4	410	3	0	0	42	0	1731	25	1756
3	Assam	12105	2143	15191	3951	4843	2212	220	59	291	38	32650	8403	41053
4	Bihar	38905	69	8553	18	2038	9	42	0	3414	10	52952	106	53058
5	Chhattisgarh	19104	31	8905	7	1912	1	0	0	0	0	29921	39	29960
6	Goa	1043	3	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	1061	3	1064
7	Gujarat	827	24043	101	5814	19	417	3	94	8	357	958	30725	31683
8	Haryana	12238	132	140	2	3	0	1	0	160	0	12542	134	12676

9	Himachal Pradesh	9706	152	2457	20	1270	14	2	0	311	1	13746	187	13933
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8628	388	2233	79	1527	46	34	1	641	40	13063	554	13617
11	Jharkhand	18786	66	1308	5	407	6	25	0	703	8	21229	85	21314
12	Karnataka	41705	203	2760	11	607	4	88	0	466	1	45626	219	45845
13	Kerala	4133	165	376	14	48	0	6	0	0	0	4563	179	4742
14	Madhya Pradesh	55229	1044	8549	165	1902	64	32	1	4385	43	70097	1317	71414
15	Maharashtra	1691	55653	91	1235	44	642	4	93	9	203	1839	57826	59665
16	Manipur	589	0	903	0	1053	0	14	0	23	0	2582	0	2582
17	Meghalaya	2180	3	820	2	572	0	3	0	1	0	3576	5	3581
18	Mizoram.	503	24	970	32	362	43	0	0	0	0	1835	99	1934
19	Nagaland	279	25	780	31	506	39	1	0	0	0	1566	95	1661
20	Orissa	38326	789	7947	176	1745	35	41	1	656	13	48715	1014	49729
21	Punjab	17562	112	592	1	33	1	1	0	246	2	18434	116	18550
22	Rajasthan	18948	25951	444	322	45	59	0	0	468	523	19905	26855	46760
23	Sikkim	435	5	171	2	133	0	0	0	1	0	740	7	747
24	Tamil Nadu	4454	25613	862	2308	137	470	73	297	0	0	5526	28688	34214

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	Tripura	1753	16	525	2	735	7	0	0	0	0	3013	25	3038
26	Uttar Pradesh	83270	16037	1448	364	165	31	31	4	1885	323	86799	16759	103558
27	Uttarakhand	13986	144	411	9	118	0	10	0	384	2	14909	155	15064
28	West Bengal	329	34924	31	12168	3	2943	0	118	0	658	363	50811	51174
29	A&N Islands	258	1	28	0	33	0	4	0	2	0	325	1	326
30	Chandigarh	106	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	108	1	109
31	D&N Haveli	194	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	210	5	215
32	Daman & Diu	88	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	89
33	Delhi	1071	1224	228	215	3	4	33	54	8	9	1343	1506	2849
34	Lakshadweep	35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
35	Puducherry	382	1	25	0	26	0	0	. 0	0	0	433	1	434
TOTAL		415252	245865	68054	29425	21494	8734	825	932	14935	7827	520560	292783	813343

Grants for minority education

1813. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of the total budget earmarked for education in 2010-11 that has been targeted for minorities; and

(b) the actual amount of funds released through the UGC to the Central Universities in the year 2010-11 with the aim of promotion of education among minorities, over and above the normal plan grant and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development amenable to earmarking of financial and physical targets for minorities have been implemented to ensure maximum school access and eliminating infrastructure gaps in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been operationalised in all MCDs, Rs.447875.36 lakhs have been allocated to 121 MCDs/Areas under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2010-11. 100% allocations under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI) are targeted for minorities. Whereas University Grants Commission (UGC) does not earmark budgetary allocations separately for minorities, under the Scheme of Setting up of Model Degree Colleges in 374 educationally backward districts, 64 MCDs have been identified. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) has been granted Rs.3500.00 lakhs over and above the General Development Grants for establishment of campuses at Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Malapuram (Kerala) and Rs.2615.00 lakhs to Maulana Azad National Urdu University to implement the recommendations of Sachar Committee.

Promotion of girls' education

1814. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of total education budget that would probably be targeted for the girls' education in the country;

(b) whether the scheme to promote secondary education among girls through deposit of a sum of Rs. 3000 for girls passing class VII continues till date;

(c) if so, the amount of funds that have actually been spent on this scheme in all the States, as on date;

(d) whether separate fund has been earmarked for construction of hostels for girl students passing Class VII;

(e) if so, how many of such hostels have been commissioned, so far; and

(f) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The gender budget constitutes about 33% of total budget of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" was launched in 2008-09 covering all SC/ST girls and all the girls of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) who complete class VIII successfully and enroll in class IX in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. A sum of Rs. 3000/- is kept as a fixed deposit in the name of the beneficiary.

(c) Under the scheme, a sum of 189.76 crore has been sanctioned to the various States till date.

(d) to (f) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools', launched in October, 2008, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments for setting up and running girls' hostels in 3500 educationally backward blocks (EBBs) in the country for girl students of classes 9 to 12. There is an allocation of Rs.2000 crore for the scheme during the 11th Plan. A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise details of number of hostels sanctioned and funds released during the years 2009-10 & 2010-11 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State wise and year wise details of Number of Girls Hostels Sanctioned and Funds releases

Sl.No.	State	No. of girls hostels sanctioned in 2009-10 and 2010-11	Amount Released during 2009-10 and 2010-11
1	2	3	4
1	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.96

2	Madhya Pradesh	30	5.74
3	Rajasthan	186	50.97

1	2	3	4
4	Punjab	21	8.03
5	Mizoram	1	0.19
6	Chhatisgarh	74	14.14
7	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0.96
8	Karnataka	62	10.56
9	Tamil Nadu	44	8.42
10	Jammu & Kashmir	18	3.44
11	Bihar	92	17.59
12	West Bengal	0	0
13	Gujarat	0	0
14	Orissa	0	0
15	Nagaland	0	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
17	Maharasthra	0	0
18	Jharkhand	0	0
19	Uttrakhand	0	0
TOTAL		538	121.00

CVC report on fake institute in IIT Kharagpur

1815. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no action was taken on the report of CVC concerning action against the officials of IIT Kharagpur for running fake institute in the campus;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take action against erring officials who did not act on the communication received from CVC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of officials responsible for not taking cognizance of the communication of CVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Complaint from Central Vigilance Commission has been referred to
CBI on 10/1/2011.

(c) Not applicable.

Setting up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas

1816. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, State-
wise;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to set up such new schools;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise including in
Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) At present, there are 1064 functional
Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country. The State-wise details are
given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) During the year 2010-11, approval was given to open 107
new KVs. The orders for opening of 91 KVs during 2010-11 have already
been issued as given in the Statement-II (See below). The opening of the
remaining KVs and their locations depend on the viability of the
proposals from the sponsoring agencies including commitment to provide
required land for construction of permanent building and the availability
of adequate number of children of specified categories.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country

(As on 07.03.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of KVs
1	2	3
1	A & N (UT)	02
2	Andhra Pradesh	52

1	2	3
4	Assam	53
5	Bihar	42
6	Chandigarh	05
7	Chhattisgarh	27
8	D & N Haveli	01
9	Daman & Diu	01
10	Delhi	42
11	Goa	05
12	Gujarat	44
13	Haryana	28
14	Himachal Pradesh	22
15	Jammu & Kashmir	35
16	Jharkhand	32
17	Karnataka	39
18	Kerala	34
19	Lakshdweep	01
20	Madhya Pradesh	90
21	Maharashtra	56
22	Manipur	07
23	Meghalaya	07
24	Mizoram	04
25	Nagaland	05
26	Orissa	53
27	Pondicherry	04

1	2	3
28	Punjab	47
29	Rajasthan	61
30	Sikkim	02
31	Tamil Nadu	39
32	Tripura	09
33	Uttar Pradesh	102
34	Uttarakhand	43
35	West Bengal	57
Total		1064

Statement-II

List indicating the names of 91 Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during the year 2010-11 out of the sanction of 107 Kendriya Vidyalayas

Sl.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas	Name of State
1	2	3
1	AFS Darjeepura, Distt. Baroda	Gujarat
2	Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod, Distt. Dahod	Gujarat
3	Koppal, Distt. Koppal	Karnataka
4	Davangere, Distt. Davangere	Karnataka
5	Shimoga, Distt. Shimoga	Karnataka
6	Ezhimala, Kannur Distt.	Kerala
7	CRPF Peringome, Kannur Distt.	Kerala
8	Kanhagad, Distt. Kasargod	Kerala
9	Chenneerkara, Distt Pathnamthitta	Kerala
10	KPA Ramavarmapuram, Distt Thrissur	Kerala
11	CRPF Bangrasia, Bhopal Distt.	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
12	Raisen, Distt Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
13	Betul, Distt. Betul	Madhya Pradesh
14	Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh
15	Harda, Distt. Harda	Madhya Pradesh
16	Kutra, Distt. Sundargarh	Orissa
17	No.2, Cuttack, Distt. Cuttack	Orissa
18	Bhanjanagar, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa
19	Murgabadi, Distt. Mayurbhanj	Orissa
20	Sonepur, Distt.Subarnapur	Orissa
21	Deogarh Distt. Deogarh	Orissa
22	Jajpur, Distt Jajpur	Orissa
23	Digapahandi, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa
24	Aska, Distt. Ganjam	Orissa
25	Nuapada, Distt, Nuapada	Orissa
26	CISF Mundali, Distt. Cuttack	Orissa
27	Nayagarh, Distt. Nayagarh	Orissa
28	Barimul, Distt. Kendrapara	Orissa
29	Khariar, Distt. Nuapada	Orissa
30	KV No.5 Kalinga Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Distt Khurda	Orissa
31	KV No.6 Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Orissa
32	Mahuldiha, Rairangpur, Distt. Mayurbhanj	Orissa
33	Sahibganj, Distt Sahibganj	Jharkhand
34	Mohali, Distt. SAS Nagar Mohali	Punjab
35	BSF Fazilka, Distt Ferozepur	Punjab

1	2	3
36	BSF KMS-Wala, Distt Firozpur	Punjab
37	Reona Ucha, Distt fatehgarh sahib	Punjab
38	Ubhawal, Distt Sangrur	Punjab
39	CRPF Saraikhas, Distt Jalandhar	Punjab
40	BSF Bhikiwind, Distt Amritsar	Punjab
41	BSF Amarkot, Distt Amritsar	Punjab
42	Bangana, Distt. Una	Himachal Pradesh
43	Virudhunagar, Distt Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu
44	Perambalur, Distt Perambalur	Tamil Nadu
45	Karaikal, Distt Karaikal	Puducherry
46	Khicharipur, Distt East Delhi	Delhi
47	Bhakli, Distt Rewari	Haryana
48	Bageshwar, Distt Bageshwar	Uttarakhand
49	Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli	Uttarakhand
50	Tamulpur, Distt. Baksa	Assam
51	Udalgui, Distt. Udalguri	Assam
52	Rangiya, NF Railway Rangiya	Assam
53	Nalgonda, Distt Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
54	Kothuru, Distt. Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
55	CISF Bhilai, Distt Durg	Chhattisgarh
56	Bijapur, Distt Bijapur	Chhattisgarh
57	Umaria Distt Umaria	Madhya Pradesh
58	Malanjkhand, Distt. Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
59	No.3 Katni, Distt. Katni	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
60	No.2 Satna, Distt. Satna	Madhya Pradesh
61	No.2 Chhindwara, Distt. Chhindvvara	Madhya Pradesh
62	BSF Ramgarh, Distt Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
63	BSF Campus, Distt Raisinghnagar	Rajasthan
64	Khetri Nagar, Distt Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
65	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand	Rajasthan
66	BSF Khajuwai, Distt. Bikaner	Rajasthan
67	BSF Sunderbani, Distt Rajaouri.	Jammu & Kashmir
68	BSF Humhama, Distt Budgam	Jammu & Kashmir
69	Quaziabad, Udipora, Distt Kupwara	Jammu & Kashmir
70	Aminoo, Distt. Kulgam	Jammu & Kashmir
71	BSF Krishna Nagar, Distt Nadia	West Bengal
72	BSF Raninagar, Distt Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
73	BSF Gandhinagar, Distt Coochbehar	West Bengal
74	Tarakesiwar, Distt. Hooghly	West Bengal
75	Bolpur, Distt Birbhum	West Bengal
76	BSF Aradhpur, Distt Malda	West Bengal
77	BSF Baikunthpur, Distt. Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
78	CRPF, Allahabad, Distt Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
79	Etah Distt. Etah	Uttar Pradesh
80	Mahobai, Distt Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh
81	Hathras, Distt Mahamaya nagar	Uttar Pradesh
82	Chero, Salempur, Distt Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
83	CRPF Teligaon, Distt Pune	Maharashtra

1	2	3
84	Nanded, Rly. Campus, Distt Nanded	Maharashtra
85	BSF Chakur, Distt Latur	Maharashtra
86	Aurangabad, Distt Aurangabad	Bihar
87	Harnaul, Distt. Nalanda	Bihar
88	CRPF Jhaphan, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Bihar
89	Champhai, Distt Champhai	Mizoram
90	BSF Taliamura, Khasiamangal	Tripura
91	GC CRPF Agartala	Tripura

Education of children in Naxal affected areas of Jharkhand

1817. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Naxal movement in the State of Jharkhand the minimum education level is getting affected in the remote tribal belts; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to ensure necessary education to the children of the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) State Government of Jharkhand has reported that education level is not getting affected in the remote tribal belts due to Naxal movement in the State.

Shortage of teachers in schools and colleges

†1818. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of teachers is being felt in the education system of the country;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the shortage found in school and college education system during the year 2009-10;

(d) whether any time has been set to tackle this shortage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The position with regard to shortage of teachers and action taken to address the issue at elementary, secondary, higher and technical education level is given as under.

Elementary Education

After the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operational, the requirement of additional teachers to meet the norms of pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was assessed at 5.08 lakh, to be recruited in a phased manner over a period of three years from the date of commencement of the RTE Act.

In 2010-11, 4.55 lakh teachers have been sanctioned under RTE-SSA programme and States/UTs have been advised to fill up all the existing teacher vacancies expeditiously.

Till 2009-10, a total of 12.82 lakh teacher posts were sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. 11.13 lakh teachers have been recruited till 30th September, 2010.

It is expected that the shortage of teachers will be tackled in the next two years.

Secondary Education/RMSA

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a newly launched programme meant for Universalisation of access to secondary education inter alia, envisages recruitment of additional teachers to improve pupil teacher ratio and provision for subject specific teachers. Teachers are also provided for new schools sanctioned under RMSA as per norms.

Higher Education

There is shortage of faculty in the Central Universities. Out of 13514 sanctioned teaching posts, 4662 posts (34%) are lying vacant as on 31.3.2010. The government has tried to address the

shortage of faculty. As a short term measure, the age of superannuation of teachers has been enhanced from 62 years to 65 years and the salaries and other allowance as well as growth path for those engaged in classroom teaching has been made more attractive in order to retain and attract bright persons. As a long term measure, the Government/UGC has taken a number of steps, some of which are enhancing rates of Junior & Senior Research Fellowship, allowing faculties to share the consultancy charges; strengthening science based education and research in universities; allowing Universities to engage adjunct/guest faculty/faculty on contractual basis to meet the shortfall; enhancing the quantum of research grant to Universities aimed at encouraging research; introducing Bose fellowship aimed at strengthening research background of the distinguished faculty serving in India and; disbursement of grant for presentation of research papers in international fora/conference etc.

Technical Education

There is a gap between the sanctioned strength and the faculties in position in most of the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs). The details of vacant posts in technical institutions are as follows:

Sl. No.	Names of the Institutions	Sanctioned Faculty Strength	In position	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	4712	3198	1514
2	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	555	455	100
3	National institutes of Technology (NITs)	4632	2950	1641
4	Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs)	300	210	94
5	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (IISC)	518	360	158
6	Indian Institute of Information and Technology (IIITs)	207	137	70
7	School of Planning & Architecture (SPA)	171	90	81
8	Indian school of Mines, Dhanbad (ISM)	275	172	103
9	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET)	180	131	49

1	2	3	4	5
10	National Institute of Training & Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai	84	50	34
11	Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar 18		37	19
12	North Eastern Region of Science & Technology, Itanagar (NERIST)	220	148	52
13	National Institute of foundry & forge technology, Ranchi (NIFFT)	42	29	13
14	National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR)	181	109	72

Shortfall of teachers under SSA

1819. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned number of teachers under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) the shortfall of teachers under SSA; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Till 2009-10, a total of 12.82 lakh teacher posts were sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. 11.13 lakh teachers have been recruited till 30th September, 2010. After the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operational, the requirement of additional teachers to meet the norms of pupil teacher ratio (PTR) was assessed at 5.08 lakh, to be recruited in a phased manner over a period of three years from the date of commencement of the RTE Act. In 2010-11, 4.55 lakh teachers have been sanctioned under RTE-SSA programme. Recruitment of teachers, sanctioned under SSA, is undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. For expediting recruitment, SSA undertakes periodic monitoring with the States in the Quarterly Review meetings. States/UTs have been advised to fill up all the existing teacher vacancies expeditiously.

Misappropriation of UGC funds

1820. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funding schemes and proposals of University Grants Commission (UGC) for various colleges and universities in the country;

(b) the amount allocated during the last three years, particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints about the misappropriation of funds by any college and university during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken for the proper implementation of UGC's proposals and its funds by the colleges and universities for the all-round development of students of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC) the details of UGC schemes are available on the UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. The grants released during the last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 under all UGC Schemes to the Universities and Colleges in Maharashtra are Rs. 10574.17 Lakhs and Rs. 3434-70 Lakhs, respectively.

(c) and (d) According to the information furnished by UGC, three complaints have been received regarding misappropriation of funds from Dr. Chitalange, Savitribai Phule Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Washim, Maharashtra; Shri Balasaheb Baburao Jambhulkar, Maharashtra; and Shri Ravindra N. Sabarwal, Gujarat. On receiving the complaints, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities concerned have been requested to enquire into these complaints.

(e) The UGC has framed guidelines for proper utilization of grants released under various schemes to the Colleges and Universities. Every year, Utilization Certificate, Statement of Expenditure and the Progress

Report in respect of Physical Performance are required to be submitted to the Commission. Further grants are released only on receipt of the requisite documents. UGC also sends Expert Committees for on-the-spot enquiries, if required.

Inquiry into corruption charges

†1821. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 444 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th December, 2010 and state:

(a) when Railways had ordered a vigilance enquiry regarding certain decisions taken during the period extending from the year 2003 to 2008 after receiving information about some allegations in this regard and against whom the enquiry had been ordered; and

(b) by when the said enquiry has been ordered to be completed/will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Vigilance Department of Railways was seized of the allegations pertaining to 2003-2008 and a vigilance inquiry was instituted in 2010. Besides, a reference has also been made to CBI for conduct of further investigations. Its outcome is awaited.

Rail projects in the country

†1822. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects in the country sanctioned in various zones by the Railways during the past one decade;

(b) the number of such projects which are still incomplete after starting;

(c) whether any action has been taken against any officer/contractor for failing to meet target fixed at the time of beginning of the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Lack of facilities at railway stations

†1823. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

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 the passenger facilities at various railway stations in the country, where many trains stop, are ignored and there is even no shed available for passengers to protect them from sun and rains;

(b) if so, the number of such stations;

(c) whether any proposal is being considered to provide shed, sufficient number of chairs for passengers, drinking water and other facilities at such stations; and

(d) if so, by when the set target is to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Passenger amenities are provided commensurate with the category of station. Augmentation/upgradation of passenger amenities at stations is a continuous exercise and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon the need and volume of the passenger traffic.

(d) Improvement of passenger amenities at all stations is a continuous process. All the essential amenities including platform shelters, seats, potable water, etc. as per norms have already been provided at all stations.

Concessions to senior citizens and handicapped persons

1824. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that senior citizens, handicapped persons of all categories and some others have been granted concession while travelling in Express and Mail trains only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the rules and grant similar concession in passenger trains also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Eligible categories of passengers can avail concession even while travelling by passenger trains. However, the concessions granted for passenger trains are calculated on the basic fares applicable for Mail/Express trains.

(c) No, Sir.

Rail projects in Tamil Nadu

1825. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of new, on-going and pending projects of doubling, gauge conversion, etc. of rail lines in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether many projects are pending due to inadequate allocation of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof with allocation and expenditure for the last three years, project-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the completion of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Status of new ongoing and pending gauge conversion, doubling, etc. of rail lines falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Status and target date for completion wherever fixed
1	2	3

Gauge Conversion

1.	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore (224.88 Km)	Podanur-Coimbatore (6 Km) section commissioned. Work on Dindigul-Palani (58 Km) is expected to be completed during 2010-11 & Palghat (58 km) is also being expedited for completion during 2010-11.
2.	Madurai-Bodinayakanur (90.41 Km)	Work on major bridge taken up.
3.	Manamadurai-Virudhunagar (66.55 Km)	Earthwork, bridgeworks and ballast collection have been taken up.
4.	Mayiladuturai-Karaikudi &	Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur (38 km) is

Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli
2010-
(224 Km)

expected to be completed during

11. Material modification for
Needamanglam-Mannargudi has been
taken up.

1	2	3
5. Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur (131 & Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km) (61	Virudhunagar-Tenkasi-Sengottai Km) and Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Km) and Quilon-Punalur (45 km) sections have been commissioned. Tirunelveli-Tenkasi (72 km) is expected to be completed during 2010-11.	
6. Tiruchchirappalli-Nagore-Karaikal Tiruvarur- (200 Km) with extension of Naga-pattinam-Velankanni-Tiruturaipundi Velankanni via Tirukuvalai (43 Km) Karaikal completed	Tiruchchirappalli-Thanjavur-Nagore section has already been commissioned. Nagapattinam-new line is completed. Nagore-new line is expected to be completed during 2010-11.	
Doubling		
1. Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 Km) ballast	Earthwork, bridge works and collection have been started.	
2. Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1 Km) has	The work involves exchange of railway land at Royapuram with Chennai Port Trust and the same been processed.	
3. Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 Km) has	The work involves exchange of railway land at Royapuram with Chennai Port Trust and the same been processed.	
4. Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (26.83 Km)	Final location survey has been completed. Land acquisition papers	

	have been processed.
5. Villupuram-Dindigul with taken electrification (273 Km)	Final location survey has been up.
6. Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line (18 Km) Ennore-	Work on Korukkupet-Ennore (12 Km) section has been completed.
stage	Attipattu (6 Km) is in advanced for completion.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) However, Railways have huge throw-forward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. The projects are progressed as per availability of resources and priority being given to the projects which are nearing completion. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries. To reduce delay on account of land availability, security issues, forestry clearances etc meetings with State Government/Central Government Officials are held from time to time. Contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management, and field units have been further empowered.

Khurda road - Bolangir rail link project

1826. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not accorded sanction on the Phase II i.e. 36-112 kms. of the Khurda Road - Bolangir rail link project so far;

(b) if so, the difficulties faced in this regard; and

(c) if not, by when the next phase of work is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The work from Km. 36 to 112 of Khurda Road - Bolangir new line has been sanctioned and is progressing as per the availability of land, resources, etc. No target date for completion has been fixed yet.

Introduction of 1st class AC Coaches

1827. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the operational, commercial constraints that Railways is facing problems in introduction of AC 1st class coaches in at least Super Fast trains running between New Delhi and Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether any study has been conducted about the operational problems and commercial considerations in introducing AC 1st class coaches in trains between Delhi and Visakhapatnam;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not introducing AC 1st class coaches in the trains between Delhi and Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Attachment of coaches including AC 1st Class coaches in trains is a continuous process on Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern of different class of passengers, operational feasibility, commercial viability and competing demands. Attachment of AC 1st Class coaches in trains running between Delhi and Visakhapatnam has not been found operationally and commercially feasible at present.

Construction of budget hotels in Punjab

1828. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the State of Punjab where Railways has given land on lease to the private parties for constructing budget hotels and for carrying out other activities, to be specified and the conditions of the lease;

(b) whether Railways land for such purposes in the State is still available;

(c) if so, the names of places where it is available; and

(d) the time limit to complete the job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Budget hotels are planned as a part of World Class Stations (WCS) and Multi-functional Complexes (MFCs) proposed to be set up on railway land at identified stations subject to their commercial viability. Amritsar and Ludhiana have been identified for development as WCS and Anandpur Sahib, Bathinda Cantt, Ludhiana and Patiala stations have been identified for development of MFCs in the State of Punjab. At present, no railway land has been leased to the private parties for construction of budget hotels in the State of Punjab.

Kotipalli-Narsapur rail project

1829. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the details and status of the request of Andhra Pradesh Government for releasing Rs. 695.00 crores in phased manner for Kotipalli-Narsapur (57.21 kms) railway project, indicating year-wise release of funds;

(b) the reasons for delay in releasing funds for this project which aims to improve connectivity with Central Delta and reduce the distance between Kakinada (East Godavari district) and Narsapur (West Godavari district); and

(c) the time schedule set for completion of this project and whether progress on it is not behind the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The latest anticipated cost of the project is assessed as Rs. 1047.31 crore. Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to bear 25% of the cost of the project. During 2009-10 and 2010-11, Rs. 36.01 crore and Rs. 15 crore were allotted for this project. However, there has not been release of matching amount from the State Government.

(b) and (c) Indian Railways has huge throw-forward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. Since the State Government has not released any funds towards the project, no time schedule could be fixed for completion of the project. Project is progressed as per availability of resources.

Freight carrying capacity of trains

1830. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the freight carrying capacity of trains;

(b) the strategy being planned by Railways to increase its revenue from freight; and

(c) the details of revenue earned from freight services for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The following steps have been taken to increase the freight carrying capacity of trains:

(i) Induction of open and covered wagons of new design which have better pay-to-tare ratio and higher carrying capacity per rake.

(ii) Upgradation of existing types of wagons to increase carrying capacity.

(iii) Introduction of longer freight trains on trial basis to improve throughput.

(b) Strategy adopted include rationalization of freight structure, levy of demand management charges like busy season charge, congestion charge for traffic, dynamic pricing policy for export iron ore and freight incentive schemes etc.

(c) Details of revenue earned from freight services for the last three years are as given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	47434.90
2008-09	53433.42
2009-10	58501.68
2010-11 (upto Jan' 11 approx.)	50494.43

Status of gauge conversion works

1831. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of gauge conversion works across the country;

(b) the State-wise list of such projects currently under progress;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 44 acres of Railway land was transferred to Government of Maharashtra in Amravati district; and

(d) if so, the steps that Government is taking to retrieve it and start the gauge conversion work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Earning and operational expenses

1832. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp decline in the earnings as well as an

increase in operational expenses of the Railways;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this has pushed the Railways to near bankruptcy;
- (d) if so, the factors responsible for this state of affairs; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve its financial situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no sharp decline in the earnings. They are expected to grow by 8.8% in 2010-11 compared to 2009-10. The operating expenses of the Railways have increased marginally to Rs.67,000 cr. in the Revised Estimates, 2010-11, an increase of Rs. 1,190 cr. i.e., 1.8% over 2009-10.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Railways are making all-out efforts for augmenting traffic earnings and containing operating expenditure. The efforts made by the railway inter-alia include introduction of new trains, rationalization of fare and freight structure, better asset management etc. to capture more traffic. Besides, initiatives are also being taken to generate revenues through commercial utilization of land, publicity etc. On the expenditure segment, railways are continuously striving for containing the expenditure through austerity and economic measures.

Performance of freight business

1833. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set for moving freight by Railways during last five years;
- (b) how far these targets have been achieved;
- (c) whether there has been a sharp decline in freight business during 2010-11;
- (d) if so, the reasons for this decline; and
- (e) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Details of originating freight loading targets and

achievements during last five years are as under:

(In million tonnes)

Year	Target (Budget Estimate)	Achievement
2005-06	635	667.39
2006-07	726	728.77
2007-08	785	794.21
2008-09	850	833.31
2009-10	882	887.99

(c) to (e) The freight loading target for the current financial year i.e. 2010-11 had been fixed at 944 million tonnes. The originating freight loading achieved up to January 2011 was 755.97 million tonnes which is 25.01 million tonnes more than corresponding period of last year.

The freight loading was affected primarily on account of negative growth in Iron ore. Iron-ore growth was affected on account of extraneous factors like the ban on exports in Karnataka and Orissa. Target fixed for loading of Iron-ore up to January 2011 was 116.74 million tonnes. As against this target, the loading was 97.27 million tonnes which is a shortfall of 19.47 million tonnes.

Efforts were made to improve loading in other commodities like Coal, Fertilizer, RMSP except Iron ore, Container and Foodgrain which registered a growth of 6.33%, 11.29%, 13.74%, 8.13% and 14.24% respectively up to January 2011. As per current trends, Railways is on course to meet freight revenue targets.

Laying of third rail line between Porbandar-Surat and Surat-Hawrah

1834. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for laying a third rail line between Porbandar-Surat and Surat-Hawrah of West-East railway freight corridor and passenger railway tracks with major linking of Dahej SEZ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any physical survey has been conducted with feasibility report and any land has been acquired so far; and

(c) by when the said work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH
SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Cancellation of trains due to fog

1835. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year more than 40 trains have to be cancelled due to dense fog in North India, leading to loss of revenue as well as inconvenience to passengers;

(b) if so, whether Government is engaged in the research of some new technique to overcome this situation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the annual loss of revenue to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Railways is undertaking trial of a fog safe device which is a portable device to be carried by loco pilots and alert the driver about approaching signals and is likely to give better speed to trains.

(d) The data of loss due to late running of trains or their cancellation due to fog is not maintained.

Rail projects in Madhya Pradesh

†836. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rail projects running in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether all these projects are running behind schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to complete these projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Presently, 5 new line, 5 gauge conversion and 4 doubling projects falling fully or partly in Madhya Pradesh are in progress.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, some projects are trailing behind schedule due to delay in land availability, forestry clearance and constraint of resources.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Railways have huge throw-forward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. The projects are progressed as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries. To reduce delay on account of land availability, security issues, forestry clearances etc. meetings with State Government/Central Government officials are held from time to time. Contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management and field units have been further empowered.

Allocation of budget for North-eastern railway

†1837. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated for North Eastern railway for the year 2010-11 as per target and the amount out of this budget spent on targeted schemes and the amount diverted towards other items;

(b) the extent to which the projects to be completed in the fixed time-frame got affected due to diversion of grants and the quantum of escalation of estimates of expenditure of these projects due to delay; and

(c) whether the power of diversion within the prescribed budget has been given to zonal officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Budget allotment amounting to Rs. 622.35 crore has been provided to North Eastern Railway for the year 2010-11 for the Plan-Head new line, gauge conversion & doubling. Out of which an expenditure of Rs. 551.95 crore has been incurred upto February' 2011. No funds have been transferred from targeted projects to non-targeted projects on North Eastern Railway.

(c) There is no power with the zonal Railway for diversion of fund under plan head new line and gauge conversion.

Doubling of Gorakhpur-Bhatni rail track

†1838. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) by when the target of doubling of Gorakhpur-Bhatni rail line was supposed to be completed and the reasons for delay;

(b) by when the construction of Bhatni-Thawe new rail line was supposed to be completed and whether the required land for this propose has been acquired;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the project of doubling of Burhwal-Barabanki rail section of North-Eastern railway would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Doubling of Gorakhpur-Kusmahi-Chauri Chura section (24.54 Km) has been completed. Further, doubling of Chauri Chura -Bhatni (45.86 km) has been taken up and is likely to be completed by March' 2012. The project is progressing as per availability of resources.

(b) Bhatni-Thawe new line is not a sanctioned project.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Doubling of Burhwal-Barabanki section (29 Km.) has been taken up. Burhwal-Jahangirabad section (19 km) is expected to be completed by March' 2012 and target for remaining section of Jahangirabad-Barabanki (10 km) has not been fixed.

Train accidents due to unmanned level crossing

1839. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accidents at unmanned level crossings in the country have increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the total number of accidents reported at unmanned level crossings across the country, place-wise; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to increase in the volume of rail traffic, unmanned level crossings have become accident prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road users decreased from 65 in 2007-08 to 62 in 2008-09 and then increased to 65 in 2009-10. In the

current year from April 2010 to February 2011, such incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings decreased from 58 to 39 in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Zone-wise and year-wise number of unmanned level crossing accidents occurred during the last two years is given below:

Railway	No. of Accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto February)
Central	-	-	1
Eastern	1	-	-
East Central	3	4	5
Northern	3	15	7
North Eastern	11	8	4
Northeast Frontier	1	5	2
North Western	11	1	4
Southern	5	9	3
South Central	4	4	3
South Eastern	1	4	4
Western	9	6	5
East Coast	5	1	-
South Western	1	4	1
West Central	2	1	-
North Central	2	2	-
South East Central	3	1	-
TOTAL	62	65	39

(c) No, Sir. Various steps have been taken by the Railways to prevent such incidents at the unmanned level crossings which include ensuring availability of basic infrastructure at level crossings, public awareness and publicity campaigns through electronic and print media, mass messaging (SMSs) to educate the road users, joint ambush checks with involvement of civil authorities to check

the erring road users, progressive manning, provision of subway at technically feasible locations, construction of diversion road upto manned gates/grade separators (ROB/RUB), closure of such unmanned gates which are having negligible Train Vehicle Units (TVU), etc.

Charging different rates of licence fee

1840. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence fee on gross sales turnover is being charged at different rates from the book stalls operating in Railways by unemployed graduates, major bookstall contractors and philanthropic and social organizations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for charging different rates from different categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per policy guidelines, the licence fee for bookstall/trolley/counter table etc has been revised with effect from 23-07-2006 at the rate of 12% on gross sales turnover per annum subject to a fixed minimum amount according to the category of stations for major bookstall contractors and unemployed graduates except philanthropic and social organizations. The license fee for bookstalls by philanthropic and social organizations is fixed at the rate of 2.5% on gross sales turnover per annum since they have to sell their own publications only and are not allowed to sell periodicals and magazines which are permitted to other bookstall licensees.

Modernisation of railway stations in Tamil Nadu

1841. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the action taken by Government for modernization of Palayamkottai and Armuganeri Railway Stations in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Augmentation/upgradation of passenger amenities at stations is a continuous exercise and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon the need and volume of the passenger traffic. All the essential amenities as per norms have already been provided at Palayamkottai and Armuganeri stations. Various works such as platform fencing, new water supply line for supply of drinking water

from Tambaraparani river to station and two new toilets at Palayamkottai station and new counter for Unreserved Ticketing System booking facility, two new toilets, new water cooler at Armuganeri station have been completed in the recent past. In addition, works pertaining to extension of platform to hold 24 coaches capacity and provision of platform shelter for 6 bays on platform No. 1 including face-lifting work at Armuganeri station have been taken up.

Making Tirunelveli railway station a model station

1842. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider a proposal for making the Tirunelveli railway station in the State of Tamil Nadu as a model railway station; and

(b) whether Government will upgrade the Tirunelveli railway station as a modern railway station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Tirunelveli railway station has already been upgraded under the Model Station Scheme and Modern Station Scheme.

Rail projects declared during 2009-10 and 2010-11

1843. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway projects declared during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the quantum of land needed for completion of these projects;

(c) whether Railway has already acquired the land;

(d) if so, the details of land acquired so far, project-wise;

(e) whether necessary cash compensations have been given to all land losers, project-wise;

(f) whether Government will agree to give employment to at least one family member from the land loser families;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH

SOLANKI): (a) to (h) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Laying of foundation stones for rail projects

1844. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway projects for which foundation stones have been laid during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether necessary clearances from Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance have been obtained for all these projects; and

(c) if so, the dates of clearance from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Survey for Chandigarh-Baddi rail route

1845. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey for rail line has been done between Chandigarh and the industrial area of Baddi in Himachal Pradesh; between Yamuna Nagar in Haryana and Paonta Sahib in Himachal Pradesh; and between Dehradun in Uttarakhand and Paonta Sahib in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by when the work on these rail routes would be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Details of surveys conducted/being conducted to provide rail connectivity between Chandigarh and Baddi, Yamuna Nagar-Paonta Sahib and Dehradun and Paonta Sahib are as under:

Nomenclature of survey	Survey completed in(Rs. in crore)	Cost assessed	Rate of return	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh- Baddi new line (33 km)	2005-06	328.00	(-) 6.91%	Work included in Budget 2007-08.
Chandigarh-Dehradun	2002-03	604.00	(-) 17.03%	Project shelved

due
via Jagadhari to its
unremunera-
(Yamuna Nagar) and tive nature.
Paonta Sahib - 217 km

1	2	3	4	5
Ghanauli-Dehradun via Baddi, Jagadhari (Yamuna Nagar) and Paonta Sahib - 267 km				Survey work is in progress.

(b) and (c) Chandigarh-Baddi new line work is not progressing as the State Government of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration are unable to provide land for the work. The other projects are not yet sanctioned.

Private train between Mumbai and Shirdi

1846. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to operate a private train between Mumbai and Shirdi to reduce the travel time;

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

(c) whether Government is seriously considering this proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

Shortage of doctors at railway hospitals in rural areas

1847. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of doctors and lack of adequate health facility at smaller railway hospitals in rural areas;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Railways to address the problem;

(c) the number of posts of doctor lying vacant in railway hospitals in rural areas and steps taken to fill them urgently;

(d) whether there is any proposal to make it mandatory for doctors to serve rural areas for a fixed period of service and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken to provide adequate health facilities at smaller railway hospitals in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. As on date there are 30 vacancies all over Indian Railways in Health Units/ Sub-divisional Hospitals which are located in under developed areas. These vacancies are not perpetual and are being continuously manned by deputing doctors from Head-quarter Hospitals in these areas. These vacancies are being filled up by appointing Contract Medical Practitioners and by Union Public Service Commission selected panel of doctors (fresh panel of 205 doctors is presently under posting). These Health Units/Sub-divisional Hospitals are having adequate facilities such as availability of medicines, X-ray and Lab facilities and services of Visiting Specialists. There is also a panel of Referral Hospitals for seeking emergency and Super-specialty treatment. Up-gradation of facilities is a continuous effort. In the Budget of 2011-12, it has also been announced to provide 20 Medical Road Mobile Vans at different locations to provide easy access to medical facilities in remote & inaccessible areas. Presently there is no fixed tenure of rural posting for doctors as services are being satisfactorily managed by need based transfer and posting of doctors.

Use of surplus railway land

1848. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received from Nagpur Chamber of Commerce Ltd. (NCCL) regarding use of surplus land available with Railways in major cities for construction of Budget Hotels and Restaurants on build-operate-transfer basis for the benefits of the commuters;

(b) how much surplus land is available with Railways at present; and

(c) whether Government would agree to the proposal of NCCL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No proposal has been received from Nagpur Chamber of Commerce Ltd. in this regard.

(b) Indian Railway network occupies a land area measuring about 10.65 lakh acres. Ninety per cent of this land is directly under railway

tracks, yards, workshops and allied infrastructure. The

vacant land, measuring about 1.13 lakh acres is mostly in the form of a narrow strip along tracks which railways has been utilizing, or plan to utilize, for its expansion in the form of doubling, third line, quadrupling, gauge conversion, freight corridors, yard remodeling, traffic facility works, workshops, etc and for servicing and maintenance of track and other infrastructure.

Railway also plans to utilize its vacant land, not required for its immediate operational use, for setting up of rail coach and component factories, loco component factories, wagon factories, coach rehabilitation and wagon repair workshops, multi-model logistic parks, auto hubs, cold storage and perishable cargo centres, etc.

Vacant land not required by railway for its immediate future operational needs is also utilized for commercial development, wherever feasible, for the interim period, through a Statutory Authority namely Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA).

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

Railway line projects in Rajasthan

1849. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new ongoing railway line projects in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and spent for these projects during last three years till date;

(c) the total additional funds required for completion of each of these project;

(d) the time schedule fixed for completion of these projects, whether it has been adhered to; and

(e) how much cost has escalated due to delay, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The details and status of new ongoing projects falling fully/partly in the State of Rajasthan (included in Railway Budgets 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) are given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Length in kms)	Year of inclusion in Budget	Anticipated Cost (Rs.in crores)	Fund Released/ Spent Rs. in crore)	Additional fund required (Rs. in crore)	Status & Target Date of completion (TDC), wherever fixed.
				during last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10		
1	Alwar-Harsauli doubling (34.86)	2007-08	90.79	65.75	25.04	Completed.
2	Harsauli-Rewari doubling (39.35)	2007-08	110.95	72.28	38.67	Overall Physical Progress-68%. TDC-2010-11.
3	Sadulpur-Bikaner & Ratangarh-Degana with MM of Ratangarh-Sardarsahar gauge conversion (438)	2007-08	695	579.7	115.3	Ratangarh-Bikaner (141.06 Km) completed. Sadulpur-Ratangarh & Ratangarh-Degana: completed & commissioned.
4	Jaipur-Ringus-Churu & Sikar-kms) Loharu gauge conversion completed (320.04)	2008-09	653.54	2.25	651.29	Sikar-Churu (90.46 expected to be during 2011-12.
5	Suratpura-Hanumangarh-Shriganganagar gauge conversion (240.95)	2008-09	449	0.5	448.5	TDC for Shriganganagar-Hanumangarh (67 km): 2011-12.
6	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur gauge conversion	2008-09	742.88	3.78	739.10	Work taken up.

	(299.2)					
7	Bangurgram-Ras new line (27.8)	2008-09	144.57	0.01	144.56	Overall physical progress-1%.

Efforts are made to complete works as per the targets, wherever fixed.

(e) Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects with resources constraints, as a result of which the projects take relatively longer time for completion. This coupled with other reasons e.g. delay in land acquisition, forestry and environment clearance, escalation, change in standards of construction and technology, scope of the work and conditions of the areas etc. during the intervening period, lead to increase in cost of projects.

Pending railway projects in Kerala

1850. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pending rail projects in the State of Kerala and the anticipated time of completion of each ongoing project;

(b) whether Government is taking steps for formulation of a new Peninsular or Coastal Railway Zone, covering the State of Kerala and adjacent areas to ensure better development of rail transport in the region;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Details of the ongoing projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala alongwith status and target date for completion, wherever fixed are as under:

S.No.	Project	Status and target date for completion,
		wherever fixed
1	2	3

New line

1. Angamali-Sabarimala (116 km) In view of the resolution passed by Kerala Legislative Assembly and objections of Forest Department, Angamali-Sabarimala line has been terminated at Azutha. Work on this

new line is held up due to public
protest and recent Court orders.

1	2	3
		Representations received from the
local		people have been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Environment & Forest. State Government is yet to hand over required land to Railways.
2. Tirunavaya-Guruvayur (35 km)		Alignment of first 8 km finalised.
On		balance portion, final location
survey		is held up due to
public protest. State		Government requested for necessary assistance.
Gauge Conversion		
1. Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and		Podanur-Coimbatore (6 Km) section
Pollachi-Coimbatore (224.88 km)		commissioned. Work on Dindigul-
Palani		(58 Km) is expected to be completed
		by March, 2011 & Palani-Pollachi-
		Palghat (58 km) is also being
expedited		for completion during 2011-12.
2. Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur		Virudhunagar-Tenkasi-Sengottai (131
and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar		Km) and Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur (61
(357 km)		Km) and Quilon-Punalur (45 km)
		sections have been commissioned.
expected		Tirunelveli-Tenkasi (72 km) is
		to be completed during 2010-11.
Works		on Punalur-Sengottai Ghat section
also		taken up.
Doubling		

1. Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara (24 km) Land related papers
submitted to State

Government. Bridge works on certain
stretches taken up.
 2. Chengannur-Chingavanam (26.5 km) Land related papers submitted to
State

Government. Bridge works on certain
stretches taken up.
-

1	2	3
3.	Kuruppantara-Chingavanam Land (26.54 km)	Final location survey completed. related papers submitted to State Government.
4.	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18.13 km) Land	Final location survey taken up. related papers submitted to State Government.
5.	Calicut-Mangalore (221 km)	218 km commissioned. Netravati-Kankanadi (3 km) is expected to be completed by March, 2011.
6.	Cheppad-Kayankulam (7.76 km) to be	Earthwork, minor bridges have been completed. Major bridge and track linking are in progress. Expected completed by March, 2011.
7.	Mavelikara-Chengannur (12.30 km) in	Due to local resistance, works are progress with police protection.
8.	Cheppad-Haripad (5.28 km) in	Due to local resistance, works are slow progress. Earthwork completed recently.
9.	Emakulam-Kumbalam (7.71 km)	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the work.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) New Zones are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other operating/administrative requirements, etc. consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, without any regional considerations.

Further, the issue of setting up of new Zones has been examined by various Committees i.e. Railway Reforms Committee (RRC) & Advisors'

Committee and none of these committees recommended setting up a separate Zonal Railway in Kerala.

Wagon factory at Cherthala in Kerala

1851. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Wagon Factory at Cherthala in Kerala, which was announced in the Railway Budget 2007-08;

(b) whether any Joint Venture in this regard has been set up;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether final approval for the project has been given;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) by when Government proposes to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) A memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between Ministry of Railways and Government of Kerala for forming a joint venture company to undertake manufacture of coach & wagon components at Cherthala in Kerala.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) In view of the upgraded technology being adopted by Railways now, the business plan is being revised to bring it in line with the current needs of the Railways.

Rail projects in Maharashtra

1852. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending and ongoing railway projects for the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the details of rail projects sanctioned for the State during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount sanctioned for each of these projects and the present status of each of them;

(d) the number of projects running behind schedule in the State;

(e) the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There are 4 new line, 3 gauge conversion, 2 doubling and 2 Metropolitan Transport Projects (MTP) falling fully or partly in the State of Maharashtra are in progress. No project is pending in the State.

(b) and (c) Details of railway projects sanctioned during the last three years in the State, allocation of funds during 2010-11 and with their status are as under:

*(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the ongoing project	Year of Sanction	Outlay during 2010-11*	Present status and target wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Wardha-Nanded	2008-09	40.00	Estimate sanctioned and work taken up.
2.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola	2008-09	40.00	Estimate sanctioned and work taken up.
3.	Pen-Roha doubling	2007-08	49.00	Earthwork, bridge work taken up.
4.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project (Phase-II)-Rail component	2008-09	150.00	Work included in the Budget 2008-09 and work taken up.
5.	Daund-Gulbarga doubling and Pune-Guntakal electrification	2009-10	0.00	Work included in Supplementary Budget 2009-10. Final Location Survey progress.
6.	Godhani-Kalumna Chord	2010-11	1.00	Work included in Supplementary Budget 2010-11. Preliminary: activities are in

				progress.
7.	Kalumna-Nagpur	2007-08	10.00	Final Location Survey
	doubling			completed. Earthwork &
	bridge			work taken up.
<hr/>				

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Udhna-Jalgaon doubling with electrification	2008-09	30.00	Estimates sanctioned. Earthwork & bridge work taken up.
9.	Daund-Manmad incl. Puntamba-Shirdi electrification	2010-11	3.35	New work included in Budget 2010-11.
10.	Gondia-Ballarshah electrification	2010-11	3.35	New work included in Budget 2010-11.

(d) to (f) Railways have huge throw-forward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. The projects are progressed as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries. To reduce delay on account of land availability, security issues, forestry clearances etc. meetings with State Government/Central Government officials are held from time to time. Contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management and field units have been further empowered.

New rail line between Aligarh and Kasganj

1853. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to lay a new rail line between Aligarh and Kasganj;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A survey for construction of new line from Aligarh-Kasganj was completed in December' 2007. As per survey report the cost of construction of 63.48 km long line was assessed as Rs. 292.51 crore. The updating of this survey report has been taken up.

Superfast trains connecting metro cities with Guwahati

1854. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will propose superfast overnight express trains or Durgam Service between Guwahati-Mumbai, Guwahati-Chennai and Guwahati-Howrah in 2011-12; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to introduce new Superfast Express train service, or Durgam service, between Guwahati-Mumbai, Guwahati-Chennai and Guwahati-Howrah due to operational and resource constraints.

Construction of ROB in Gujarat

1855. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for construction of 15 Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) at the busy level crossings; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal and by when the proposal is likely to be cleared by Government for construction of above mentioned 15 ROBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal was for construction of 15 Road Over Bridges (ROB) on Annuity based Model.

However, so far Road Authority of Gujarat has submitted only six firm proposals with necessary undertaking for cost sharing and consent of closure of level crossing gates. All these six proposals have already been sanctioned/proposed for inclusion in Railway Works Programme.

Inadequate train facilities in Saurashtra region

1856. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very inadequate train facilities exist in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that various organizations/sections of people have been making representations to Government for providing adequate train facilities in the Saurashtra region; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps being taken by Government for improving train facilities in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/ organizations/associations/different levels of state government for train services are received at various levels of railway administration.

However, trains are not introduced on a state/region wise basis but on the basis of traffic demand, operational feasibility, commercial justification and availability of resources and is a continuous process.

World class station projects

1857. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the World Class Station(WCS) project;

(b) the name of Stations across the country which were selected for this project;

(c) the details of the budget allocated for this project and the amount spent so far; and

(d) by when this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Bidding process for world class stations in PPP mode is initiated after Master Plan and Feasibility Report is prepared and in-principle approval of local bodies is obtained. In view of the experience gained as regards consultancies for preparation of Master Plan and Feasibility Report for New Delhi, CST Mumbai and Patna, a review of policy for engagement of Consultants has been planned.

(b) Stations identified for development into world class stations are Agra Cantt, Ahmedabad, Ajmer Jn., Allahabad, Ambala Cantt, Amritsar, Anand Vihar, Baiyapanahali, Bangalore City, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bijwasan, Bolpur, Chandigarh, Chennai Central, CST Mumbai, Ernakulam, Gaya, Goa, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Habibganj, Howrah, Jammu, Jhansi, Jaipur, Kanpur Central, Kharagpur, Kolkata, Kozhikode (Calicut), Kota, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Majerhat, Mangalore, Mathura, Nagpur, New Delhi, New Jalpaiguri, Patna, Porbandar, Pune, Puri, Sealdah, Secunderabad, Surat, Thane, Thiruvananthapuram, Tirupati and Varanasi.

(c) World class railway station projects are primarily envisaged through private investment and Government funds are required only for preparatory works such as consultancies for feasibility reports and advisory services, for which funds are allocated from time to time, as per requirement from Revenue.

(d) Work at site shall commence after award of concession to the concessionaire and financial closure by the concessionaire. After award of concession, completion of project is likely to take 5-6 years due to complexity of work and necessity to undertake the work while keeping the station operational.

Holiday special trains

†1858. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways ran 'Holiday Special' trains this year;

(b) if so, the number of trains operated and the number of passengers benefited by them; and

(c) the details of places of arrival and departure of these trains in the country and the percentage of passengers travelled by these trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 36161 trips of special trains ran from April 2010 to December 2010 to clear extra rush of passengers across the country. During this period around 57 lakh passengers travelled by these special trains.

(c) No consolidated separate data for arrival and departure of special trains in the country is maintained. However, the number of reserved passengers travelled by the special trains during the above said period were around 2% of the total reserved passengers.

Information regarding vacant seats in running trains

†1859. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has formulated a policy so as to enable the passenger to know the number of vacant seat in running

trains;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this policy would be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Following measures have been taken by the Railways to provide information about the number of vacant accommodation in trains:

- (i) Vacant accommodation available in trains in various legs is displayed along with reservation charts.
- (ii) Introduction of Hand Held Terminals as a pilot project on few trains.
- (iii) Display/Announcement at station/Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centers regarding details of trains having vacant accommodation available for booking.
- (iv) Dissemination of information regarding availability of vacant berths at current counters.

Entertainment during travel in local trains

1860. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether commuters on central local trains in Mumbai can look forward to some entertainment while travelling;

(b) if so, by when and how; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) An Agency has been awarded a contract recently by Central Railway to install, operate and maintain LCD television at its cost and display approved programmes & advertisements on 24 Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) local trains of Mumbai Division.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question. Shri Arun Yadav.t

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question No. 480 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th February, 2011 regarding "Selling of Ghee and Dhara products at MRP at Mother Dairy Outlets."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome budgets (2011-12) of various departments in the Ministry of HRD

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of School Education and Literacy in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4242/15/11]
- (b) Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Higher Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4243/15/11]

I. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Limited Companies and related papers.

II. Accounts (2009-10) of NIPER, Mohali and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of KRIBHCO, New Delhi and related papers.

IV. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of various Departments in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SHRIKANT 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) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Dibrugarh, 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 Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4096/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL), NOIDA, 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 Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4097/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Dibrugarh, 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 Corporation.
- (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. 4096/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali), for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act, 1998.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.

4098/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), 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 Cooperative.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4535/15/11]

IV. (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Fertilizers in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4100/15/11]

(ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4250/15/11]

I. Accounts (2009-10) of IIT, Roorkee and related papers.

II. Reports and Accounts (2007-08, 2008-09) of various NIT's and related papers.

III. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various foundations, universities and related papers.

IV. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various IIM's and IIT's and related papers.

V. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Pratisthan, Trust, University and related papers.

VI. Reports and Accounts (2008-09, 2009-10) of various Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan's SSAs and related papers.

VII. Report (2009-10) of university of Hyderabad, Hyderabad and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURUNDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Institute of Technology Act, 1961:

(a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4258/15/11]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4067/15/11]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Surathkal, Karnataka, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4068/15/11]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4065/15/11]
 - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4066/15/11]
 - (v) (a) Annual Accounts of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) 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. 4422/15/11]
- III. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 24 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2009-10, together with

the Audit Report.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4255/15/11]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section 3 of Section 29 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Act, 1994:
- (a) Annual Report of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4058/15/11]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section 4 of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:
- (a) First Annual Report of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4453/15/11]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Visva Bharati Act, 1984:
- (a) Annual Report of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4055/15/11]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4064/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4063/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4262/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4052/15/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4051/15/11]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4050/15/11]

- V. (i) (a) Annual Report of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, 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 (vii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4059/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Book Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4049/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4257/15/11]
- VI. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No.

L.T. 4053/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Manipur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4054/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the U.P. Education for All Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4044/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Nagaland, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4047/15/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad, Dehradun, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4046/15/11]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Axom Sarba Shiksha

Abhijan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2009-10, together
with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4045/15/11]

VII. (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4056/15/11]

**Outcome Budget (2011-12) of DIT in the Ministry of
Communications and Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Information Technology in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4069A/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of BSNL, New Delhi and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of MTNL, New Delhi and related papers.

IV. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of DOP, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sachin Pilot, I lay on the Table:

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications)

Notification F.No.116-1/2010-MN, dated the 24th November, 2010,
publishing the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability
(Second Amendment) Regulations, 2010, under Section 37 of the
Telecom

Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4281/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts), under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post office Act, 1898:

(1) S.O. 10 (E), dated the 4th January, 2011, publishing the Indian Post Office (First Amendment) Rules, 2011.

(2) G.S.R. 63 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2011, publishing the Indian Post Office (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4282/15/11]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), 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. 4071/15/11]

III. (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), 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.

(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. 4027/15/11]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2011-12 in respect of the Department of Post in the Ministry of

Communications and Information Technology. [Placed in Library. See
No. L.T. 4280/15/11]

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- II. Reports and Accounts (1987-88, 2008-09, 2009-10) of various corporations and related papers.
- III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of VGI, New Delhi and related papers.
- IV. Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (ÁÖB अरुण यादव) :
महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) Notification No. G.S.R. 55 (E), dated the 31st January, 2011, publishing the Guar Grading and Marking Rules, 2011, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4230/15/11]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4226/15/11]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL), Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4001/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, 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 Corporations.

(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. 4002/15/11]

III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 62 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4229/15/11]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4228/15/11]

Outcome Budget (2011-12) of Ministry of Planning (Planning Commission)

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 lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Planning (Planning Commission). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4153/15/11]

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 14th
March, 2011 will consist of following:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from
today's order paper.

2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill, 2011 after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.
3. Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Defence and Civil Aviation.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha:
 - (a) The Orissa (Alternation of Name) Bill, 2010;
 - (b) The Constitution (113th Amendment) Bill, 2010;
 - (c) The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and
 - (d) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2010.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2011-12 - contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the debate on further discussion on Budget (2011-12) to continue. Shri Mysura Reddy to continue his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, are you going to adjourn at 5.00 o'clock today?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to conclude the debate today. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will try.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, on Friday, after 5.00 p.m., how can we stay? We have to go. Kindly see the Members' presence, Sir. After a few minutes, you will find that there will be a very few Members.

श्री उपसभापति : जो हैं, वे बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : नहीं, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है। हाउस तो तब चलना चाहिए, जब कोरम रहे। हाउस में तो कोरम ही नहीं रहता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : हम लोग कर लेंगे। Still one-and-a-half hours remain. Please.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, just to ensure quorum, I have to sit here.

श्री उपसभापति : पांच बजे तक तो बैठेंगे न। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Okay; Shri Mysura

Reddy.

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, profits of undertakings, which are

engaged in generation, distribution and transmission of power are to the tune of Rs.8763 crores, even after seven years' and one more year's exemption.

As for exemption in customs duty on gold jewellery and diamonds, the revenue forgone is Rs.48,708 crores. This would be used by people belonging to the rich and privileged sections of the society. Diamond merchants also have their money stashed away in countries serving as tax havens. Sir, there is no need for granting exemptions for such people. I don't understand how the cement industry has been affected by the global slowdown. The stimulus has been given on excise duty exemption, which has been reduced to 8 per cent; and 4 per cent reduction has been given in CENVAT beyond March, 2009. But if you look at the price of cement from 2006 till today, it has been around Rs.2500 per metric ton. The cement industry is in boom and is earning huge profits, but the benefits of the stimulus have not been passed on to the common man. I would request the Finance Minister that all these exemptions and incentives, through which we have forgone revenue, must be levied. The document on the revenue forgone shows figures from 2006. At least now these can be reviewed and weeded out so that there can be some revenue mobilization.

Coming to the PPP mode, wherever it is, whether it is in infrastructure projects, gas exploration, education or in health, the Government enters into MoUs with consigners on the basis of the cost of the project and the expenditure of the project. This is actually where corruption takes place. What is the use of handing over PPP mode projects to the regulator after having entered into agreements with consigners? This is like putting the cart before the horse. There is no benefit to the public.

Coming to inflation, Government always says that food inflation is the main cause of inflation. But I would like to quote the RBI report of 2009-10 which says, "The average growth rate in foodgrains production at 1.6 per cent during 1990-2010 trailed behind the average population growth of 1.9 per cent. This has been reflected in the decline in per capita daily net availability of foodgrains." Sir, this means that the reason behind inflation is the negative growth in food production. This

is the main cause for food inflation and the rise in prices of essential commodities.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister allocated the 'lucky' three hundred crores of rupees for six programmes. I would like to analyze one programme here, and that is of promoting 60,000 pulses

villages. For each village, it comes to about Rs.50,000. This amount would not be enough even to conduct field demonstrations in ten plots of one acre. The remaining five programmes are also like this.

The Economic Survey and the Budget highlighted the problems of agriculture sector. But if you look at revenue allocation, investment in agricultural sector, including the RGKY, is only 1.17 per cent of the total Budget. This means that the UPA Government has failed in translating the solutions of these problems into action-oriented strategies through adequate Budget allocations.

Now, I come to the 59th Report of the National Sample Survey.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you must conclude.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I am concluding in a minute.

An estimated 27 per cent of the farmers did not do farming because it was not profitable. In all, 40 per cent felt that, given a choice, they would take up some other career. This is the situation prevailing in the agricultural sector.

So, where agriculture is not profitable, the Government must take appropriate measures to make agriculture profitable. In spite of that, the Government is controlling the production cost of the agricultural produce. They have not taken up all regulatory measures in agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. This is the fate of agriculture. So, the policies of the UPA Government are like that they are very much interested in increasing the list of Forbes, but not aiming at decreasing the BPL list. It is not inclusive growth. It is a primitive type of growth.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राजनीति प्रसाद। आपके पास चार मिनट का समय है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : ठीक है।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : सर, राजनीति में चार मिनट तो ऐसे ही निकल जाते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : उनकी राजनीति अच्छी रहती है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बजट पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि एक महीने के अंदर प्याज का दाम

सौ रुपए तक चला जाता है और फिर दूसरे महीने में यह एक रुपए पर पहुंच जाता है? इसके बारे में हम लोगों को विचार करना चाहिए। इसी

तरह से दाल के बारे में होता है और तेल के बारे में भी यही होता है। महोदय, जो एफएमसी है, उस एफएमसी को हमारे ख्याल से बंद कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि जितना माल होता है, वह सब corporate body ले लेती है और corporate body ही दाम को नियोजित करती है, इसीलिए दाम इतने बढ़ जाते हैं। मेरा यह मानना है कि corporate body और एफएमसी इस देश के लिए फायदे मंद नहीं है, ये देश के लिए बहुत घातक हैं। इसीलिए प्याज का दाम एक महीने में सौ रुपए होता है और फिर एक रुपए पर आ जाता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस संबंध में जरूर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। मैं इस बजट भाषण के माध्यम से आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि खुदरा कीमतों में और होल सेल प्राइस में बहुत अधिक अंतर होता है, उसके बारे में हमें विचार करना चाहिए। महोदय, इस बजट में आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स को जो सुविधा प्रदान की गई है - उनका मानदेय 1500 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 3000 रुपए कर दिया गया है, और हेल्पर्स के लिए 750 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1500 रुपए किया गया है - उसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स को 3000 रुपए नहीं, बल्कि सरकारी नौकरियों पर रखना चाहिए। अगर आप उन्हें सरकारी नौकरी पर रखेंगे तो हो सकता है कि वे और अधिक बढ़िया काम करें, क्योंकि यही उनका फुल टाइम जॉब है। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, underneath the gloss and glitter of the 2nd fastest growing economy lies another India of about 330 million BPL families and the largest number of malnourished children in the world. It is in this background that the nation expected a visionary Budget to alleviate the misery of poor Bharat. On the contrary, the Budget has let down the aam admi and become an exercise in financial engineering as I will attempt to decipher in the next few minutes. The Union Budget is not just a statement of accounts. It should not just contain statistics. It was intended to reflect the vision and foresight and statesmanship and should hold a promise of a better tomorrow for the millions who reposed their faith in the UPA Government. The hon. Finance Minister is a veteran and he gave great hope to all of us. Unfortunately, this Budget belies all such expectations. It is devoid of any vision, foresight, focus, statesmanship initiative or drive.

Sir, this has been a missed opportunity. As India enters the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, we see that almost on all parameters, this Government has failed. In the power sector, where the target was 78,577 MW, they only managed to achieve 32,000 MW. In Highways, 35,000 kms. roads were to be built but only 7,736 kms. have been built. With regard to crude oil production,

which was slated to be 187 million tonnes, only 130 million tonnes could be achieved. Coal production against a target of 680 million tonnes, reached only up to 319 million tonnes. In case of major ports, against the targeted handling capacity of 511 million tonnes, they handled only 297 million tonnes. What has been the performance of this Government? Sir, for everything that we ask a question about, they only go back to the NDA performance and juggle with figures and statistics to try and juxtapose part of the performance vis-a-vis the NDA performance. One would ask them, what they did for fifty years of governance. Sir, out of sixty years, they ran the Government in this country for fifty years and what have they given us to show to the world in terms of performance.

Sir, I think, it is time that this Government announces performance audits of all the schemes that it is undertaking by private initiative, by private participation to understand where we are going wrong. They really have no concrete blue print to achieve literacy, education and health care for all. It is not just mere statistical Budget provision that is going to solve the problem.

One senior colleague mentioned about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, and, he mentioned that this scheme is providing employment to the people of this country. Is that the sort of employment that this Government wants to give to the people? Another senior colleague from the Treasury Benches himself raised a question two weeks ago, and, said that the Government should focus on creating assets and not just give a dole to the people working in MGNREGA. Where are the assets being created? Look at the performance of NDA. They created infrastructure; they gave jobs to people in creating assets. It was not like distribution of MGNREGA funds. Sir, they are boasting of the performance of MGNREGA. Look at the performance. So far, as on 9th March, 2011, the total sanctions under MGNREGA come to Rs. 35,850 crores. Out of this, only in the last 68 days, from 1st January to 9th March, Rs. 20,864 crore have been sanctioned, and, possibly disbursed in the last few days. How is this money ever going to reach the common man? It is a complete farce. They are talking of schemes but they are not being able to implement those schemes on the ground, and, if giving 40-50 days of employment to the poor people is their idea of giving employment and

uplifting the poor people, I think, it is a very sorry state of affairs of the UPA Government's performance.

Sir, they talked about eradicating black money and coming out with schemes to take care of black money. Recently, in a press conference, Hon'ble Finance Minister said that they collected 34,500 crore through the Director General of Income Tax, International Taxation. Sir, I went into the books a little bit and found that it was routine tax collection comprising international companies, transfer pricing, foreign bank branches, TDS or withholding tax on foreign remittances, and, FIIs short-term capital gains tax. It had nothing to do with the black money. This was not a part of the collection out of any significant effort to go after black money or foreign accounts. In fact, the money that they have collected from foreign accounts is less than Rs. 20 crore.

Sir, I would also recommend that this Government comes out with a blue print of how all procurement processes in this Government are going to take place, and, how the Government is going to allocate natural resources. It is time that we make a policy on this. We should announce a transparent price discovery mechanism through e-auction for all purchases by the Government and for allocation of natural resources, be it spectrum, be it oil and gas reserves, be it coal, be it iron-ore, or, be it Government land etc. All Government resources should only be allocated by a transparent e-procurement process, where everybody has a right to participate, rather than fudging and doing the kind of things that we have seen this Government doing in the last few days.

I am very worried about a provision in this Budget, which, I think, is an amnesty scheme in disguise. The hon. Finance Minister is on record, and, I believe, hon. Prime Minister is on record saying that they do not want to bring an amnesty scheme as it is a disincentive to honest taxpayers.

But, they have brought in a provision by which dividends repatriated from overseas subsidiary will be taxed at a reduced rate of 15 per cent against 30 per cent. What is this method of giving this amnesty? Any company can be incorporated overseas in less than 48 hours and move their funds from wherever they are in tax havens into that company by way of commission or any entries and repatriate that into the country as a dividend at 15 per cent. So, this is an indirect amnesty scheme that this

Government has introduced. I believe, it is important that this Government bring out safeguards to make sure these dividends are out of genuine income, they are out of sustained income over the last few years and check the source of this dividend to make sure this is not surreptitious money which is being brought in in the garb of dividends.

Sir, the SEZ policy of this Government has been completely flawed from day one. The NDA brought in the SEZ concept as a means to bring export competitiveness in India, as a means to develop the backward regions. What is this Government doing? They have made it a real estate play. You now have SEZs in Gurgaon; you have an SEZ in the municipal limits of Mumbai. You have a 20-acre IT SEZ within Mumbai at Powai. Is that the type of development for which we are giving tax concessions to SEZs? Then, this Government changes its policy every few days. You might have read in the papers today, the Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry as parrying. The Finance Ministry first gave all the concessions to SEZ and now they are withdrawing all the concessions. They are bringing in MAT. They are bringing in Dividend Distribution Tax for units and developers of SEZ. I think, it is time this Government focus on stable long term policy and attack the misuse. If at all they want to tax SEZ developers, tax the real estate developers, not the genuine infrastructure developers in backward regions. You have to differentiate between the two.

Sir, there is an amount of rupees 2.48 lakh crores held up in tax litigation. This Government is on record saying that tax litigation is one of the biggest problems and the largest litigant is the Government. Why does the Government not come out with schemes, fast track or special courts, at least, for the large cases? There is a tendency, Sir, in the Government revenue department - just slap a case, slap a tax or a penalty. जो भी होगा आगे निपटा जाएगा। हमने तो अपना काम कर दिया।

That has also become a tool to extort and harass people. So, I think, there should be some accountability on litigation also of the Government.

There is a lot of talk of computerization of the tax department which started in 1991. We have been hearing of it for twenty years and till today I have not received any assessment through the computer. Refunds are a big problem. Tax credit on TDS is a big problem. I think, this Government should focus to sort out this computerization problem.

Sir, I have an important observation to make on the misuse of DTA Treaties, especially through Mauritius. I can understand if Mauritius is the originator of capital and bringing it into India, giving tax

benefit for that is understandable. But when Mauritius or other such Treaties are being misused only as a pass through vehicle, when actual funds are coming from some other domain into Mauritius and then are brought into India, this is just round tripping of funds or using Mauritius just as a pass through. I think, Government should differentiate in this respect. Give the tax benefit to Mauritius. I have no problem. But it should be only for genuine funds coming from those countries. Wherever it is used, as a pass through, there should be a tax levied. I am often told that there is a foreign relations issue. If at all Mauritius earns some money out of being used as a pass through, it will be 100 or 200 or 300 million dollars. Our country will be better off giving a grant of 300 million dollars to Mauritius, one time or every year. But they will probably earn billions of dollars of tax revenue which are going in the garb of tax treaties for so many years. Especially in the case of Flls money coming into India, I think, some sort of control should be done so that this misuse can be stopped.

Sir, they have imposed one per cent excise on 130 items. I don't know what revenue they will get, but certainly it will create a lot of problems for assesses, registration, returns, audit, etc. Transaction cost will go up. So, they must re-consider that one per cent excise.

In the power sector, there is no long-term philosophy, no reform. In fact, the money that was allocated last year has not been used. I don't know what this Government plans to do for the power sector. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Tourism is completely denied anything. There is no focus on tourism. There is no future for tourism.

Sir, they have talked of reforms in the GST and tried to attack the NDA Government. The fiscal autonomy of States has to be protected, especially from the effects of natural calamity. There should be some method to protect their fiscal autonomy. I don't think any State is against it as long as their genuine concerns are taken care of.

Sir, one important thing that I want to talk about is inflation. My senior learned colleague tried to attack and paint the NDA regime with the same brush as the UPA regime. I went into complete statistics. The

WPI in the previous Congress-led regime from 1991-96 grew at an average of 9.3 per

cent. It was the NDA which through sheer fiscal prudence brought it down to 4.9 per cent. We reduced the WPI inflation to half. Then this Government came in again, and again the inflation started inching up. Its average for the last seven years that they have been in power is 6.2 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, just look at food inflation. In the NDA Government, the food inflation on an average was 3.5 per cent. But during the seven years of this Government, food inflation has been in the average of ten per cent and if you take the last five years, it is twelve per cent. It is a very disturbing feature. This Government is answerable to the people of India for the kind of inflation that it has caused.

Sir, the last point that I want to make is this. This Government has given us a Budget which is not honest in its figures. Last year's Budget Estimates and Revised estimates have gone up by ten per cent. If you see the Budget Estimates, it was ten per cent over the actuals of the previous year 2009-10. The overall increase is twenty per cent and now they say that they will contain the expenditure increase at 3.5 per cent. It is just humanly impossible. What are they going to cut back on? They have not provided for oil subsidies adequately; they have not provided for food subsidy; and they have not even provided for Food Security Bill. I believe this fiscal deficit is a threat. It will go up by at least Rs. 2 lakh crore.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The spending of the Government will go up in the coming year. The interest rates will rise and money supply will be tightened with Government being a big borrower. There is a severe threat to the people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I think the numbers just don't add up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are other three Members from your party to participate in this discussion.

4.00 P.M.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The plans are not known. The policies are not credible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I only hope that the hon. Finance Minister has a solid plan to achieve his target.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand here to support the Budget. This time it appears that the Bill has provided with some inbuilt silencers, because even Ahluwaliaji's reaction was very mild. In fact, he was speechless after the Budget was presented. Normally the Opposition leaders pounce upon the Budget. This time it appears they were having tough time locating words. In fact, they were taking shelter somewhere rather than facing camera. This was the nature of this Budget which gave pleasure to the people of this country.

Sir, one of the important aspects, which have been tackled by this Budget, is this. We have always been saying that if we stress on pulses and edible oil, then a large part of our export bill will be reduced and economy can be stabilized. I welcome the Budget proposals for the growth of pulses and self-sufficiency. For this, an amount of Rs.300 crore has been reserved. For palm oil, again, an amount of Rs.300 crore has been reserved. And for vegetable clusters, again an amount of Rs.300 crore has been reserved. Rs.900 crore have been reserved for these three items. This will pave the way for stabilization of our economy.

Another important feature of this Budget is that Small Industries Development Bank of India was given Rs.4,000 crore last year. Now this sum has been increased by Rs.1,000 crore. This is going to help self-help groups in a tremendous way. Today self-help groups have come to fore and they are playing an important and vital role in running the economy.

In fact, I would like to suggest - I have suggested earlier also - today, Self-Help Groups are not registered. They are just noted down in a notebook of a Department. But, since we are spending crores of rupees through Self-Help Groups, it is high time that we maintain, at least, a register under Societies Registration Act or a special legislation be

enacted for the purpose of Self-Help Groups

because in future crores and crores of rupees are going to be spent not only through NGOs, but also through Self-Help Groups. Therefore, it is absolutely essential.

Sir, now, I would like to mention one vital provision in the Budget which is affecting Goa. Sir, the duty on iron ore export has been increased to 20 per cent. We have no objection in general but iron ore in Goa is a low grade iron ore which has no market in the country. Nobody can use it. It's only in Goa that this type of ore is produced. And, therefore, in case this increase is made applicable to all types of ores, then, low grade ore of Goa will also be covered and Goa will be highly affected. Now, Sir, somebody has suggested to the Government to prepare pellets, pellets out of low grade ore. Sir, out of low grade, no pellets can be prepared. It is not feasible technically. Goa had a plan for preparing pellets which has now been closed for various reasons. Therefore, this concept that pellets can be prepared out of low grade ore is not correct. Secondly, Sir, what is the consequence? Sir, roughly about 20 per cent of Goa's population directly or indirectly depend upon these iron ore activities. About 15000 trucks are operating for transporting iron ore from one place to the other. You can imagine the situation of the families which will be affected. We are not bothered or concerned whether mine owners would get profit or not. They can manage themselves even with higher duty. They can manage themselves. But, what about these families who will be affected? That is the question.

Sir, last time, there was a proposal that the Government proposes to amend Financial Rules. Sir, you are a Chartered Accountant. You are also aware of the fact that how the problems arise. A good proposal was made that a committee will be constituted - I think it has been constituted - to examine all the rules which deal with finance. Sir, if these rules are amended or if new rules are made, you can have timely completion of projects. Today, delay in projects cause thousands of crores of rupees. Therefore, it is high time that these Financial Rules are amended. Sir, constructions are going on. Thousands of crores of rupees are spent. But, under which law? It is spent under CPWD Manual and State PWD Manual. These Manuals are only instructions. They are not laws. We don't have a law dealing with public construction and issues like how to go about it,

how to issue tender, etc. Have we any law? In the last 5-6 years, we have spent thousands of crores of rupees only under executive orders. Therefore, it is high time that this law is made to regulate this.

Side by side, Sir, I would say that e-governance is very important. Today, if an officer finds some objection in a file, he will just note and send it back. Till the time the file comes back to him, already 5-6 months have gone. In the era of e-governance, everything can be done through email, fax and other electronic medium. They can be used and answers can be obtained. But, nobody obtains answers on email. They put it in the file; they write letters. Then, they get a reply after two months. Therefore, e-governance is very essential for timely completion of projects and for timely disposal of works. This should be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like to mention one more aspect. We have a number of Central schemes. Central schemes should be there. We have Central scheme on Central List, State List and even on Concurrent List. But, what happens when a Central scheme go to the States? Unfortunately, whichever Government it is, the Central schemes are converted into their own schemes.

Different names are given. If a Government which belongs to some other party is there, that party does not even mention that these funds have come from the Central Government. They misguide the people. They rename the schemes. Therefore, Sir, some way has to be found out to see that the Central Schemes are not tampered with.

Sir, I would like to mention that the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2007 which is a very important Act should be enforced at the earliest. We have a national rehabilitation and resettlement policy. We have the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 2007. These three documents constitute a very important revolutionary step in the matter of land acquisition because they contain certain provisions, Sir. If some land is required, then an impact assessment has to be made. If some land is required, then jobs are to be ensured to the people of the area wherein the project is conning up. If some land is required, then alternative agricultural products are to be given to those who lose their agricultural lands. If somebody loses his house, he is to be given a house plot, Sir. All these provisions are there in these three documents. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that the Land Acquisition

(Amendment) Act is brought into force along with all other things as early as possible. MGNREGA he has criticised. Let somebody say or let the hon. Member say that you scrap MGNREGA. Will you dare to say that? I can understand you find flaws; I can also see some flaws.

But if you criticise in a manner saying that this Bill or this legislation is totally bad, that is a totally different thing. Then, Sir, some amendment is required to be made in MGNREGA so that even clerical jobs are covered under this law because not all can do agricultural jobs. In middle class families, there are people who are unemployed. Therefore, this should be considered. Also, the aspect about corruption needs to be taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I will finish it in two or three minutes.

The Right to Information Act which we have brought in has given the status of an MP/MLA to every citizen of this country. हमने कहा, even you can say, "†Ö बैल मुझे मार " We have done in such a manner that today, people are questioning us everywhere, in every State, in every mohalla. We don't mind it, but this is the right that we have given to the people of India and we are now bringing the Whistleblower Act. If anybody in the Department finds something wrong going on or some kind of corruption going on, he can point it out and he would be protected. This is the second revolutionary legislation, Sir, that we are bringing. We won't care what consequences we have to face. When Rajivji gave voting rights to people at the young age of 18, many people questioned that. Rajivji said, "If a boy of 18 years can go to Himalayas and take bullets on his chest, can he not walk a few kilometers and cast his vote? If a young girl of 18 years can rear a child and bring him up, can't she go to the polling booth and cast her vote? Can't she decide?" This was the logic that was given. In the same way, revolutionary steps have to be taken. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, the last point I would like to mention is about the PPP mode. Public Private Participation is the order of the day. Projects are carried out on BOT basis. Now, what is this concept? We really don't know from where this has come, but it is in force. Therefore, some sort of legislation to regulate public private participation is essential so that all the projects which are covered under the PPP mode are carried out smoothly.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : शुक्रिया जनाब। यह बजट जो 2011-2012 का यहां पेश हुआ है, यह 11वें प्लान का आखिरी साल है और हमें इसमें बड़ी तक्को थी कि हम लोगों को इसमें बहुत कुछ मिलेगा। वजह यह है कि जो हमारी स्कीम यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने बनाई थी, माइनोंरिटीज़ के लिए और स्कॉलरशिप की, वह एक आला सतह की स्कीम थी। उसमें तीन तरह के स्कॉलरशिप्स दिए गए थे। Pre metric scholarship, post metric scholarship और merit-cum-means scholarship थी, लेकिन इसकी पोजिशन आज तक, 31.12.2010 तक यह रही कि प्री मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप के लिए इसमें 14 सौ करोड़ रुपए हमें एलोकेट हुए थे और आज तक कुल 608 करोड़ रुपए ही डिस्बर्स हुए। यानी 800 करोड़ रुपए इस्तेमाल नहीं हुए। हमको यह तक्को थी कि इस बार ये 8 सौ करोड़ रुपए स्कॉलरशिप में दिए जाएंगे, बरखिलाफ इसके 4 सौ करोड़ रुपए ही दिए गए। जो पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप स्कीम थी, इसमें 1 हजार 115 करोड़ रुपए एलोकेट किए गए थे और 31.12.2010 तक कुल 400 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए। 700 करोड़ रुपए आज तक खर्च नहीं हुए। मेरिट कम मीन्स स्कीम में 600 करोड़ रुपए एलोकेट हुए थे, 300 करोड़ रुपए आज तक खर्च हुए, जबकि ये इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि इस प्लान का यह लास्ट फाइनांशियल ईयर है। हमें वह नहीं मिला, जो हम चाहते थे।

हमारे साथ दूसरी सबसे बड़ी मुसीबत जो आई, वह यह कि माइनोंरिटीज़ के लिए जितनी स्कीम्स हमने बनाई, हमारी सरकार ने बनाई, वे सब स्टेट्स के हवाले कर दीं। स्टेट्स की पोजिशन यह है कि एक स्टेट, गुजरात स्टेट, तो यह कहता है कि हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज़ नहीं हैं, हम इसे इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करेंगे, एक स्टेट का बयान परसों आया है कि अगर सचचर कमेटी इम्प्लीमेंट कर दी जाए, तो दूसरा पाकिस्तान बन जाएगा। भाई, हमें दूसरा पाकिस्तान नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन यह मानसिकता है, सोच है कि किसी सूत्र से कोई पैसा नहीं बांटा जाए। मुझे सरकार से यह कहना है कि अगर आप हमें कुछ देना चाहते हैं और इस पिछड़ी हुई कौम को उठाना चाहते हैं, जो आपका इरादा है, तो इसे आप स्टेट के हवाले क्यों करते हैं और ऐसी स्टेट के हवाले क्यों करते हैं, जो यह कहती है कि अगर आपने यह स्कीम इम्प्लीमेंट की तो एक और पाकिस्तान बन जाएगा? यह हालत एक जिम्मेदार चीफ मिनिस्टर की है, जो यहां अखबारों में छपा है, यह एक हैरतंगेज बात है। लेकिन, हमारी सरकार यह समझने से कासिर है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं यह कहता हूं कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : लेकिन अभी तो आप ... (व्यवधान) ... आप समर्थन दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मोदी जी के साथ आ गए! ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : पाणी साहब, ज़रा-सा हमें भी कह लेने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम भी अपना दर्द बता दें। जो कुछ बोलते हैं, वह सुनिए। हम जानते हैं कि हमारी कौम का क्या हश्र है। हम फुटबॉल हैं। कोई पीठ सहलाकर पार्लियामेंट जाता है, तो कोई हमें गाली देकर जाता है। इन लोगों ने पीठ सहला के हमारी मदद की है और आप गाली देकर पहुंचे हैं। इस कौम के साथ यह किस्सा बन्द कीजिए।

हज़रत, मैं इस सिलसिले में एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जो दूसरी स्कीम थी, जिसमें 21 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के ही ले रहा हूँ, आपने 90 जिले तय किये थे। आपने कहा था कि हम इन जिलों की तरक्की करेंगे, हम इनमें स्कूल्स खोलेंगे, अस्पताल खोलेंगे और hand pumps लगाएंगे, यह शकल पैदा की थी। इसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को आपने पैसा पहुंचाया। इस स्कीम का नाम था - M.C.D. (Minority Concentrated Districts). उसका पूरा खाता मेरे पास है। मैं आपसे सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश का बयान कर दूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने हमारा क्या हश्र किया है, क्योंकि मेरा ताल्लुक उत्तर प्रदेश से है। उत्तर प्रदेश में पोजिशन यह है कि MCD के लिए 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए एलोकेट हुए थे, लेकिन कुल 224 करोड़ रुपए ही खर्च किये गये। एक 'इन्दिरा आवास योजना' थी, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि गरीबों के मकान बनाए जाएंगे। उसमें 80 हजार 398 मकान बनाने थे, लेकिन 7,231 मकान बने। 1,115 hand pumps लगाने का टारगेट था, जबकि कुल 308 हैंड पम्प्स लगाए गए। इस पर और सितम देखिए कि जब तालीम पर इतना ज़ोर है और कहा गया कि 513 एडिशल क्लासिज़ बनेंगी, तो आपको हैरत होगी कि इसका रिज़ल्ट ज़ीरो है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक भी अडिशनल क्लास नहीं बनायी गई। यह कहा गया कि 53 नई स्कूल बिल्डिंग्स बनायी जाएंगी, लेकिन एक भी नहीं बनायी गयी। यह कहा गया था कि लड़कियों के लिए पांच हॉस्टल्स बनाएंगे, लेकिन एक भी नहीं बनाया गया। यह भी कहा गया कि वहां 19 आईआईटीज़ खोलेंगे, लेकिन एक भी नहीं खोला गया। यह हाल उत्तर प्रदेश का है तथा दूसरे स्टेट्स का भी यही हाल है। मेरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह गुजारिश है कि अगर आप हमारे लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं, तो आप इसकी कमांड अपने हाथ में रखें। ऐसा न हो कि हमारे पैसे से तरह-तरह की मूर्तियां और तरह-तरह के स्टैच्यूज़ खड़े किये जाएं और हमारे नाम पर यह कहा जाए कि हमाने मॉयनरिटी को इतना पैसा दे दिया है। यह हकीकत है, जो हो रहा है। हमारा जो टोटल अलॉकेशन था, उसमें एक कारनामा और किया गया है। आपने कहा कि वक्फ काउंसिल के डेवलपमेंट के लिए भी हम पैसे दे रहे हैं। बड़ी मसरत हुई और खजाना खोला, तो 1 करोड़ 19 लाख रुपए आपने वक्फ काउंसिल के डेवलपमेंट के लिए दिए हैं।

जनाबे आला, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी मस्जिदों में आप पेंट तक नहीं करा सकते। आपने वक्फ काउंसिल के लिए कहा कि हम आपको वहां की पब्लिसिटी, पब्लिकेशन और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए भी रकम दे रहे हैं। आपने एक लाख रुपया दिया है। इसको देने की क्या जरूरत थी? आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। आपने एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया

कि आपने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी सेंटर्स को 50 करोड़ रुपए दिये। हकीकत यह है कि आपने यह सेंटर्स को नहीं दिये, बल्कि इलेक्शन को मद्देनज़र रख कर दिये हैं। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी रेजिडेंशियल यूनिवर्सिटी है और as per the Act of the University, उसका कोई सेंटर नहीं खुल सकता है, जो यह कहता है कि 15 माइल्स के बाहर कोई भी affiliation नहीं हो सकता या कोई स्कूल नहीं खुल सकता। लेकिन, आपने illegally खोला, जिसका मुकदमा चल रहा है, वहां आपने 50 करोड़ रुपये दे दिये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस 50 करोड़ रुपये को स्कॉलरशिप के लिए दे दीजिए, इससे इलेक्शन में आपको फायदा होगा। यह सेंटर नहीं चलेगा, जिसके बारे में यह प्रपगंडा किया गया है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को हम 50 करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं। यह illegal है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी रेजिडेंशियल यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसका सेंटर नहीं बन सकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसी तरह से, शांति निकेतन एक अलग यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसके सेंटर्स नहीं बन सकते हैं। काशी विद्यापीठ का सेंटर नहीं बन सकता है। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का सेंटर आपने इसलिए बनाया ताकि आपको कुछ फायदा हो जाए। हकीकत यह है कि ये 50 करोड़ रुपये भी आपने illegal तरीके से दिये हैं। आपने 50 करोड़ रुपये हमको इसलिए नहीं दिये हैं कि इससे मॉयनरिटी को कुछ फायदा होगा। मॉयनरिटी के लिए आप जो भी पैसा देते हैं, वह आप डायरेक्ट दीजिए। जो डायरेक्ट स्कॉलरशिप्स हैं, मेरी आपसे गुज़ारिश है कि जितना अलॉकेशन फिफ्थ प्लान में बाकी था, उस प्लान में आप वह पैसा, आपकी जो स्कॉलरशिप की तीन बेहतरीन स्कीम्स हैं, उनमें दीजिए। यही बच्चे जब पढ़ कर आएं, तो मेनस्ट्रीम में आकर आपके साथ शाना-ब-शाना चलेंगे। आपको बच्चों की पढ़ाई का अहसास हुआ, तभी आपने यह दिया। मेरी यह गुज़ारिश है कि कम से कम एक-एक हजार करोड़ प्री-मैट्रिक, पोस्ट-मैट्रिक और जो हमारी तीसरी स्कीम, मेरिट कम मीन्स स्कीम है, इन तीनों में दीजिए। इसी से फायदा होगा, बकौल इसके किए आप दूसरे कामों के लिए स्टेट में जो भेजते हैं। वहां से हमें यह मिलने वाला नहीं है।

मैं एक बात और बता दूं कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराबंकी का रहने वाला हूं। वहां इन्दिरा आवास योजना के तहत 28 मकान बनाये गये थे। इन 28 मकानों में से 27 मकान, वहां एक ही बिरादरी के लोगों को दिये गये, जिनकी वहां हुकूमत है और केवल एक मकान मुसलमान को मिला, जबकि यह हमारे खाते में लिखा हुआ है कि यह मुसलमानों को मिल रहा है। दूसरे लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि appeasement चल रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मेरे ख्याल से इस बजट में जो चीज़ें आपने काश्तकारी और रूरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए रखी हैं, उन सब की हिमायत करता हूं, लेकिन यह गुज़ारिश भी करता हूं कि जब आप हमको पैसा दें और हमारे नाम से पैसा दें, तो यह जरूर ध्यान रखें कि वह नीचे तक पहुंच पाये। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد ادیب (Shri Mohd. Adeeb) : شکریہ جناب، یہ بجٹ جو 2011-2012 کا یہاں پیش ہوا ہے، یہ 11ویں پلان کا آخری سال ہے اور ہمیں اس سے بڑی توقع تھی کہ ہم لوگوں کو اس میں بہت کچھ ملے گا۔ وجہ یہ ہے کہ جو ہماری اسکیم یوپی-اے۔ سرکار نے بنائی تھی، مائنارٹیز کے لئے اور اسکالرشپ کی، وہ ایک اعلیٰ سطح کی تھی۔ اس میں تین طرح کے اسکالرشپ دئے گئے تھے۔ pre metric scholarship, post metric scholarship and merit-cum-means scholarship تھی، لیکن اس کی پوزیشن آج تک، 31-12-2010 تک، یہ پوزیشن رہی ہے کہ پری میٹرک اسکالرشپ کے لئے اس میں 14 سو کروڑ روپے ہمیں ایلوکیٹ ہوئے تھے اور آج تک کل 608 کروڑ روپے ہی ڈسبرس ہوئے۔ یعنی 800 کروڑ روپے استعمال نہیں ہوئے۔ ہم کو یہ توقع تھی کہ اس بار یہ 800 کروڑ روپے اسکالرشپ میں دئے جائیں گے، برخلاف اس کے 400 کروڑ روپے ہی دئے گئے۔ جو پوسٹ میٹرک اسکالرشپ اسکیم تھی، اس میں 1 ہزار 115 کروڑ روپے ایلوکیٹ کئے گئے تھے اور 31-12-2010 تک کل 400 کروڑ روپے خرچ ہوئے۔ 700 کروڑ روپے آج تک خرچ نہیں ہوئے۔ میرٹ کم مینس اسکیم میں 600 کروڑ روپے ایلوکیٹ ہوئے تھے، 300 کروڑ روپے آج تک خرچ ہوئے، جبکہ یہ اس بات کا دھیان رکھیں کہ اس پلان کا یہ لاسٹ فائنیشنل اینر ہے۔ ہمیں وہ نہیں ملا، جو ہم چاہتے تھے۔

ہمارے ساتھ دوسری سب سے بڑی مصیبت جو آئی، وہ یہ کہ مائنارٹیز کے لئے جتنی اسکیمس ہم نے بنائیں، ہماری سرکار نے بنائیں، وہ سب اسٹیٹس حوالے کر دیں۔ اسٹیٹس کی پوزیشن یہ ہے کہ ایک اسٹیٹ، گجرات اسٹیٹ، تو وہ کہتا ہے کہ ہمارے پاس ریسورسز نہیں ہیں، ہم اسے امپلیمینٹ نہیں کریں

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

گئے۔ ایک اسٹیٹ کا بیان پرسوں آیا ہے کہ اگر سچر کمیٹی امپلیمینٹ کر دی جائے، تو دوسرا پاکستان بن جائے گا۔ بھئی، ہمیں دوسرا پاکستان نہیں چاہئے، لیکن یہ مانسکتا ہے، سوچ ہے کہ کسی صورت سے کوئی پیسہ نہیں بانٹا جائے۔ مجھے سرکار سے یہ کہنا ہے کہ اگر آپ ہمیں کچھ دینا چاہتے ہیں اور اس پچھڑی ہونی قوم کو اٹھانا چاہتے ہیں، جو آپ کا ارادہ ہے، تو اسے آپ اسٹیٹ کے حوالے کیوں کرتے ہیں، اور ایسی اسٹیٹ کو، جو یہ کہتی ہے کہ اگر آپ نے یہ اسکیم امپلیمینٹ کی تو ایک اور پاکستان بن جائے گا؟ یہ حالت ہے ایک ذمہ دار چیف منسٹر کی، جو یہاں خبروں میں چھپا ہے، یہ ایک حیرت انگیز بات ہے۔ لیکن، ہماری سرکار یہ سمجھنے سے قاصر ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں یہ کہتا ہوں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری روڈر نارائن پانی: لیکن ابھی تو آپ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ سمرتھن دے رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ مودی جی کے ساتھ آگئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد ادیب (Shri Mohd. Adeeb): شکریہ پانی صاحب، ذرا سا ہمیں بھی کہہ لینے دیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم بھی اپنا درد بتا دیں۔ جو کچھ بولتے ہیں، وہ سنئیے۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ ہماری قوم کا کیا حشر ہے۔ ہم فٹ بال ہیں۔ کوئی پیٹھ سہلا کر پارلیمنٹ جاتا ہے، تو کوئی ہمیں گالی دے کر جاتا ہے۔ ان لوگوں نے پیٹھ سہلا کے ہماری مدد کی ہے اور آپ گالی دے پہنچے ہیں۔ اس قوم کے ساتھ یہ قصہ بند کیجئے۔

حضرت، میں اس سلسلے میں ایک اور بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی جو دوسری اسکیم تھی، جس میں 21 ضلع اتر پردیش کے ہی لے رہا ہوں، آپ نے 90 ضلع طے کئے تھے۔ آپ نے کہا تھا کہ ہم ان ضلعوں کی ترقی کریں گے، ہم ان میں اسکول کھولیں گے، اسپتال کھولیں گے اور بینڈ پمپ لگائیں گے، یہ

شکل پیدا کی تھی۔ اس کے لئے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کو آپ نے پیسہ پہنچایا۔ اس اسکیم کا نام تھا M.C.D. (Minority Concentrated Districts) اس کا پورا کھاتہ میرے پاس ہے۔ اگر میں آپ سے صرف اتر پردیش کا بیان کر دوں کہ اتر پردیش نے ہمارا کیا حشر کیا ہے، کیوں کہ میرا تعلق اتر پردیش سے ہے۔ اتر پردیش میں پوزیشن یہ ہے کہ ایم سی ڈی کے لئے 1 ہزار کروڑ روپے ایلوکیٹ ہوئے تھے، لیکن کل 224 کروڑ روپے ہی خرچ کئے گئے۔ ایک 'اندرا آواس یوجنا' تھی، جس میں یہ کہا گیا کہ غریبوں کے مکان بنائے جائیں گے۔ اس میں 80 ہزار 398 مکان بنائے تھے، لیکن 7231 مکان بنے۔ 1115 بینڈ پمپ لگانے کا ٹارگیٹ تھا، جبکہ کل 308 بینڈ پمپ لگائے گئے۔ اس پر اور ستم دیکھئے کہ جب تعلیم پر اتنا زور ہے اور کہا گیا کہ 513 ایڈیشنل کلاسز بنیں گی، تو آپ کو حیرت ہوگی کہ اس کا رزلٹ زیرو ہے۔ اتر پردیش میں ایک بھی ایڈیشنل کلاس نہیں بنائی گئی۔ یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ 53 نئی اسکول بلڈنگس بنائی جائیں گی، لیکن ایک بھی نہیں بنائی گئی۔ یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ لڑکیوں کے لئے پانچ ہاسٹلس بنائیں گے، لیکن ایک بھی نہیں بنایا گیا۔ یہ بھی کہا گیا تھا کہ وہاں 19 آئی۔آئی۔ٹیز۔ کھولیں گے، لیکن ایک بھی نہیں کھولا گیا۔ یہ حال اتر پردیش کا ہے اور دوسرے اسٹیٹس کا بھی یہی حال ہے۔ میری فائنننس منسٹر صاحب سے یہ گزارش ہے کہ اگر آپ ہمارے لئے کچھ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، تو آپ اس کی کمانڈ اپنے ہاتھ میں رکھیں۔ ایسا نہ ہو کہ ہمارے پیسے سے طرح طرح کی مورتیاں اور طرح طرح کے اسٹیچیوز کھڑے کئے جائیں اور ہمارے نام پر یہ کہا جائے کہ ہم نے مانٹارٹی کو اتنا پیسہ دے دیا۔ یہ حقیقت ہے، جو ہو رہا ہے۔ ہمارا جو ٹوٹل ایلوکیشن تھا، اس میں ایک کارنامہ اور کیا گیا ہے۔ آپ نے کہا ہے کہ وقف کاؤنسل کے

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے بھی ہم پیسے دے رہے ہیں۔ بڑی مسرت ہوئی اور خزانہ کھولا، تو 1 ہزار کروڑ روپے آپ نے وقف کاؤنسل کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے دئے ہیں۔

جناب عالی، ہندوستان کی ساری مسجدوں میں آپ پینٹ تک نہیں کرا سکتے۔ آپ نے وقف کاؤنسل کے لئے کہا کہ ہم آپ کو وہاں کی پبلسٹی، پبلی کیشن اور ایڈمنسٹریشن کے لئے بھی رقم دے رہے ہیں۔ آپ نے ایک لاکھ روپے دیا ہے۔ اس کو دینے کی کیا ضرورت تھی؟ آپ ایسا مت کیجئے۔ آپ نے ایک بہت بڑا کام یہ کیا کہ آپ نے علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی سینٹرس کو 50 کروڑ روپے دئے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ آپ نے یہ سینٹرس کو نہیں دئے، بلکہ الیکشن کو مدنظر رکھ کر دئے ہیں۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی، ریزیڈنشل یونیورسٹی ہے اور as per the Act of the University، اس کا کوئی سینٹر نہیں کھل سکتا ہے، جو یہ کہتا ہے کہ 15 مانلس کے باہر کوئی کوئی بھی affiliation نہیں ہو سکتا یا کوئی اسکول نہیں کھل سکتا۔ لیکن، آپ نے illegally کھولا، جس کا مقدمہ چل رہا ہے، وہاں آپ نے 50 کروڑ روپے دے دئے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اس 50 کروڑ روپے کو اسکالرشپ کے لئے دے دیجئے، اس سے الیکشن میں آپ کو فائدہ ہوگا۔ یہ سینٹر نہیں چلے گا، جس کے بارے میں یہ پروپیگنڈہ کیا گیا ہے کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کو ہم 50 کروڑ روپے دے رہے ہیں۔ یہ illegal ہے۔ بنارس ہندو یونیورسٹی، ریزیڈنشل یونیورسٹی ہے، اس کا سینٹر نہیں بن سکتا ہے۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ اسی طرح سے، شانتی نکیتن ایک الگ یونیورسٹی ہے، اس کے سینٹرس نہیں بن سکتے ہیں۔ کاشی ودھیا پیٹھ کا سینٹر نہیں بن سکتا ہے۔ علی یونیورسٹی کا سینٹر آپ نے اس لئے بنایا تاکہ آپ کو کچھ فائدہ ہو جائے۔

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

حقیقت یہ ہے کہ 50 کروڑ روپے بھی آپ نے illegal طریقے سے دنے ہیں۔ آپ نے 50 ہزار کروڑ روپے ہم کو اس لئے نہیں دنے ہیں کہ اس سے ماننارٹی کو کچھ فائدہ ہوگا۔ ماننارٹی کے لئے آپ جو بھی پیسہ دیتے ہیں، وہ آپ ڈائریکٹ دیجئے۔ جو ڈائریکٹ اسکالرشپ ہیں، میری آپ سے گزارش ہے کہ جتنا ایلوکیشن ففٹھ پلان میں باقی تھا، اس پلان میں آپ وہ پیسہ، آپ کی جو اسکالرشپ کی تین بہترین اسکیمس ہیں، ان میں دیجئے۔ یہی بجے جب پڑھ کر آئیں گے، تو مین-اسٹریم میں آکر آپ کے ساتھ شانہ بہ شانہ چلیں گے۔ آپ کو بچوں کی پڑھائی کا احساس ہوا، تبھی آپ نے یہ دیا۔ میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ کم سے کم ایک-ایک ہزار کروڑ پری-میٹرک، پوسٹ میٹرک ور جو ہماری تیسری اسکیم، میرٹ-کم-میل اسکیم ہے، ان تینوں میں دیجئے۔ اسی سے فائدہ ہوگا، بقول اس کے کہ آپ دوسرے کاموں کے لئے اسٹیٹ میں جو بھیجتے ہیں۔ وہاں سے ہمیں یہ ملنے والا نہیں ہے۔

میں ایک بات اور بتا دوں کہ میں اتر پردیش کے بارہ بنکی کا رہنے والا ہوں۔ وہاں اندرا آواس یوجنا کے تحت 28 مکان بنائے گئے تھے۔ ان 28 مکانوں میں سے 27 مکان، وہاں ایک ہی برادری کے لوگوں کو دنے گئے، جن کی وہاں حکومت ہے اور کیول ایک مکان مسلمان کو ملا، جبکہ یہ ہمارے کھاتے میں لکھا ہوا ہے کہ یہ مسلمانوں کو مل رہا ہے۔ دوسرے لوگ یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ appeasement چل رہا ہے۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی) میرے خیال سے اس بجٹ میں جو چیزیں آپ نے کاشتکاری اور رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے رکھی ہے، ان سب کی میں حمایت کرتا ہوں، لیکن یہ گزارش بھی کرتا ہوں کہ جب آپ ہم کو پیسہ دیں اور ہمارے سے پیسہ دیں، تو یہ ضرور دھیان رکھیں کہ وہ نیچے تک پہنچ پائے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Om Prakash Mathur. There are eight more Members to speak. If you take five minutes each, then we can complete it by 5.00 p.m.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, give them five to seven minutes. Only one Member from our side has to make a maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two maiden speeches.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You can give them at least 10-12 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't mind. तो फिर हम 5.15 तक बैठ जाएंगे?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : जी हां, हम 5.15 तक बैठ जाएंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बजट को निराशा भरा, अनर्थकारी एवं मजबूरी की लीक पीटने वाला बजट मानता हूँ। इस बजट में आम आदमी, किसान, गरीब, मजदूर को एक बार फिर छलावे में रखा गया है। मैं जिस परिवेश से आता हूँ, उसका संबंध कृषि से है। कृषि मेरा विषय है और मेरी चिंता भी कृषि है, क्योंकि यह बहुत व्यापक विषय है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का यह बजट महंगाई कम करने का दावे से भरपूर रहा है। पिछले कई वर्षों से हम बजट में ये दावे सुनते आ रहे हैं और सरकार के इन दावों और वायदों के बीच आम आदमी फंसता नज़र आ रहा है। अमीर, और अमीर होता जा रहा है तथा गरीब को तो यह सरकार जीने ही नहीं दे रही है। इन सभी के बीच कई तरह के घोटालों से रही-सही कसर भी पूरी हो रही है।

उपसभापति जी, सरकार के इन आंकड़ों की डमरूबाजी के बीच अगर कोई तबका सबसे अधिक परेशान है, तो वह किसान वर्ग है। लगता है कि इस सरकार में बैठे लोगों को किसानों से कोई सरोकार नहीं है। यह सरकार किसानों के प्रति संवेदनहीन नज़र आ रही है। अगर कहीं कुछ आंदोलन होता है, तो सरकार की नौद थोड़ी-बहुत खुलती है, अन्यथा वह किसानों की कोई परवाह नहीं करती है। जिस प्रकार से गांवों से किसानों का पलायन हो रहा है और जिस प्रकार से ये SEZ बन रहे हैं तथा शहरीकरण हो रहा है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि आने वाले दिनों में किसानों को खेती के लिए जमीन दूंदनी भी मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

उपसभापति जी, हमारे माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी राजस्थान से आते हैं। उन्हें राजस्थान का बहुत अच्छा अनुभव है और वे मेरे बहुत अच्छे मित्र भी हैं। मुझे पता है कि पिछले दिनों राजस्थान के जितने भी सीमावर्ती जिले हैं, जहां अत्यधिक उपजाऊ जमीन है, उस जमीन को किन-किन लोगों ने

खरीदा है। दुनिया भर के, पूरे हिंदुस्तान भर के लोग यहां जाकर जमीन खरीद रहे हैं और खेती के लिए जमीन नहीं बच रही है। मुझे लगता है कि इस बात की

कोई चिंता इस बजट में नहीं की गई है। इस बजट में किसानों को दिए जाने वाले कर्ज़ की सीमा बढ़ा दी गई है। निश्चित समय पर जो कर्ज़ वापस करेगा, उसे 3 प्रतिशत लाभ भी दिया गया है। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि किसानों की मूल समस्या कर्ज़ वापसी की नहीं है, बल्कि किसान की मूल समस्या यह है कि छोटे किसान कैसे कर्ज़ लें। वह कर्ज़ उनको कितनी सरलता से मिलेगा, इसके बारे में बजट में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। मेरी आपके माध्यम से विनती है कि किसान को खाली पैसे की नहीं, बल्कि और चीज़ों की भी जरूरत होती है। अगर किसान की चिंता करनी है, तो किसान की जमीन का रख-रखाव, उसको अच्छा बीज मिले, अच्छी खाद मिले तथा वह जो फसल पैदा करता है, उसके लिए उसे बाज़ार मिले - हमें इन सब चीज़ों की चिंता भी करनी होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में बाज़ार के बारे में बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। धीरे-धीरे किसान की जमीन कम होती जा रही है, चारों तरफ खेती की जमीन की जगह SEZ बन रहे हैं, कहीं Shopping Malls बन रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा किसान इन सब चीज़ों का उपयोग करेगा? किसानों की स्थिति आज hand to mouth हो रही है, आज उनके पास भूमि नहीं बची है और मजबूरन उनको आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। हम रोज़ अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि कहीं 2 किसानों ने, कहीं 4 किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली। मेरा आपके माध्यम से कहना है कि अच्छा होता कि सरकार इतने वर्षों बाद किसान की चिंता करती और इस बजट के माध्यम से किसान को कुछ रिलीफ मिले, इसकी कुछ व्यवस्था करती।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिस प्रकार औद्योगीकरण बढ़ रहा है, शहरीकरण बढ़ रहा है, उसके परिणामस्वरूप खेती के लिए खेतिहर मजदूर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इस देश में "मनरेगा" के नाम से जो सरकारी भ्रष्टाचार का कार्यक्रम इस सरकार ने चलाया है, उससे परोक्ष रूप से ग्रामीण नौजवानों और महिलाओं को जान-बूझकर भ्रष्टाचार में फंसाया जा रहा है और उन्हें बेकार किया जा रहा है। इससे खेतिहर मजदूरों की भारी कमी आ रही है। अच्छा-भला इस योजना का नाम "नरेगा" था, पता नहीं सत्ता पक्ष के किस व्यक्ति ने इस कार्यक्रम में हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का नाम जोड़कर, उनके नाम को भी भ्रष्टाचार के इस दलदल में धकेल दिया है। नमो नारायण मीणा जी, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हमारे राजस्थान में इस "मनरेगा" को कोई "मनरेगा" नहीं कहता, वहां तो इसका नाम "मरेगा" हो गया है। आप विचार करिए कि इस भ्रष्टाचार को आप गांवों में क्यों फैला रहे हैं? आप क्यों महात्मा गांधी के नाम का उपयोग इस भ्रष्टाचार के लिए कर रहे हैं? मेरा आपसे इतना ही निवेदन है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) : राजस्थान में जितना बढ़िया काम चल रहा है, उतना बढ़िया कहीं नहीं चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर : बुढानिया जी, आपके ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री ने कहा है कि "नरेगा" में भ्रष्टाचार है। भीलवाड़ा में जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ध्यान दीजिए कि यह आपके मंत्री का बयान है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपको जो बोलना है, आप बोलिए। वे बैठ कर बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर : अच्छा होता कि हमारे दो विद्वान मित्रों, डा. अशोक एस. गांगुली और श्री रणजितसिंह विजयसिंह मोहिते-पाटील ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन्हें इसमें जोड़ा जाता। नमो नारायण मीणा जी, आप तो practical आदमी हैं। आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए और इसको ठीक कीजिए। मेरा आपसे इतना ही अनुरोध है कि आप इसको ठीक कीजिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, खेती किसान की सिर्फ आजीविका कमाने का साधन नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारी संस्कृति है। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के नायक सरदार पटेल से जब 1952 में पूछा गया कि "What is your culture", तो पटेल का जवाब था कि "Our culture is agriculture", और आज हम agriculture को भूलते जा रहे हैं। आज हम सरदार पटेल को भूल गए हैं। अगर आप सरदार पटेल का रोज नाम लेते हैं, तो आप उनकी बात को भी तो याद रखिए। Agriculture और किसान पर थोड़ा तो ध्यान दीजिए। मेरा आपसे इतना ही कहना है कि आप खेती योग्य जमीन को बचाइए। उदारीकरण और भूमंडलीकरण जैसे भारी शब्दों का उपयोग करके तथा गरीब किसानों को रुपयों का लालच देकर उनकी भूमि को खरीदा जा रहा है और जो नहीं दे रहे हैं, वे आंदोलन करते हैं, तो उन्हें डंडे व बुलेट के दम पर दबाया जाता है। सिंगुर, नंदीग्राम, अलीगढ़ व गुडगांव जैसे उदाहरण आपके सामने हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमें 38 प्रतिशत खाद्य उत्पादन वृद्धि पर गर्व जरूर करना चाहिए, लेकिन यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि भूमि की भी अपनी जैविक संरचना है। उसके अत्यधिक दोहन से उसके बंजर होने का खतरा हो सकता है। लगातार रासायनिक खादों के प्रयोग से भूमि की उर्वरकता समाप्त होती जा रही है। अत्यधिक रासायनिक पदार्थों के उपयोग से कैंसर जैसी बीमारियां हो रही हैं। इसी हाउस में दो-तीन दिन पहले एक प्रश्न के माध्यम से पूछा गया था कि पंजाब के दो जिले कैंसर से ज्यादा प्रभावित हो गए हैं, इसके क्या कारण हैं? उसके कारण में बताया गया कि वहां अत्यधिक रासायनिक खादों का उपयोग हो रहा था। यह भी कहा गया कि पंजाब से राजस्थान के लिए एक ट्रेन चलती है, उस ट्रेन का नाम ही कैंसर रखा गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बजट में ऑर्गेनिक खाद को बढ़ावा देने की कोई व्यवस्था की है? किसान इसका अधिकाधिक उपयोग करे, इसके बाबत हमने कोई चिंता की है? इस बजट में इस मद हेतु कोई प्रोत्साहन राशि का आबंटन भी नहीं किया गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज आजादी के 63 वर्ष बाद भी देश की 39 प्रतिशत खेतिहर जमीन को सिंचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है और 62 प्रतिशत गांवों में कृषि उपज के विक्रय की व्यवस्था नहीं है। कृषि उपज संग्रहण की तो सरकारी व्यवस्था ग्राम स्तर पर सोचना ही स्वप्न बन गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। एनडीए की सरकार द्वारा श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के कार्य काल में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योजना, नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना, इस देश में प्रारंभ की गई थी। सरकार ने इस योजना को भुला दिया है। इस यूपीए सरकार ने इस योजना को ठंडे बस्ते में डाल दिया है, क्योंकि मुझे ध्यान आता है कि कुछ महीने पहले एक महामंत्री ने इस विषय में कोई बयान दिया, उस महामंत्री से सब डरते हैं, उससे लगा कि इस योजना को ठंडे बस्ते में डाल दिया गया है। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी द्वारा नदियों को जोड़ने की जो योजना प्रारंभ की गई थी, मैं देख रहा हूं कि उसके लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। अगर इस देश की जमीन सिंचित होगी और किसान को पानी मिलेगा, तो इससे निश्चित रूप से देश में खुशहाली आएगी। लेकिन, सरकार का ध्यान किसानों की तरफ नहीं है। इस सरकार का ध्यान गांवों की तरफ नहीं है। इस सरकार का ध्यान खेती की तरफ नहीं है। इस सरकार का ध्यान मात्र उन गिने-चुने लोगों की तरफ है, जो इस देश को चला रहे हैं, जो इस देश को कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं, जिनके माध्यम से day-to-day घोटाले हो रहे हैं, उनकी ओर ध्यान है, किसान की ओर ध्यान नहीं है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उस योजना को चालू किया जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी सबसे बड़ी समस्या किसान के सामने यह है कि वह सारी समस्याओं से जूझने के बाद अपनी फसल तैयार करता है, फसल बाजार में ले जाने के लिए उपलब्ध करता है, लेकिन सरकार समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा करती है। समर्थन मूल्य भी किसान के साथ एक छलावा है। नरेन्द्र बुढनिया जी, मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से इस बार बाजरे के बारे में हुआ है, आप और हम, सब इस चीज़ के भुक्तभोगी हैं। आपके यहां भी बाजरा पैदा हुआ होगा और मेरे घर में भी बाजरा पैदा हुआ है। इसमें किसान कितना कष्ट में पड़ा, यह नमो नारायण मीणा जी भी जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं। महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से आता हूं। मैं इसके डिटेल में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि आपने मेरे समय पर पाबंदी लगा दी है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि 1966 में नियुक्त कृषि मूल्य समिति के प्रधान श्री टी.टी. कृष्णामाचारी ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा था कि कृषि उत्पादन तथा कृषक की आय बढ़ानी है, तो किसान के खेत पर फसल की बिक्री तथा उचित मूल्य की गारंटी देना सबसे सरल व परिणामकारक उपाय है। आज देश में किसानों को खेत पर फसल खरीद की सुविधा देना तो दूर की बात है, इन 63 वर्षों में आज तक हम इसका एक खरीद केंद्र भी नहीं बना पाए हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके सामने पहला उदाहरण बाजरे का देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मैं राजस्थान से आता हूं और राजस्थान में इस बार भगवान की कृपा से मानसून भी

अच्छा हुआ, फसल भी अच्छी हुई, लेकिन इसके साथ एक बात और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के किसानों के लिए राम भी रूठा और राज भी रूठ गया। राज्य किस प्रकार से रूठा? उदाहरण के तौर पर दिपावली से पहले सितम्बर माह में राजस्थान में बाजरा आना शुरू हो गया था, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से खरीद केंद्रों पर समर्थन मूल्य पर बाजरा खरीद नवम्बर से प्रारंभ की गई। पता नहीं कैसे अनुमान लगाते हैं, किस प्रकार से अनुमान लगाते हैं, सरकारी तंत्र क्या करता है, यह समझ के बाहर की बात है। कितना बाजरा पैदा होगा, किसान को कितना बाजरा खरीदना होगा, यह अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया, मात्र केंद्र और राज्य सरकार ने मिलकर कुल 200 करोड़ रुपए allot किए, जबकि किसान की अगर टोटल बाजरे की कीमत का अनुमान लगाया जाए, तो लगभग 4000 करोड़ का बाजरा किसान का पैदा हुआ लेकिन allot कितना किया, मात्र 200 करोड़ और उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ? यह कि बाजरा समर्थन मूल्य 880 रुपए तय किया गया, लेकिन किसान को अपना बाजरा 600 रुपए और 600 रुपए से भी नीचे के भाव में बेचना पड़ा। और तो और, समय पर वह बाजरा नहीं बेच पाया, फिर उधर से बारिश आ गई, ओले गिरे, उसका बाजरा सड़ गया, इसलिए किसान का तो राम और राज, दोनों रूठ गए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कर्ज की सीमा बढ़ाने से, क्या कर्ज समय पर देने से, रेट कम करने से यह समस्या दूर होगी? क्या हम आज तक यह नहीं समझ पाए कि हमें बाजरा खरीदना है, किसान का बाजरा खरीदना है? आप स्टोरेज करते, आप बिक्री केंद्र बनाते, लेकिन बीस-बीस, तीस-तीस, पचास-पचास किलोमीटर दूर आज किसान रो रहा है। मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सवाई माधोपुर का उदाहरण लीजिए, वहां कितने बाजरा समर्थन मूल्य के केंद्र खोले गए? किसान किस प्रकार से इस बार दुखी हुआ है, उसको कैसे नुकसान उठाना पड़ा, इसकी चिंता हमें करनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस प्रकार से कोई भी व्यापारी, कोई भी फैक्टरी वाला अपनी पैदावार करता है, अपना प्रोडक्ट तैयार करता है, तो पहले उस पर अपनी सारी लागत और मुनाफा जोड़कर रेट तय करता है, लेकिन आज 63 साल की आजादी के बाद भी, एक किसान वर्ग भी ऐसा है, जो अपनी उपज का मूल्य तय नहीं कर सकता। उसकी उपज का मूल्य दूसरे लोग तय करते हैं। उसको नफा और नुकसान हो, वह इसकी चिंता नहीं कर सकता और उपज का मूल्य वह तय नहीं कर सकता। क्या हम इस किसान को उसकी उपज का मूल्य नहीं दिला सकते? महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से निवेदन है कि हमें इस किसान की चिंता करनी चाहिए। अगर इस हिंदुस्तान को, इस भारतवर्ष को खुशहाल बनाना है, यहां के किसानों को समृद्धिशाली बनाना है, तो आपको निश्चित रूप से इस किसान की चिंता करनी होगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ और नमो नारायण जी यहां बैठे हैं। मुझे पता है, जिस प्रकार से ममता जी ने अपने दोनों राज्य मंत्रियों की कुछ बातें मान लीं, उसी प्रकार, मैं नमो नारायण जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान का कुछ भला आप भी करा दो। वित्त राज्य मंत्री

जी, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, भौगोलिक दृष्टि से देश के सबसे बड़े प्रान्त के साथ-साथ मुख्य मंत्री जी ने हमारे साथ धोखा किया है। इस सरकार ने भी राजस्थान के साथ धोखा किया है। राजस्थान अन्य प्रान्तों की तरह भाग्यशाली नहीं है। इस प्रान्त की बड़ी विषम परिस्थितियां हैं। यहां खेती व पीने के पानी के लिए पूरी तरह वर्षा के जल पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। प्रदेश में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत ब्लॉक dark zone की स्थिति में हैं, लेकिन इस बजट में उस dark zone को ठीक करने के लिए, पीने के पानी को पूरा देने के लिए कोई योजना, कोई प्रावधान, कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया है।

महोदय, पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों से हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी हर भाषण में कहते हैं कि कड़ी से कड़ी जोड़ी, कड़ी से कड़ी जुड़ी हुई है। बुढानिया जी, अशक अली जी, अब तो राजस्थान में रिफाइनरी ले आओ। हम भी आपके साथ हैं, आप रिफाइनरी तो लाओ, अच्छा मौका है। इस विषय में हम आपके साथ खड़े होंगे, लेकिन रिफाइनरी के लिए इस बजट में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मेट्रो परियोजनाओं के लिए सब शहरों को पैसा दिया गया, राजस्थान में काम शुरू कराया गया, लेकिन नमो नारायण जी, इस बजट में मेट्रो के लिए पैसा नहीं है, मुझे आपके माध्यम से कहना है कि आप मेट्रो के लिए पैसे निकलवाइए।

महोदय, इस प्रदेश के उदयपुर में आई.आई.एम. है, लेकिन इस आई.आई.एम. के लिए इस बजट में कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई है, पैसे का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जोधपुर में आई.आई.टी. की घोषणा की गई, बाकी जगहों में करोड़ों रुपए दिए गए, लेकिन जोधपुर आई.आई.टी. के लिए एक पैसे का भी प्रावधान नहीं है। पिछले बजट में इन्हीं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जयपुर में कन्वेंशन सेंटर खोलने की बात कही थी, लेकिन उसका भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। महोदय, राजस्थान पर्यटन के लिए सबसे प्रमुख केन्द्र है। राजस्थान में देश का अत्यधिक tourist inflow है, लेकिन वहां पर पर्यटन का विकास हो, उसके लिए इस बजट में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। अंत में, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रणब दा से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश के गरीब किसान की आपसे बहुत आकांक्षाएं हैं, उन्हें निराश न करें। हमारे देश के विकास का मूल मंत्र किसान हैं। भारत को अगर महाशक्ति बनाना है, तो उसके सूत्रधार ये धरतीपुत्र ही होंगे। इसलिए देश में बनने वाली योजनाओं की दिशा एवं प्राथमिकता में कृषि की उपेक्षा को समाप्त किया जाए और कृषि को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाए, नहीं तो आप जितना भी विकसित होने का दावा करें, किसानों की आत्महत्याओं को नहीं रोक पाएंगे। अंत में, पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के विचारों को कहते हुए मैं अपनी

बात समाप्त करूंगा कि "हर खेत को पानी और हाथ को काम की नीति की क्रियान्विति, विदेश को स्वदेशानुकूल तथा स्वदेशी को युगानुकूल" को आधार बनाकर योजना तैयार की जाए। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री शादी लाल बत्रा। आपके पास पांच मिनट का समय है।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, दो दिन से इस बजट पर चर्चा हो रही थी। चर्चा सुनते समय मुझे यह अहसास हो रहा था कि यह बजट पर चर्चा नहीं है, बल्कि अपनी ही राजनीति चमकाने के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न विचारधाराएं पेश की जा रही हैं और वह विचारधारा बजट पर कैसे क्रियान्वित हो, वह बजट पर कैसे लगे, यह देखने वाली बात थी। यह बजट एक बड़े ही अनुभवी वित्त मंत्री ने, एक विश्वविख्यात अर्थशास्त्री, प्रधान मंत्री श्री मनमोहन सिंह जी की देखरेख में और श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी, जो यूपीए की अध्यक्ष हैं, उनके आशीर्वाद से बनाया है। इसलिए यह न सोचें कि अगर इस पर चर्चा करनी है तो उनको कुछ होमवर्क करना होगा, उनको देखना होगा कि इसमें क्या खामियां हैं। बजट इसलिए बना था कि हमारा देश कहां खड़ा था और इसको आगे कहां लेकर जाना है, आने वाला भारतवर्ष कैसा हो। लेकिन विपक्ष की तो एक ही सोच है कि बीते हुए वक्त में किस प्रकार बेबुनियाद इल्जाम लगाकर अपनी पीठ ठोकनी है। बात यह है कि सत्ता पक्ष आने वाले कल के बारे में सोच रहा है और विपक्ष बीते हुए कल की बात सोच रहा है। विपक्ष कहता है कि यह बजट किसी भी प्रकार से ठीक नहीं है। मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए और वित्त मंत्री महोदय की सराहना करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट हर प्रकार से ठीक है, यह बजट किसी एक वर्ग का नहीं, सारे भारतवर्ष का है, आम आदमी का है। महोदय, बड़े जोर-शोर से नरेगा के बारे में कहा गया। यह कहा गया कि नरेगा का नाम महात्मा गांधी से जोड़ा गया, यह पाप है, इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है। लेकिन जहां-जहां विपक्ष की सरकारें हैं, वे भी इसी बात पर चल रही हैं कि नरेगा वह चीज़ है, जिससे आम आदमी को फायदा हो रहा है, आम आदमी को काम मिल रहा है। महोदय, पहले बजट में नरेगा में सौ रुपए प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से वेतन तय था, अब उसको प्राइस इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़कर 124, 150 और 160 रुपए तक कर दिया गया है। मुझे यह कहने में गर्व महसूस हो रहा है कि हरियाणा सरकार ने नरेगा में 179 रुपए प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से वेतन तय कर दिया है, जो सारे भारतवर्ष में सबसे अधिक है। लोग कहते हैं कि प्रदेश के विकास के लिए, देश के विकास के लिए नरेगा बहुत जरूरी है, आम आदमी को आगे लाने के लिए नरेगा बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए इस सदन में, जहां मैं आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री भूपिन्दर सिंह हुड्डा का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं, वहीं मैं एक आह्वान भी करना चाहता हूं कि बाकी प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री भी इनको फॉलो करें और 179 रुपए प्रतिदिन

के हिसाब से लोगों को वेतन दिया जाए। महोदय, दूसरा आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स के संबंध में बात आयी कि आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स के मानदेय में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह सराहनीय है। उनका मानदेय 1500 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 3000 कर दिया गया है और हेल्पर्स का मानदेय 750 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1000 रुपए कर दिया गया है। महोदय, हरियाणा सरकार ने 3000 के बाद उसे 5000 रुपए कर दिया है। हरियाणा में आंगनवाड़ी के वर्कर्स के लिए वेतन तीन हजार की जगह पांच हजार कर दिया गया है और उनके हेल्पर के लिए वेतन तीन हजार कर दिया गया है। तो यह एक भावना है कि किस प्रकार कमजोर वर्ग के उस इम्प्लोई को, उस कार्यकर्ता को, उस आम आदमी को हमें आगे लाना है और विकास करना है। अगर हमारे विपक्ष के साथी तथा हमारी दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियां यह सोचें कि हमें भी इस देश के विकास के लिए योगदान देना है तथा यह सोचें कि हम भी चाहते हैं कि कल का भारतवर्ष कैसा हो, तो उनको अपनी सोच सकारात्मक करनी होगी। सकारात्मक सोच के पीछे वे कह सकते हैं कि हमें आगे चलना है तो इस प्रकार चलना है और ये-ये सुझाव हैं। लेकिन इस सारी चर्चा में कोई ऐसा सुझाव नहीं आया जो अपनाने लायक हो और जिस सुझाव को इस बजट में शामिल किया जाए और उससे देश का और आम आदमी का भला हो। महोदय, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान देश है और उसकी 70 परसेंट आबादी गांव में रहती है जो खेती पर या खेती के साथ जो दूसरी सब्सिडीज हैं, उन पर काम कर रही है। लेकिन आज दिन तक क्या हुआ? हम 63 साल से चल रहे हैं, जब भी काम हुआ, जब भी विकास हुआ कांग्रेस की सरकार ने किया, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया, लेकिन जब भी विपक्ष सत्ता में आया है तो उस प्रदेश को और देश को पीछे धकेल दिया है। इसलिए सोचना होगा कि आम आदमी का, आम किसान का, आम वर्कर का किस प्रकार से विकास हो या किस प्रकार से उसको वह आशा मिले कि उसका जीवन हर प्रकार से सभी सुविधाओं से पूर्ण है।

महोदय, अगर हम सोचें कि एग्रीकल्चर में क्या करना है, हमें उपज बढ़ानी है तो उपज बढ़ाने के लिए उसके जो वेस्टेज हैं, उनको कम करना होगा। वे कम कैसे हो सकें? अपनी-अपनी जगह पर उनके वेयर हाउस बनें, गोडाउन बनें और गोडाउन बनने के बाद हम उसमें प्रिजर्व कर सकें जिससे वे वेस्ट न हो। तो इसके लिए यही सोचना होगा कि वे गोडाउन कहां बनें। मेरा एक ही अनुरोध है कि गोडाउन की हर जिले में जितनी आवश्यकता है, तो उसके अनुसार ही उतने गोडाउन बनाएं, तो वहां ठीक रहेगा। इससे ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्ज कम हो जाएंगे। अगर एक जिले में जितना भी सर्प्लस होगा, तो उसमें जाकर वहां उनको प्रिजर्व किया जाए, उनको रखा जाए तो एक तरफ उनके रखरखाव पर खर्चा कम आएगा, ट्रांसपोर्ट भी कम आयेगा और हर प्रकार से एक सुविधा मिल जायेगी। इस प्रकार जो हम जाया कर रहे हैं वह नागरिकों के मुंह में जाएगा।

महोदय, मेरे साथी बहुत ही इच्छुक हो रहे हैं कुछ बोलने के लिए। महोदय, जो भी नुकसान हो रहा है तथा सब्जियां और फ्रूट पर 40 परसेंट से ऊपर नुकसान हो जाता है, उसके लिए क्या किया जाए? इस बजट में जो प्रावधान किया गया है वह सराहनीय है। किसान की सब्जी खेत से चलकर खाने

की थाली में पहुंचने तक, उसकी

उम्र बढ़ जाए, उसकी गुणवत्ता बरकरार रहे और वह हर प्रकार से हाइजीन हो, हमें इसके लिए यही करना होगा। खेत की सारी गरमी निकालकर उसको ऐसा प्रिजर्व करना होगा कि जितने दिन वह रहे उसकी उम्र बढ़ जाए और वह आम आदमी तक पहुंच सके। महोदय, इससे यह नहीं कि किसान को फायदा होगा, इससे आम आदमी को फायदा होगा और खाने वाले को यह देखना होगा कि हर प्रकार से सही हो।

महोदय, महंगाई की बड़ी बात करते थे। महंगाई क्या है? जहां हम कहते हैं कि यह डिमांड एंड सप्लाई का क्वेश्चन है, वहां हमें देखना होगा कि नीति क्या है और करने वाले की नीयत क्या है। अगर आप देखें तो 2010 में इंफ्लेशन रेट 20.2 था। आज फरवरी, 2011 में रेट 9.5 पर आ गया है। यह कैसे हुआ? यह ऐसे हुआ कि सप्लाई आ गई और जो नीति थी वह ठीक थी। जब सारा देश आर्थिक मंदी में फंसा हुआ था तो उसमें भी भारतवर्ष नहीं आया और हम गर्व से कह सकते हैं कि हमारी नीति ऐसी ही थी, हम गर्व के साथ कहें कि हमारे रहनुमा, हमारे लीडर ऐसे थे कि उन्होंने हमें आर्थिक मंदी से निकालकर आगे कर दिया और यह कह दिया कि हम जो कर रहे हैं वह ठीक कर रहे हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, जब ये नीतियां ठीक हैं और हम किसान के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, तो हमें एक बात और सोचनी होगी। एम.एस.पी. की बात हुई थी, एम.एस.पी. के लिए कोई एक फार्मूला नहीं हो सकता। यह नहीं हो सकता कि 1100 कर दिया, तो 1100 हर प्रदेश के लिए कर दिया जाए। हर प्रदेश की कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन अलग-अलग है। अगर प्रदेशवाइज उनकी कॉस्ट निकाली जाए और उसके हिसाब से किसान को दिया जाए तो हर किसान अपने आपको सुरक्षित समझेगा। आज नई पीढ़ी खेती की तरफ नहीं आ रही है। वह क्यों नहीं आ रही है, वह समझती है कि खेती एक अच्छा व्यवसाय नहीं रह गया है, खेती में ऐसे साधन नहीं हैं कि मैं अपना जीवन हर प्रकार से ठीक तरह से गुजार सकूं। अगर हमें यह देखना है कि आने वाली पीढ़ी इसकी तरफ आकर्षित हो, तो हमें उनके लिए साधनों को बढ़ाना होगा, हमें किसानों को सहूलियतें देनी ही होंगी। इस बजट में यह कह दिया कि जहां सपोर्ट करनी है, आर्थिक नीति पर सपोर्ट करते हुए कहा गया कि अगर वे बैंक से कर्जा लेते हैं और पूरे टाइम से देते हैं तो 4 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट लगेगा, यह ठीक है। अब इससे थोड़ा आगे चलें। आज सारा भारतवर्ष किसान पर निर्भर है, खेती पर निर्भर है। जितनी हमारी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगी, उतना ही हमें लाभ होगा।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा : सर, मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं। सर, मैं स्वास्थ्य के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। स्वास्थ्य का जो बजट है, वह 26 हजार करोड़ का है। हमारी आबादी 120 करोड़ है, तो इसके लिए 26 हजार करोड़ से क्या होगा? यह धनराशि काफी नहीं है। इस बजट में यह कर दिया कि जो डायग्नोस्टिक सेंटर, हास्पिटल गांव में हैं, उन पर सर्विस टैक्स लगा दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जहां पर

गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल की सुविधा नहीं दे सकती है, वहां पर प्राईवेट प्लेयर आते हैं और अगर वे कुछ करने के इच्छुक हैं, तो उनको करने दीजिए। उनको आप सर्विस टैक्स के दायरे में मत लीजिए। जो सर्विस टैक्स लगना है...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। अभी बहुत सारे मੈम्बर्स बोलने वाले हैं। आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा : यह उनकी टर्न ओवर पर लगे, आबादी पर लगे। किसकी कितनी आबादी है, अगर वह गांव में है और वह बैकवर्ड एरिया को सपोर्ट कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कोई हॉस्पिटल या डायग्नोस्टिक सेंटर हो और वह बैकवर्ड एरिया को सपोर्ट कर रहा है, वहां के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल कर रहा है, तो उसको कुछ न कुछ प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए, उस पर सर्विस टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने दस मिनट का समय ले लिया। आप बैठ जाइए। नेक्स्ट।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : सर, अभी तीन मिनट का समय बाकी है।

श्री उपसभापति : ऐसे बात नहीं करते हैं कि 3 मिनट बाकी हैं या 30 मिनट बाकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) : सर, अभी इनका दो मिनट का समय बाकी है।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी 30 मिनट के समय में चार-पांच सदस्य बाकी हैं। पता नहीं मेम्बर्स क्यों इंटरफेयर करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, आप कंक्लूड कीजिए, वरना आपके कुलिग्स नहीं बोल पाएंगे।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा : सर, मैं यह नहीं चाहूंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे कुलिग्स जरूर बोलें।

श्री उपसभापति : वे कैसे बोलेंगे, जब पूरा समय आप ले लेंगे।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा : सर, मैं शिक्षा की बात करना चाहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए, इस बजट की सराहना करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद। श्रीमती माया सिंह।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट वर्ष 2011-12 के संबंध में मैं ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश की आधी आबादी निराश है और अपने को छली हुई महसूस कर रही है। आजादी से पहले और आजादी के बाद महिलाओं ने समाज में बड़े संघर्ष के बाद अपने लिए स्थान बनाया है। हर क्षेत्र में अपनी श्रेष्ठता साबित की है। उनके हौसले बढ़ें, टूटें नहीं,

इसका खयाल इस बजट में रखा जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन मुझे पीड़ा है

कि इस बजट में महिलाओं की अनदेखी की गई है। मैं अपनी बात महिलाओं से संबंधित इश्यु पर ही रखना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि मेरी पार्टी के सभी वक्ताओं ने बजट के सभी पहलुओं पर अपनी बात रखी है। यह दुखद है कि विकास का पैमाना सेंसेक्स बन गया है। बजट में बातें आम आदमी की कही जाती हैं, लेकिन निगाहें केवल बाजार पर होती हैं।

उपसभापति जी, महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन की वापिसी आदि के गंभीर मसलों को, सवाल को वित्त मंत्री जी ने छुआ ही नहीं है, बल्कि मंत्रियों की समिति बनाने और पांच सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख कर उन्होंने न तो महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार से निजात पाने के लिए कोई इरादा जाहिर किया है और न ही कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने की या कदम उठाने की बात कही है। मंत्री जी ने पहले भी महंगाई के सवाल पर कहा है कि हम कोई भविष्य वक्ता नहीं हैं, लोग अधिक खाने लगे हैं जिसके कारण महंगाई बढ़ी है। इस तरह की बातें व गलत बयानबाजी पूर्व में भी मंत्री देते रहे हैं। इसी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी बड़ी चतुराई के साथ सदन व देश को यह विश्वास दिलाने से बचे हैं कि वे भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई से निपटने के प्रति गंभीर हैं।

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उनके लिए तीन का आंकड़ा भाग्यशाली है। मुझे भी इस बात की खुशी है कि वे भाग्यशाली हैं और मेरी कामना है कि ईश्वर भी उन्हें भाग्यशाली बनाए, लेकिन जिनके भाग्य का निर्णय उनके हाथ में है, जिनकी खुशी उनके हाथ में है, इस बजट के माध्यम से वे जिनकी आकांक्षाओं का निर्णय किए हैं, उनके लिए यह बजट घना अंधेरा लेकर आया है। हमारे देश में आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है, यदि मैं उनकी बात करूं तो यह बजट उन्हें सम्बोधित ही नहीं करता है। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण विसंगति है कि महिलाओं के अधिकार देने और उनको सशक्त बनाने की बात तो बहुत की जाती है, लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। इस बजट में महिलाओं के लिए ऐसे प्रावधान किए जा सकते थे, जिनसे वे अधिकार सम्पन्न बन सकती थीं, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने तो महिलाओं को अलग से सम्बोधित करने की भी जरूरत नहीं समझी। मैं उनको एक बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के मानदेय में वृद्धि की है, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है और इसके लिए हमें बेहतर खुशी भी है, लेकिन यह बढ़ा हुआ वेतन न्यूनतम मजदूरी से भी कम है। महंगाई को देखते हुए और आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के काम को देखते हुए, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह वेतनवृद्धि कम से कम पांच हजार करने का आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ।

उन्होंने पुरुषों के लिए तो आय में छूट दी है, लेकिन यहां पर भी महिलाओं को इस सुविधा से वंचित कर दिया है। जो सुविधा पहले हमें मिल रही थी, इस मामले में हम आज भी वहीं के वहीं खड़े हैं। महिलाओं को सामाजिक व आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करके, उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करने के प्रति बजट पूरी तरह से खामोश है।

बजट आने से पहले इतनी ज्यादा महंगाई बढ़ी हुई थी कि महिलाएं त्रस्त थीं कि वे अपनी गृहस्थी कैसे चलाएं, उसकी उन्हें चिंता थी। गृहस्थी चलाना और चूल्हे-चौंके को आबाद रखना, महिलाओं के लिए दूध बना हुआ था। अब ऐसा सुनने में आ रहा है कि रसोई गैस के दाम भी बढ़ जाएंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूं कि जो यह सुनने में आ रहा है, कहीं यह सच साबित न हो जाए, वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें।

इस बजट में उन्होंने अस्पतालों में जिस तरीके से पांच फीसदी सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ाया है, उसके लिए मेरा आग्रह है कि वे इसको वापस लें, क्योंकि नए टैक्स की सीधी मार आम आदमी के ऊपर पड़ेगी और इससे सबसे ज्यादा कष्ट महिलाओं को होगा। परिवार में चाहे बच्चे बीमार हों, पति बीमार हों या रिश्तेदार बीमार हों, लेकिन उस तकलीफ को महिला ही भोगती है। वह अपने स्वास्थ्य की चिंता नहीं करती है, इसलिए हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा महिलाएं एनिमिया की शिकार हैं।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने 130 चीजों पर जो एक्साइज-छूट वापस ली है, उससे भी महंगाई बढ़ेगी और यह आग में घी डालने का काम करेगी। उनसे कहा गया था कि जब खाद्य वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ने से महंगाई बढ़ी है, तो आप इस पर रोक लगाएं। इस पर मंत्री जी का कहना है कि हम इनके वितरण पर नजर रखेंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि वितरण पर नजर रखने से कुछ नहीं होगा, बल्कि आप इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठाएं। मैं कल महिलाओं की सामाजिक संस्था के एक कार्यक्रम में गई थी। वहां बहनें मुझसे कह रही थीं कि इस बजट में हमें बहुत आशा थी, लेकिन इस बजट ने हमें बहुत निराश किया है और मुझसे यह भी कह रही थीं कि माया जी, अब तो हमें ऐसा लग रहा है कि बच्चों की पेंसिल और रबड़ जैसी मामूली सी आसान चीजों के लिए भी हमें अपने बच्चों से मुंह चुराना पड़ेगा।

महिलाओं के लिए gender budgeting की जो बात है, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि gender budgeting का नाम बहुत लिया जाता है और दावा भी बहुत किया जाता है, लेकिन इस बजट का कोई हिस्सा exclusive रूप से महिलाओं पर खर्च होना कहीं हमें दिखाई नहीं देता है। इसमें महिलाओं के सामने अशिक्षा, अत्याचार और बेरोजगारी जैसे गम्भीर सवाल हैं, वित्त मंत्री जी को इन सब सवालों से रूबरू होना था और यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना था कि बजट के प्रावधानों से महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से स्वावलंबी बनाने का मार्ग खुले, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। बजट के मद्देनजर यूपीए सरकार की जो खामोशी है, अब तो मुझे उस खामोशी से भी बड़ी चिंता सी होती है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगी और कहना चाहूंगी कि बजट का आधा हिस्सा, मैं राज्य मंत्री जी के माध्यम से प्रणब दा से कहना चाहती हूं कि बजट का आधा हिस्सा, प्रणब दा आ गए हैं, देश की आधी आबादी महिलाओं के लिए प्रावधानित करें और जिन मंत्रालयों ने gender budgeting की व्यवस्था की है, वहां भी यह देखा जाना चाहिए

5.00 P.M.

कि महिलाओं के विकास की प्रावधानित राशि उस मद में खर्च हो रही है या नहीं। मैं यह भी आग्रह करूंगी कि महिलाओं के हित में किए जाने वाले खर्च की योजना इस तरीके से रखी जानी चाहिए कि उनका विकास तो हो और साथ-ही-साथ उन्हें सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने वाले अधिनियमों का सही ढंग से पालन हो, ताकि महिलाओं के प्रति समाज की जो सोच है, उस सोच में बदलाव आ सके, महिलाएं सही मायने में बराबरी का हक और सम्मान हासिल करें और हम जो महिला सशक्तीकरण की बात करते हैं, उनका सशक्तीकरण हो सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री अशक अली टाक। यह आपकी maiden speech है, लेकिन आप वक्त का ख्याल रखें।

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आधा घंटे से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रणब दा से अनुच्छेद 112 के अन्तर्गत आय-व्यय का जो लेखा-जोखा रखा है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, उसका स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लोकतंत्र में जब कोई भी सरकार बजट लेकर आती है, तो उससे आगे की दिशाएं तय होती हैं और पीछे का विकास, जो उनकी उपलब्धियां रहती हैं, वे उपलब्धियां बताई जाती हैं। जब उपलब्धियां बताई जाती हैं, तो प्रतिपक्ष उसमें कमियां निकाला करता है। यह एक अच्छी परंपरा है, लेकिन जो हमारे मुंह बोलते आधार हैं, अगर उनको वे दिखाई नहीं देते, तो उसके लिए मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ, सदन क्या कर सकता है। विरोध के लिए विरोध करना अच्छी परंपरा नहीं है, लेकिन विरोध करना है, क्योंकि विरोध में हैं। मैं इस बजट की इस दृष्टि को देखना चाहता हूँ कि जो महंगाई है, जो मुद्रा स्फीति है, यह एक मुद्दा है, एक चुनौती है। इस बात को कौन नहीं कहता, कौन नहीं स्वीकार करता? सभी स्वीकार करते हैं, लेकिन वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति से इसका मुकाबला करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा और इस बात से प्रयास किया जाएगा कि विकास की रफ्तार को किसी भी रूप से कम नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। चाहे दुनिया में तूफान आए, आर्थिक तूफान आए, लेकिन पिछले वर्ष भारत अपनी विकास दर 8.6 रख पाया। भाजपा के सदस्य, जो मुझसे पूर्व बोल रहे थे, हमारी विकास दर 8.6 क्यों कर पाई, अगर इसकी एक बात पर भी विचार कर लेते कि कृषि के कारण हमारी विकास दर 5.4 रह पाई, तो अच्छा होता।

हमने टैक्सिज़ का जो कलैक्शन किया है, उसके कारण ही हम विकास की गति को पकड़ने में कामयाब रहे हैं, अगर आपने इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया होता हो आपको यह कहने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़ती। इस बजट में मुझे ग्रामोन्मुख गांधी का दर्शन दिखाई देता है, इस बजट में मुझे किसान दिखाई देता है, लेकिन ओम प्रकाश माथुर जी को दिखाई नहीं देता। आइए, मैं आपको इसमें किसान को दिखाना चाहता हूँ। आइए, मैं आपको इसमें कृषि को

दिखाना चाहता हूँ। माया जी, इसी बजट के अन्दर मैं आपको महिला सशक्तिकरण दिखाना चाहता हूँ। पूरी दुनिया को इस बजट के अन्दर भारत का उदीयमान चेहरा दिखाई देता है। यूएनओ के सारे के सारे जो प्रमुख राष्ट्र और स्थायी सदस्य हैं, चाहे अमरीका हो, ब्रिटेन हो, रशिया हो, फ्रांस हो या चीन हो, सब के सब भारत आ करके भारत की इन उपलब्धियों को सलाम करते हैं। गत वर्षों में हमने बहुत काम किया है, लेकिन आपको दिखाई नहीं देता।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारा आधारभूत ढांचा ऐसा खड़ा हो, जिसमें आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ, इस सदन पर, इस सदन के सदस्यों पर और इस सरकार पर नाज़ कर सकें ... (व्यवधान) ... और कह सकें कि हाँ, देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने और देश के वित्त मंत्री ने देश की गति दी, देश के भविष्य की तरफ देखा और देश के लिए सोचा। हमें यह जरूर सोचना पड़ेगा कि मैट्रो मुम्बई और दिल्ली से निकल कर बाहर भी जाए। इसके लिए नई सोच की आवश्यकता है। हाउसिंग स्कीम के लिए नई सोच की आवश्यकता है। हालांकि आपने इसे बहुत बढ़ाया है, लेकिन अभी हमें उन कस्बों की तरफ भी जाना पड़ेगा, जहाँ तक अभी यह नहीं पहुँची है।

म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन सिस्टम की जो बात की गई है, आज देश में म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन के जो हालात हैं, उनके बारे में सोचने की कोशिश हुई है। आपने इस देश को Right to Information दिया, Right to Work दिया, Right to Education दिया और अब आप Right to Food देने जा रहे हैं। इसका मैं अभिवादन करना चाहता हूँ।

सवाल यह है कि फूड आएगा कहाँ से? फूड आएगा कृषि से। दुनिया में जब रोटी के लिए हाहाकार मचता है, उस समय हिन्दुस्तान के पास सरप्लस अनाज मिलता है, लेकिन आपको वह दिखाई नहीं देता। मैं इस बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी की इस सोच का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ, जो पहले कभी सोचा नहीं गया, लेकिन अब सोचा गया और बड़े विश्वास के साथ सोचा गया कि 300 करोड़ रुपया अतिरिक्त मोटे अनाज के लिए दिया जाएगा। पशुओं के लिए चारा गऊ माता के नारे लगाने से नहीं मिलेगा। पिछले सालों में इस देश में वह हालात पैदा हुए कि अनाज के साथ-साथ इस देश को फोडर की आवश्यकता भी पड़ी, फोडर इम्पोर्ट नहीं किया जाता है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : 300 करोड़ में क्या होगा?

श्री अशक अली टाक : मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इसे 300 करोड़ से और अधिक बढ़ाया जाए। इसके लिए आप भी अनुरोध कीजिए और मैं करता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, इसलिए हम कुछ नहीं कहेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए।

श्री अशक अली टाक : आपने केवल नारे लगाए हैं और हमने इस देश को सकारात्मक प्रगति की राह पर लाने का प्रयास किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सब्जी हो या दूध, ज्वार हो या बाजरा ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाजरा अक्सर मेरे राजस्थान में पैदा होता है। सब्जी तो आपकी क्यारियों में पैदा हो सकती है, लेकिन ये बाजरा कहां पैदा होगा? ये ज्वार कहां पैदा होगा? यह रेगिस्तान में पैदा होगा। वह रेगिस्तान जिसे आपने 300 करोड़ रुपये दिये हैं, लेकिन वे भी इसके लिए कहते हैं और मैं भी यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि आप KIB की रिपोर्ट पढ़ें, इस रिपोर्ट ने इस बात का भौतिक सत्यापन किया है और यह रिपोर्ट प्रगति का प्रमाण है। जिन जलाशयों और तालाबों को आप और हम भूल गए थे, उसे सरकार ने चाहे नरेगा से जोड़ा हो अथवा चाहे अन्य साधनों से जोड़ा हो, लेकिन पिछली बरसात में वे भर गए। जब वे भर गए तो उनके कारण हमारे खेत भी लहलहा गए और हमारी प्रगति हुई।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह राष्ट्र 50% दलहन का आयात किया करता था, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दादा ने 25,000 गांवों के बारे में सोचा है कि उन्हें विशेष पैकेज दिया जाएगा, विशेष पैसा दिया जाएगा। लेकिन, सर, आप बाकी के छः लाख गांवों की तरफ भी सोचिएगा, जहां से हिन्दुस्तान बनता है। इसे पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में लेने के बारे में सोचा गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें छः लाख गांवों तक सोचा जाना चाहिए। ऑयल सीड्स के मामले में 246 लाख टन यहां पैदा हुआ और इस बार आप 166 लाख टन की खरीद करने जा रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पाम ऑयल की बात कभी इस देश के लोग स्वीकार नहीं करते थे। आज यह ढाबे से चलकर रेस्टोरेंट में पहुंचा है और रेस्टोरेंट के बाद अब वह आपके और मेरे घर में भी पहुंच गया है। इसके प्रमोशन की जो बात आपने की है, इसका मैं स्वागत करना चाहता हूं।

जैविक खेती का मजाक उड़ाया जाता था। आज देश पुनः उधर लौट रहा है, आप लोग लौट रहे हैं और गांधी का दर्शन लौट रहा है। ग्राम-प्रधान व्यवस्था की बात हम करना चाहते थे, उसका 10-20 साल पहले मजाक उड़ाया जाता था, आज पुनः इस बजट में हमें जैविक खेती दिखाई देती है, बाजरा और ज्वार दिखाई देता है। स्मॉल फार्मर और जो हमारा बहुत छोटा किसान है, उसके लिए क्रेडिट कार्ड के रूप में 4 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का जो प्रावधान माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने किया है, उसके लिए वह गरीब किसान आपको दुआएं देगा, आशीर्वाद देगा। ओम जी, यह आपको दिखाई नहीं देता। वह इस बजट में ही दिखाई देता है। यह दिखाई देता है कि अगर मेवाड़ का सशक्तिकरण किया जाएगा, तो उससे कौन लाभान्वित होगा? इससे वे धन्ना सेठ लाभान्वित नहीं होंगे, बल्कि वह किसान लाभान्वित होगा और खेती लाभान्वित होगी, जिसकी आप बात करना चाहते हैं।

आपने पूर्वांचल में विश्वविद्यालय ले जाकर उसे हरित क्रांति से जोड़ा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री, प्रणब दा से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि बीकानेर बॉर्डर पर है, जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूँ, वहां पर भी अगर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाता है, तो शिक्षा में आपने बहुत कुछ दिया है, अगर बॉर्डर में भी विश्वविद्यालय ले जाइएगा, तो उस बॉर्डर एरिया का इससे विकास होगा। बॉर्डर एरिया डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर इन्दिरा जी के जमाने में और राजीव जी के जमाने में हम उनके विकास की बात किया करते थे, अतिविशेषण (?) दिया करते थे। वे बन्द कर दिए गए, जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार आई थी। ओम जी, शायद आपको इसका ध्यान नहीं है, मैं आपको उसका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर अब यह शुरू कर दिया जाए तो उसे बॉर्डर एरिया का विकास हो पाएगा।

सर, भण्डारण की व्यवस्था के बगैर किसान का माल सड़ जाएगा। जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी तब वेयर हाउसिंग कॉरपोरेशन हो या एफ.सी.आई. हो, 2004 तक आपकी कैपेसिटी कितनी थी? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह 1.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन थी और आज यू.पी.ए. की सरकार के जमाने में एफ.सी.आई. की कैपेसिटी कितनी हो गई है? आज 4 लाख 70 हजार मीट्रिक टन की कैपेसिटी हो गई है। इसमें ग्रामीण अंचल की कैपेसिटी अलग है, जो आपने डेवलपक की है। यह कब हुआ? यह यू.पी.ए. के शासन काल में हुआ। यह यू.पी.ए.-I और यू.पी.ए.-II में हुआ। तब आपको किसान दिखाई नहीं दिया और अब आपको किसान दिखाई देता है।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब विश्व आर्थिक संकट के दौर से गुजर रहा था, उस वक्त - भारत निश्चित रूप से एक प्राचीन सभ्यता है, लेकिन अब यह नया राष्ट्र है, इसकी नई उम्मीदें हैं और इन नए राष्ट्र की ताकत नौजवान हैं। आज इस राष्ट्र के पास 45 परसेंट जवानी है, अंगड़ाई है और तरुणाई है। उसे संवारने की आवश्यकता है, उसे प्रफुल्लित करने की आवश्यकता है और उसे दिशा देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं भारत की सबसे बड़ी ताकत 45 परसेंट नौजवानों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ।

राज्य सरकारों को इस बजट का ही लाभ दिया जाता है, उन उपलब्धियों का ही लाभ दिया जाता है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों को 23 परसेंट अतिरिक्त धन दिया गया। 2 लाख 1 हजार 753 करोड़ रुपए राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाते हैं, तो इसका माने क्या होता है? पिछले वर्ष कितना दिया गया? पिछले वर्ष इसी सरकार ने 13 हजार 300 करोड़ रुपए दिये, इसी प्रधान मंत्री ने दिये, इसी यू.पी.ए. ने दिये और इसी सोच ने दिये और अब 13 हजार 350 करोड़ रुपए दिये। इसका माने क्या होता है? इसका माने न एन.डी.ए. की सरकारें हैं, न यू.पी.ए. की सरकारें हैं, इस राष्ट्र के इतिहास में पहले कभी भी इतना धन राज्य सरकारों को नहीं दिया गया था। प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं, समय की अंगड़ाई मैं, कि जब हम उत्पादन करके लाएंगे तो महंगाई का मुकाबला करेंगे और कीमतें स्वीकार्य स्तर पर आएंगी। मैं इस विश्वास के साथ अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ और आर्थिक सुधार की बात

करना चाहता हूँ। मैं बीमा कानून के संशोधन की बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं डीटीसी की बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जीएसटी की बात करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जीएसटी तब आएगी, जब राज्य सरकारें सहयोग करेंगी। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध करवाइये। भारत सरकार इस नई व्यवस्था को लाकर आपके टैक्स असेसेमेंट की पद्धति को बदलना चाहती है। कुछ बातों पर निश्चित रूप से शंकाएं होती हैं, लेकिन आप राष्ट्र पर विश्वास कीजिए, प्रधान मंत्री जी पर विश्वास कीजिए और वित्त मंत्री जी पर विश्वास कीजिए कि यह देश को गति देने वाला बजट है। सब्सिडी की नई व्यवस्था में यह कोशिश की गई है कि गरीब को सीधा धन मिले और मध्य वर्ग को 25 लाख रुपये का मकान मिले।

मान्यवर, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कभी यह एक सोच थी। आज आप इस सदन के उपसभापति हैं। यहां कभी कोई और बैठे थे। 1950 में कृष्णराव जी ने इसी पवित्र सदन में एक बात कही थी। उन्होंने पर्यावरण के खतरे की तरफ इशारा किया था। उसी खतरे के बारे में 15 अगस्त 1957 को इस देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, जो इस हिन्दुस्तान को विकसित हिन्दुस्तान देखना चाहते थे, ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखे और कहा कि परियोजनाएं चाहे नदी की हों या औद्योगिक हों, हमें उनका मूल्यांकन करना पड़ेगा और अगर वे पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सही होंगी तो स्वीकार्य होंगी। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इंदिरा जी ने यही बात कही थी और इसको गरीब बनाम प्रदूषण के रूप में स्वीकार किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर गरीबी हटानी है, तो इस प्रदूषण को हटाना पड़ेगा। इक्कीसवीं सदी के स्पन्ददृष्टा, राजीव गांधी जी ने 1985 में जो देखा, उन्होंने इस हिन्दुस्तान को देखा, इस हिन्दुस्तान के पर्यावरण की चुनौती को देखा, बदलते हुए विश्व को देखा, इक्कीसवीं सदी की तरफ देखा, नई टेक्नालॉजी की तरफ देखा और ज्ञान के आवेग की तरफ देखा। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर हमें हिन्दुस्तान को दिशाएं देनी हैं, तो हमको उस रफ्तार से चलना होगा। तब इस बात का मजाक उड़ाया गया था और आज इसको राष्ट्र ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया भी स्वीकार कर रही है। आज यूएस के प्रेजिडेंट कहते हैं कि अगर आपने मैथेमेटिक्स और फिजिक्स नहीं पढ़ी, तो आज इस बदलते हुए दौर में निश्चित रूप से हिन्दुस्तान हमसे आगे आ जाएगा, आईटी में हिन्दुस्तान हमसे आगे आ जाएगा।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि किसान के बारे में आपने जो सोचा है, उसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान आपको धन्यवाद देता है। यूपीए ही नहीं, बल्कि प्रतिपक्ष के लोग भी मन ही मन इस बात के लिए आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं। आपको बुनकरों और दस्तकारों के बारे में भी सोचना है। आज उनका मुकाबला रेडिमेड की फैक्ट्रियों और बड़ी टेक्सटाइल फैक्ट्रियों से है। अगर उनके बारे में सोचा जाता है, तो बुनकर और दस्तकार भी आपको रियायत के हकदार हैं। वे इस चीज़ के भी हकदार हैं। जिस प्रकार से आपने किसानों के कर्ज को माफ किया, वह उनका हक था। आपने इसे देर से दिया, लेकिन इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान आपका साधुवाद करना चाहता है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से और आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार पर कंट्रोल नहीं लगाया जाएगा, अगर उस ओर सोचा नहीं जाएगा, दल की सीमाओं को छोड़िए, मंत्रिमंडलीय समूह बनाया गया है। अगर उस भ्रष्टाचार की दीमक से हिन्दुस्तान को मुक्ति दिलवानी है, तो कहीं न कहीं एक होकर हमको साथ बैठना पड़ेगा। इस प्रयास के साथ मैं सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र के बारे में अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। सामाजिक क्षेत्र में आपको 65 से 60 वर्ष दिखाई नहीं देता है, आपको 1 लाख 60 हजार से 1 लाख 80 हजार भी दिखाई देता होगा और बुजुर्गों के लिए 200 से 500 दिखाई देता होगा। आंगनवाड़ी की महिला माया जी को दिखाई नहीं देती, मुझे दिखाई देती है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : अश्व अली साहब, ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी आपको और कितना समय लगेगा? क्योंकि पहले की एक मेडन स्पीच में हमने 16 मिनट दिये थे और आपके भी 16 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री अश्व अली टाक : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके आदेश का पालन करूँगा और इस विश्वास के साथ पालन करूँगा कि दुनिया के स्तर पर, ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री भारत के सर्वधर्म समभाव के बारे में यह कहते हैं कि यहाँ के अक्लियत के लोग ब्रिटिश रिलिज़न और ब्रिटिश कल्चर को स्वीकार नहीं करते, तो फिर एक चुनौती बन जाती है। आपको और हमको न्यूयॉर्क की इस बात पर विचार करना पड़ेगा, जहाँ की अपनी traditions हैं, जहाँ के अपने कानून हैं, जहाँ सोच का खुलापन है, वहीं पर हमारी "सर्वधर्म समभाव" की सोच हमारी राष्ट्रीय ताकत है और यह आज हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य बन गया है। इज़रायल को अगर ताकत के साथ उठना है, तो इस सोच पर आना पड़ेगा और ब्रिटेन भी सोचे तथा विचारधाराओं और सृजन की इस रफ्तार को बांधने की कोशिश न करे, तो अच्छा होगा।

उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बजट का स्वागत करने का अवसर दिया और मैं आपके माध्यम से देश के वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनसे कुछ उम्मीदें की जा सकती हैं। देश उनसे उम्मीद करता है और इस देश में राजस्थान भी है, जहाँ पर पानी की कमी है, जहाँ शिक्षा की कमी है, यदि वह आपसे कुछ अतिरिक्त चाहता है, तो उसे दीजिए। आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में अतिरिक्त देते हैं, आप पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए अतिरिक्त देते हैं, तो रेगिस्तान भी आपसे कुछ अतिरिक्त मांग सकता है, इसलिए आपको रेगिस्तान की ओर भी देखना है। मैं ओम प्रकाश जी की इस बात के साथ अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ कि किसान जब हक मांगता है, तो उसे लाठियाँ मिलती हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि इस राज में लाठियाँ मिलीं या नहीं, यह तो पता नहीं, लेकिन हाँ, आपके राज में एक नहीं, 70 लोगों को गोलियाँ मिलीं। धन्यवाद।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह एक आम आदमी का बजट है, गरीबों के हित का बजट है और देश के अंदर हर वर्ग का, हर समुदाय का तथा गरीब आदमी भी निवास करता है, इसे यह देखकर बनाया गया है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी हमारे भाई ने कहा कि "किसान" की परिभाषा बदलनी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात कहूँगा कि "किसान" वह हो, जो हाथ से खेती का काम करता है। एक व्यक्ति यदि चंडीगढ़ की कोठी में बैठा है या दिल्ली में बैठा है या मुंबई में बैठा है और उसके नाम से जमीन है, तो केवल जमीन और जायदाद का मालिक बनकर ही "किसान" कहलवाना ठीक नहीं है। उसे यह पता नहीं है कि कौन सी फसल कौन से सीजन में बोई जाएगी। केवल कागज़ों पर मालिक बनकर "किसान" कहलवाना ठीक नहीं है। "किसान" तो वह है, जो सर्दी की रात में खेतों में पानी लगाता है, कड़कती धूप में फसल को काटता है और उसके बाल-बच्चे उसके साथ मिलकर काम करते हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप कोई राहत देते हैं, कोई बाढ़ आई, ओलावृष्टि हुई, आंधी-तूफान आया और इसके कारण फसल नष्ट हो गई, उस फसल का मुआवज़ा उस आदमी के पास जाता है, जो चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली या मुम्बई में बैठा हुआ है, जो कागज़ों पर उस जमीन का मालिक है। जिस इंसान ने काम किया, जिसने फसल उगाई, जो उसका असली हकदार है, वह इस राहत से इसलिए वंचित रह जाता है, क्योंकि वह उस जमीन का मालिक नहीं है। इसलिए "किसान" की परिभाषा बदलकर यह करनी चाहिए - जो आदमी काशत करता है, अपने हाथ से खेती करता है, उसे "किसान" मानना चाहिए। रेवेन्यू कार्ड में एक कॉलम दर्ज किया जाए कि वह "किसान" चाहे मजदूर हो, चाहे वह ठेके पर खेती करता हो, केन्द्र से जो सहायता जाए, सब्सिडी जाए, राहत जाए, वह उसको पूर्ण रूप से मिले। डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि कोई व्यक्ति कहां पैदा होता है, इस पर उसका बस नहीं है। परंतु धर्म, जाति और रंगभेद के नाम पर इंसान को दूर कर देना, इंसानियत का बंटवारा कर देना और मानवता नहीं है। आज ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि आरक्षण का जो आधार बनाया गया है, उसके कारण ऊंचे और सवर्ण समुदाय के लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। आरक्षण वंचित समुदाय के उत्थान का मसला नहीं रह गया है। आरक्षण की व्यवस्था समाज के वंचित और दबे-कुचले समुदाय के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन इसे आज राजनीतिक औजार बना दिया गया है। मैं आरक्षण के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जाति और वर्ग के अंदर वे लोग आरक्षण के हकदार हैं, जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है, जिनके पास रोजगार नहीं है। इसमें जाति विशेष की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो अंगहीन हैं या विधवा हैं, चाहे उनकी जाति कोई भी हो, मैं ऐसे लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की

सिफारिश करता हूँ, लेकिन इसको राजनीतिक औजार न बनाया जाए। यह देश बहुत बड़ा देश है और देश के अंदर गरीब का भी वास है और सबको मानवता का अधिकार है। जितने भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर हैं, इन प्राइवेट सैक्टरों में सभी सरकारों ने आरक्षण लागू करने की बहुत कोशिश की, परंतु वह इसलिए कामयाब नहीं हुई, क्योंकि एक ऐसी संस्था है, जिसके ऊपर उनका कब्जा है, चाहे वह कॉर्पोरेट हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो। यदि प्राइवेट सैक्टर बैंक से पैसा लेता है, सब्सिडी लेता है, सरकार के माध्यम से बैंक में पैसा जाता है और सरकार बैंक की आत्मा है। अगर उसमें आरक्षण नहीं होगा, तो इससे यह वर्ग बहुत वंचित रहेगा। मेरी माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पुरजोर मांग है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में तुरंत आरक्षण लागू किया जाए। इससे गरीब आदमी को रोजगार मिलेगा और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के नौजवानों की ऊर्जा सही दिशा में लगेगी। इससे किसी का कुछ घटता नहीं है। अगर आपने इसको लागू किया तो इससे गरीब लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी, इसलिए इसको तुरंत लागू किया जाए।

महोदय, हरियाणा को "धान का कटोरा" कहा जाता है और यहां गेहूं का भंडार है। रेलवे में हरियाणा के लिए दो परसेंट का बजट है। वहां कोई नई रेलवे लाइन की घोषणा नहीं की गई है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि रेलवे के नौकरी में भी हरियाणा का दो परसेंट ही हिस्सा है। यह बहुत चिंतनीय विषय है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अंदर लाखों एकड़ बंजर भूमि है। उस बंजर भूमि को भूमिहीन लोगों में बांट दिया जाए। विशेषकर जो खेती का काम करते हैं, जिनके पास हुनर है, जो गर्मी-सर्दी को बर्दाश्त करते हैं और जिनके पूर्वज सदियों से खेती का काम करते आए हैं, उन्हें बंजर भूमि बांट दी जाए। आजादी के दिनों में कहा जाता था, उस समय हम छोटे थे, कि धन और धरती बंट कर रहेगी। धरती तो अपने आप बंट गई, क्योंकि जनसंख्या बहुत बढ़ गई, लेकिन धन एक तरफ इकट्ठा होता गया, जिसके कारण एक खाई बन गई और अमीर अमीर होता गया और गरीब गरीब होता गया।

महोदय, रेलवे की भूमि पर अवैध कब्जे होते जा रहे हैं। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के जो लोग हैं, उन्हें रेलवे की भूमि पट्टे पर दी जाए। इससे भूमि रेलवे की ही रहेगी और ऐसे लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल जाएगा, जो बेरोजगार हैं। इस तरह से रेलवे की भूमि नाजायज कब्जे से बच जाएगी। मेरी यह मांग है कि इस संबंध में सर्वे करवा कर भूमि उन्हें एलॉट कर दी जाए।

महोदय, आज गांवों से शहरों की ओर पलायन हो रहा है, जिसके कारण शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर सरकार इस पलायन को रोकना चाहती है, तो सरकार गांवों में लोगों को मुफ्त में प्लॉट दे और जवाहर लाल नेहरू अर्बन रीनेबल मिशन के तहत एक कमरा या दो कमरे का मकान बना दिया जाए, इससे पलायन रुकेगा, इससे शहरों की आबादी कम होगी और इससे गांव के अंदर विकास

होगा। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार इसको तुरंत लागू करे।

महोदय, "महात्मा गांधी ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना" एक बहुत अच्छी योजना है। सामाजिक भलाई की यह दुनिया की दूसरी स्कीम है। इसमें पांच मिलियन बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलता है, परंतु इसको लागू करने में जहां सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि इसका पैसा उस आदमी तक, जो आखिरी लाइन में खड़ा है, उस तक पहुंचता नहीं है। आज भी सच्चाई यह है कि वह पैसा वही पांच-दस परसेंट के पास जाता है। हमारे देहातों में जो सरपंच हैं, जो पंचायतें हैं, जो स्थानीय निकाय हैं, वे अधिकतर अनपढ़ हैं और ब्यूरोक्रेसी उनके ऊपर छाई हुई है। अब भी सरपंच, बी.डी.ओ., एस.डी.ओ. और डी.सी. के चक्कर में आकर ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट लूंगा। उस चक्कर में आकर उसको वहीं तक निभाया नहीं जाता, इसलिए उस पैसे को सही तरीके से लगाया जाए।

महोदय, आपने इशारा किया है, इसलिए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं, परंतु इस मौके पर मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि हरियाणा का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाए। हमारे यहां पानी, सड़क, बिजली के लिए पैसे का प्रावधान कम है, इसलिए मेरी आपसे पुरजोर मांग है कि इसको बढ़ाया जाए। आखिर में मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं, जय हिन्द।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, राज्य सभा में आने के बाद मुझे पहली बार बजट सत्र में बोलने का अवसर मिला है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं।

महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के बारे में मैंने जो सुना था और जो बजट भाषण उनका मैंने सुना, तो अपने अनुभव, परिपक्वता, कार्य करने की क्षमता और शैली के अनुरूप जो बजट वे लाए हैं, वह वाक्यी बहुत सराहनीय है, संतुलित बजट है और मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारा मध्य प्रदेश, जो देश का दिल है, वहां के भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सम्मानित अध्यक्ष, जो इस सभा के सम्मानित सदस्य हैं, प्रभात झा जी, हालांकि मैं बोलना नहीं चाहती थी, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बातों की ओर इंगित किया कि मेरा यहां बोलना आवश्यक हो गया। उनकी मानसिकता है, क्योंकि वे प्रदेश में एक पार्टी के प्रमुख हैं और हमारे प्रदेश में यह कहा जाता है कि वे लोग असत्य बोलते हैं, बार-बार बोलते हैं और जोर से बोलते हैं, इसलिए लोग उनके असत्य को सच समझ लेते हैं। जिस तरह से उन्होंने यहां अपना भाषण दिया, बहुत विद्वान सदस्य हैं, पत्रकार रह चुके हैं, मैं समझती थी कि वे अच्छी चीजों की सराहना करेंगे, अच्छी चीजों की तारीफ करेंगे और कुछ अपने सुझाव देंगे, ताकि मध्य प्रदेश की जनता को उसका लाभ मिले। क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुसंख्यक आबादी अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग और किसानों की है, मुझे लगा कि उनके भाषण में ऐसे सुझाव आएंगे जो हमारे प्रदेश की जनता के लिए लाभकारी, हितकारी होंगे, पर बड़े दुख के साथ मुझे

यहां कहना पड़ रहा है कि उनका भाषण सुझावों के बजाय एक प्रदेश की एक पार्टी के मुखिया के रूप में एक सभा में दिया गया भाषण मुझे ज्यादा लगा। उन्होंने कुछ कार्टूनों की उपमाएं दीं, क्योंकि वे पत्रकार हैं, इसलिए कार्टूनों के बारे में उन्होंने यहां ज्यादा कहा। उन्होंने पांच-छः लोगों के नाम गिनाए कि यह रो रहा था, वह रो रहा था। उन्होंने उदाहरण दिया कि महिला रो रही थी। बिल्कुल सही है, मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूं। महिला इसलिए रो रही थी कि मध्य प्रदेश महिला अत्याचार में देश में नंबर वन पर है, इसलिए हमारे प्रदेश की महिलाएं रो रही हैं। कुपोषण में मध्य प्रदेश देश में नंबर एक पर है, इसलिए महिलाएं रो रही हैं कि उनके बच्चे कुपोषित हैं। एस.सी./एस.टी. अत्याचार में यह प्रदेश नंबर वन पर है, इसलिए महिलाएं रो रही हैं, यह बात सही है। दूसरा उन्होंने कहा कि युवा रो रहे थे। यह बात भी बिल्कुल सही है, मध्य प्रदेश का युवा रो रहा है क्योंकि वहां की सरकार ने एक लाख युवाओं को रोजगार देने की बात कही थी, लेकिन आज ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : वह दिल्ली का अखबार था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : उन युवाओं की संख्या बढ़ी है, इसलिए युवा रो रहा है। यह बात भी मैं मानती हूं।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : वह दिल्ली का अखबार था। लोग दिल्ली में रो रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : किसानों के बारे में कहा गया कि किसान रो रहा है। यह बात भी मैं मानती हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश का किसान रो रहा है क्योंकि 8,053 किसानों ने इनके कार्यकाल में आत्महत्याएं कीं। ... (व्यवधान) ... उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार कतरा रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : यह मध्य प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट है या आप बजट पर बोल रही हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : आपने बोला इसलिए मुझे बोलना पड़ रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश भी इसी देश का हिस्सा है और मैं उसका प्रतिनिधित्व करती हूं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : इसीलिए अभी दोनों उपचुनाव जीते। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। आप उड़ीसा से हैं या मध्य प्रदेश से?

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : मध्य प्रदेश भी इसी देश का हिस्सा है और मैं उस प्रदेश से आती हूँ, इसलिए मेरा कर्तव्य है, मेरा फर्ज है कि मैं उसके बारे में बताऊँ। सर, ऐसा मैं नहीं बोल रही हूँ, ऐसा प्रभात झा जी ने बोला है और मैं उसका उत्तर दे रही हूँ। किसानों की बात की कि किसान रो रहा है। वाकई किसान रो रहा है क्योंकि 50,000 के कर्ज में वह पिल गया है, इसीलिए 8,053 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं, 413 किसानों ने इस वर्ष आत्महत्याएं कीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 50,000 कर्जा माफी की बात की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह हमारी सरकार है जिसने चार प्रतिशत की दर उनको कर्ज देने की बात की है। इसके लिए मैं आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी का स्वागत करती हूँ, उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ क्योंकि इससे गरीब किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा मिलेगा। महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आती हूँ, वह ज्यादातर कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र रहा है। पूरे देश की आबादी का 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक खाद्य और रोजगार के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर करता है। मौजूदा पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2007-2012 के पहले तीन वर्षों में कृषि क्षेत्र में प्रति वर्ष चार प्रतिशत के योजना लक्ष्य की तुलना में 2.03 प्रतिशत की विकास दर प्राप्त की थी। 2007-08 में कृषि क्षेत्र में 5.8 प्रतिशत की शानदार विकास दर प्राप्त की थी, तथापि अगले दो वर्षों में उस उच्च वृद्धि को नहीं बनाए रखा जा सका, जिससे 2008-09 में विकास दर घटकर 0.1 परसेंट रही। यह नकारात्मक ज़ोन की ओर अग्रसर हुआ है, जबकि इस वर्ष 234.47 मिलियन टन खाद्य का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ था। इसके जो कारण बताए गए हैं, उसमें जो घरेलू उत्पादन के विकास में गिरावट आई है, वह मुख्यतः तिलहन, कपास, जूट और गन्ने के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण हुई है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी, मैं क्योंकि जिस एरिया से आती हूँ, वह तिलहन और कपास का एरिया है। इन फसलों में लागत बहुत ज्यादा आती है। वर्षा की कमी के कारण लागत के हिसाब से उत्पादन नहीं हुआ और उत्पादन नहीं होने से उनको उनके मूल्य का उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिला। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि उन्हें इन फसलों के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण जिस तरह से देश के अंदर बदलाव आ रहा है, उसमें यह बहुत जरूरी है कि soil का परीक्षण होना चाहिए, जिससे किसानों को यह पता हो कि उनके खेत के अंदर कौन सी फसल उगाई जाए, जिससे उसका उत्पादन सही हो और उन्हें उनकी उपज का सही लाभ मिले। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, रासायनिक उर्वरकों का जो अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल जमीन के अंदर किया जा रहा है, उससे दिन प्रतिदिन जमीन की उर्वरक क्षमता खत्म होती जा रही है। आज इस ओर भी बहुत अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही है। इसी तरह से वर्षा आधारित खेती के ऊपर भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जो

हमारा आदिवासी इलाका है, जो पहाड़ों पर है, वह वर्षा आधारित खेती के ऊपर जिंदा है, क्योंकि वहां पर उनको सिंचाई की जितनी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, उतनी सुविधाएं उनके पास नहीं हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि ऐसे वर्षा आधारित खेतों पर जो लोग मोटे अनाज का उपार्जन करते हैं, उनके ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है जिससे हमारा जो आदिवासी तबका है, वह इसका लाभ ले सके। महोदय, सिंचाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि बारिश कभी होती है, कभी नहीं होती है और फसलों को जिस समय वर्षा की आवश्यकता होती है, उस वक्त वर्षा नहीं होती है। उसके कारण फसल या तो सूख जाती है या अतिवृष्टि के कारण फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है। इसमें मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आजकल आधुनिक खेती में सिंचाई की जो व्यवस्था है - drip irrigation या sprinkler system है, इसके ऊपर सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। छोटे किसान, जो तीन या चार बीघा के किसान हैं, अगर उनको सिंचाई की आधुनिक सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी तो वे अपना पालन सही तरीके से कर सकेंगे। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा एक और निवेदन है कि पानी कम गिरने से दिन-प्रतिदिन वाटर लैवल नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। कई ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जो रेगिस्तान की तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जब हम वैज्ञानिकों की जानकारी विज्ञापनों में, न्यूज पेपर्स में या टी.वी. के माध्यम से देखते हैं या सुनते हैं, तो कई ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां बहुत पानी था, लेकिन गांव के अंदर किसान 25-25, 30-30 हैंड पम्प्स, ट्यूबवैल का खनन करके जो ग्राउंड वाटर है, उसको तो निकालते जा रहे हैं लेकिन उसके रिचार्ज की व्यवस्था सही तरीके से नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वाटर रिचार्जिंग की व्यवस्था सही होनी चाहिए, जिससे कहीं ऐसा न हो कि थर्ड वर्ल्ड वार सिर्फ पानी के ऊपर हो। इसलिए हम लोगों को पानी को बचाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है, चाहे खेती के अंदर हो, चाहे ट्यूबवैल की व्यवस्था हो, यह बहुत जरूरी है। अस्पतालों के बारे में भी मैं बोलना चाहूंगी कि 5 परसेंट का जो सर्विस टैक्स है, उसको नहीं लगाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : अगर इस टैक्स को लगाया जाएगा तो गरीबों के लिए इलाज वैसे ही महंगा है, उसके बाद उन पर और भार पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करती हूं। आपने मुझे समय दिया, जिसके लिए मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Discussion on the Budget (General) 2011-2012 has concluded and the reply by the Finance Minister will be on Monday. The House is adjourned to meet on Monday, the 14th March 2011 at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty seven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 14th March 2011.