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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 05th August, 2011/14th Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 81.

Production of cotton in the country

*81. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one-third of country's cotton is produced in Gujarat;

(b) if so, Government's efforts to start good cotton practices in the country, especially in Gujarat;

(c) the vision of Government to increase cotton production in the next five years in the country;

(d) the technological, financial and institutional assistance from Government; and

(e) whether Government would approve setting up of a Centre for Cotton Excellence in Gujarat to boost cotton production?

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

Statement

(a) Gujarat produced 105 lakh bales of cotton out of a total production of 334.25 lakh bales in the country, which is about 31.41% of total production. (4th advance estimate 2010-11).

(b) to (d) The vision of the Government is to increase the production, productivity, and quality of cotton. To this end Government of India has been implementing Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) in 13 States including Gujarat since 2000-01. Through this Mission, the efforts of the Government are focused on development of cotton with superior fibre quality having

resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses; enhancing cotton production through providing incentives to farmers for procuring various inputs like seeds, farm implements, water saving

devices etc.; extension of improved technologies and good agricultural practices in cultivation of cotton including Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Insecticides Resistance Management (IRM), improved Water Use Efficiency etc.; improving the physical quality of the final cotton product by providing assistance to Ginning and Pressing factories for modernization and development of market yards through Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC).

The institutional facility for research and technology dissemination is provided by the research institutes under the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). During the Eleventh plan Government of India allocated an amount of Rs. 699.71 crores under TMC including Rs. 191.65 crores to Gujarat.

(e) All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is already under operation at Surat under Navsari Agricultural University and at Junagadh under Junagadh Agricultural University in Gujarat catering to the needs for promotion of good cotton production practices to boost cotton production.

श्री कांजीभाई पटेल : सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने बताया है कि देश के कुछ कपास के उत्पादन में से गुजरात का उत्पादन करीब एक-तहई है, फिर भी किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने की बजाय इस वर्ष किसानों का कपास खेत से खलिहानों में आते ही सरकार ने नक़्का सबंदी लगायी और किसानों का करोड़ों का नुक़सान किया।

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री कांजीभाई पटेल : मेरा सरकार पर सीधा आरोप है कि यह नक़्कासबंदी सिर्फ़ ट्रैडर्स को फायदा करवाने के लिए लगायी गयी थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान में कपास उत्पादक किसानों को टी.एम.सी. के अंतर्गत दी जा रही तांत्रिक व आर्थिक मदद बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है, इसको बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है?

श्री शरद पवार : सी.सी.ई.ए. ने मनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस के बारे में सुझाव दिया था। उस सुझाव को सरकार ने स्वीकृत किया और उनको 2800 रुपये के आसपास की कीमत एक क्वालिटी के लिए दी। इससे जो

सुपीरियर क्वालिटी थी, उसको ज्यादा कीमत दी गयी, मगर जो कीमत सरकार ने पछिले साल तय की, उसमें और देश का मार्केट या इंटरनेशनल मार्केट की कीमत में बहुत अंतर था। उसमें अंतर यह था कि जिस कपास की कीमत भारत में 2800 या 3 हजार तय की गयी थी, वही कपास उस समय मार्केट में 5 हजार, साढ़े छः हजार या 7 हजार तक की कीमत में मल्लि रही थी। गत वर्ष देश में सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ था और किसानों को पछिले साल जो कीमत मल्लि, वैसी कीमत उनको आज तक नहीं मल्लि थी। यह बात सच है कि लास्ट इयर की जो कीमत थी, वह कीमत आज नहीं है, फरि भी जो मनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है, उसके ऊपर कीमत है। किसानों को और अधिक ठीक प्रकार से लाभ मल्लिना चाहिए, इसलिए एक्सपोर्ट के लखि अभी तक इजाजत नहीं दी गयी थी, मगर OGL पर एक्सपोर्ट करने के लखि सरकार ने इजाजत दी है, जिससे किसानों को और लाभ होगा।

श्री कांजीभाई पटेल : सर, किसानों का कपास उनके पास से ट्रेडर्स को जा रहा तब यह नक्सबंदी उठायी गयी, इसका फायदा तो ट्रेडर्स को होगा। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आईसी.ए.आर. द्वारा सी.सी.आई.पी. के अंतर्गत गुजरात को पछिले तीन वर्षों में कितनी राशि आवंटित की गयी और क्या तांत्रिक मार्गदर्शन दिये गये ?

श्री शरद पवार : भारत सरकार की तरफ से कॉटन के क्षेत्र में रसिर्च करने वाला एकमात्र इंस्टिट्यूट नागपुर में है, मगर गुजरात के लिये आईसी.ए.आर. ने दो सेंटर दिये हैं। एक सेंटर नवसारी एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से सूरात में और दूसरा जूनागढ़ एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर जूनागढ़ में खुला है। जहाँ तक उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने की आवश्यकता की बात है, तो भारत सरकार की तरफ से उनको मदद की जाती है और खास तौर पर टेक्नालजी मशिन ऑनकॉटन स्कीम के माध्यम से जो आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है, उसमें बड़ा हिस्सा गुजरात को दिया गया है। पूरे देश में Rs. 699 crores have been allotted and, out of Rs. 699 crores, Rs. 191 crores have been given only to Gujarat.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, the Centre's Cotton Export Policy saw a major swing last year, which included a total ban on export beyond 55 lakh bales and introduction of new taxes. Probably, in the last week of July, the Government announced its decision to lift the ban, and farmers are now hoping that the Centre would provide subsidy on incurred export expenses. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the present status in this regard.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: You see, the Government of India has taken a decision to allow export under OGL. Here, the Government is not directly paying, nor is the Government providing any subsidy for this.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : सर, अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि Centre for Cotton Exchange गुजरात को दिया गया है। सर, हमारा मानना है कि पूरे देश में जहाँ रुई की उत्पादकता 600 किलोग्राम है वहीं गुजरात में कई अच्छे किसान 2000 किलोग्राम तक की उत्पादकता लेते हैं। इसलिए अगर महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स एक साथ जुड़े हैं, वहाँ एकाध सेंटर और खोल दिया जाए तो यह देश के हित में होगा।

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: We have not received any proposal, but we are ready to consider it.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : सर, अभी शासन ने कपास की बेल बढ़ाकर 25 लाख कर दी है। सर, पछिली बार जब बेल 10 लाख तक extend की गयी थी, उस के अंदर कई conditions डाली गयी थीं। इस प्रकार की conditions इसलिए थीं ताकि कुछ लोगों को ही इस का फायदा हो। फिर लोग कोर्ट में गए और export नहीं हो सका। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि 25 लाख बेल तक की जो limit extend की गयी है उस में किसी प्रकार की condition तो नहीं होगी ? Anybody can export.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As for this 25 lakh, it is on Open General License, and anybody can export.

Employability of engineering students

*82. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6.5 lakh engineering graduates pass out from college every year, but only 25 per cent are employable and nearly two-thirds need to be re-skilled to get jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in an effort to improve the students' employability, technical institutions, including IITs and NITs, are resorting to external employability tests to help the students to select their career paths; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (b) The data on employability of engineering graduates are not maintained in the Ministry. However, as per the sample data available with Lead Centers for all India of the National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) of Institute of Applied Manpower Research for 2007 batch, 61% of the graduate engineers were employed.

(c) to (d) To enhance the employability of engineering graduates, a programme of Finishing School for Engineering Graduates was conducted by Ministry of Human Resource Development on pilot basis during 2007 in IIT, Roorkee and six NITs (Calicut, Durgapur, Jaipur, Surathkal, Thiruchirapally and Warangal). Based on the pilot programme, the Ministry in 2008 asked all Centrally Funded Technical Institutions to conduct the programme. A review was conducted in 2010 and found that the desired results were not fully met by the Scheme. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was asked to constitute a Committee and suggest measures to redesign the programme of Finishing School throughout the country. The report of AICTE Committee is awaited.

Also, as a long term measure to enhance the employability of engineering graduates, AICTE is taking steps to update the syllabus of engineering courses.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, according to the Survey conducted by a global Institute, India is producing 3.6 lakh engineering graduates, but only 10 per cent of them are employable. This is an alarming situation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government has taken to ensure that a large number of engineering graduates are employed after their graduation.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the reference to the Report about 25 per cent employability is to a NASSCOM-McKinsey Report of 2005. And the NASSCOM-McKinsey Report related to the multi-nationals in India, who were looking at employment of engineers into the multinationals, carried a survey only in the Information Technology and Information Technology-enabled sector. This does not apply to all engineering graduates in India. It is only the Information Technology sector that the survey said that 25 per cent of the engineers are employable. And also, if you remember, this was at a time when the IT sector was booming, and the IT sector needed, especially the multi-nationals needed, a large number of employees. So, they were actually looking at other disciplines in engineering, and seeking to employ those children who were in other disciplines, into the IT sector, including persons who have graduated in the humanities. There was a mismatch between demand and supply; therefore, this NASSCOM-McKinsey Report came. So, Sir, this does not reflect the true picture in respect of all engineering graduates in India. But it is true; it is a fact. Sir, if you really look at that Report, if you compare that Report, because that Report gives a description of the state of affairs in China, in Brazil and in Russia... there, the figure of employability is around 10 per cent, even in 2005. So, we must not be dismayed by reports carried out by multi-nationals with reference to the IT sector. But, yes, Sir, it is true that a large number of engineering graduates need a lot of skills for the purposes of employment into the engineering sector and we have started a testing programme which we initiated in 2007 to improve those skills. This we did with NAC where multi-nationals are involved. We tried to move away in 2008 to spread it to all the Central educational institutions but the results have not been very good. So, on the 22nd of April, 2010, AICTE set up a Committee to actually look at this whole issue in a holistic manner and the Report of that Committee has not yet come, but, Sir, as soon as that comes, we will actually take further steps to improve the employability of our engineering graduates. But there is an Institute of Applied Manpower Research which conducted a study, Sir, which said that 61 per cent of engineering graduates actually were employed in India. Sixty one per cent of those who graduated were employed in India. That is the report in 2011 and I have the figures with me.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, my second supplementary question is: Is there any training scheme provided by the Government or has the Central Government

urged the State Government to conduct apprenticeship training for engineering graduates after their graduation in the country?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the attempt, in fact, is to prepare them with soft skills. The real problem is, Sir, they have core competencies in the Engineering sector, but what they lack is soft skills. So, what we are trying to do is, within the institutes in India there should be a training programme so that by the time they graduate, they improve their soft skills and are ready for employment, but there is no training programme by the Government after graduation.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, though the Minister is correct that the NASSCOM figures reflect only the IT sector, but it is a known fact that the employability of engineering graduates is much lower than what is desirable, and this is also due to regulatory failure because AICTE which approves the engineering colleges often lacks and often gives accreditation to colleges of dubious quality. Sir, I want to ask the Minister: by lowering the eligibility criteria to 45 per cent, don't you think that it is going to adversely impact the quality of raw stock going in and therefore, the quality of engineers that you actually churn out and the employability factor? And also, what is being done to ensure the maintenance of quality, on an ongoing basis after AICTE gives accreditation? Do you, then, have counter-checks?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I think, the distinguished Member has raised a very important question which I wish to address through you, Sir, to the hon. Members of this House. Sir, we have noticed that in States where quantity grows, quality reduces, and that seems to be a national trend. Wherever there are fewer institutions of engineering, the quality is high. Now, I was looking at the figures, for example, in Karnataka. In Karnataka, Sir, the children employed from institutions – and I am giving you 2007 figures were 12,541 and those who were unemployed were 16,270. So, the rate of employment is 37 per cent. Why? It is because Karnataka has a host of institutions. We don't have the figures for Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but, I suspect, Sir, that you will get the same results. The problem is that the State Governments grant NOCs for setting up institutions. Institutions come to the AICTE and say, 'Now give us recognition.' Now, it is very difficult for us to say that, 'look, we can't give you recognition because you should not set up an institution without proper infrastructure.' Therefore, we have to look at the infrastructure and give them recognition and, then, the AICTE is blamed. So, it is a very difficult situation. The other problem is that if we higher the standards for admission, because we have lowered them from 50 to 45 per cent and from 45 to 40 per cent for SCs/STs, if we increase the standards, then there is a whole rush on our saying that because of this our seats cannot be filled; so please reduce the qualification. So, this is a very big problem. Sir, I must tell you, Sir, that in Andhra Pradesh, today, there are over three lakhs seats and there are only two lakh twenty thousand students.

The whole one lakh seats are not filled! And, we are getting pressure to further reduce it from 40 per cent to 35 per cent. So, this is a very

difficult situation. I request various State Governments, when they grant NOC, to see what the projections are for the sector and then ensure that NOC is not granted so that AICTE is not under pressure. But, the distinguished Member is right the problem is very complex. I request the State Governments to collaborate with us.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सभापति जी, ऑनरेबल मन्निस्टर साहब ने अभी कहा कि 61 परसेंट इंजीनियर्स को employment मल्लिता है। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि पछिले 3 सालों में AICTE ने कतिने इंस्टीट्यूशंस को approval दिया है और कतिने नए स्टूडेंट्स को employment दिया है ?

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : मैं अभी यह जानकारी नहीं दे सकता। मैं यह जानकारी आपको भजिवा दूँगा।

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: It is related to the question. The hon. Minister can send me the reply in writing.

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : अभी मुझे आंकड़े याद नहीं हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. I believe you are internally displaced.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the hon. Minister encroached upon my seat. So, I may be permitted to ask my supplementary from here.

Sir, the question is not related to the employment; it is relating to the employability of the students.

SHRI D. RAJA: You mike is not working, Mr. Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, yes. I will come to my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Situation is rectified.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the question is relating to the employability of the passed out engineering graduates. This observation was made by the ISRO Chairman in one of the public meetings. It appeared in all the newspapers. It is not an evasive statement by any layman. Sir, out of the total passed out graduates, only 26 per cent are employable. The hon. Minister said that increase in quantity reflects in the quality of education. I don't think that it is correct. I just would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would like to establish a monitoring mechanism to study the quality of education being imparted in the self-financing institutions which have come out in a large number. Sir, immediately a student is graduated, he is appointed as a teaching faculty. That reflects the quality of education. So, would the Ministry think of mootng a monitoring mechanism to study the quality of education in the self-financing educational institutions?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is very, very difficult for the Government of India to set up a monitoring mechanism to monitor every institute which grants a degree in engineering. But, Sir, the distinguished Member is right that there is a problem of employability. What we are trying to do is the following. I would like to share, through you, with the House what the Ministry is trying to do. We are, actually, trying to integrate vocation into education system now. What we have done is: We have held meetings with

the automobile sector, meetings with the telecom sector, with the entertainment sector, with the hospitality sector, with the transportation sector, with the tourism sector, with the infrastructure sector, etc. I have, actually, had round table conferences with the distinguished representatives of these sectors. And, we are, actually, creating syllabi from class IX, X, XI and XII, into the polytechnic and into the university system and we call it NVEQF. Now, what we are trying to do is: have the industry prepare the syllabus for us and then

introduce it into the school, polytechnic system, so that when graduates emerge either from polytechnics or engineering colleges, since the syllabi is prepared in collaboration with the industry, they can be easily absorbed and the employability can become better. This is the only way through which we can workout the on absorption. But, we have no system of actually monitoring every institution and it will be only impracticable.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We can lay down some norms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would there be engineering degrees in this?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, Sir.

Sir, we are going to have B.Sc. (Vocational Engineering) and in the CBSC System we are going to have Class XII (Academic) and Class XII (Vocational), so that the child can decide, at any given point in time, in Class XI and XII, not IX and X, as to which area he wanted to opt. And, there are about 150 courses in automobile engineering. So, he can choose any particular line and he can get himself absorbed into the sector. We launch this scheme, hopefully, during the course of this year, but certainly by next year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 83. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, मुझे भी एक प्रश्न पूछना था।

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, तीन सवाल हो गए हैं।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, यह बहुत जल्द दाई का सवाल है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, प्लीज़ ... तीन सप्लीमेंटरी ही होंगे।

Please go ahead.

Coach factory at Kanjikode, Kerala

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

(a) whether 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 alongwith the total land handed over;

- (d) whether work on the project has commenced;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of funds allocated and released for the project, so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Land is to be acquired by Government of Kerala and offered on lease to Indian Railways.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I think, the answer to my two questions, part 'a' and part 'b', is not factually correct. The reply says, "Land is to be acquired by the Government of Kerala and offered on lease to Indian Railways". We need your protection, Sir. The Government of Kerala has already acquired 460 acres of land and has handed over the same to the Ministry of Railways on lease basis. Have you started the work there? The Government of Kerala has already acquired 460 acres of land. It has been handed over to the Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Let's hear the hon. Minister.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I have a letter from the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala. The letter is very clear - if you want I can quote - that the Government agrees to provide the required land on a long-term lease of 90 years. So, there is no problem as far as availability of land is concerned. There are no issues involved as far as those things are concerned. But, within the Railways, there is a system. This letter is of 28th February. There is a system within the Railways. We have to decide on PPP whether we are going with the private sector or we are going with a public sector undertaking. After that we will have to prepare a Cabinet note, which is under process. Then, it has to come back to Parliament because the investment is of more than rupees four hundred and thirty crores. So, all these processes are in place. There is no problem as far as State Government's offering us the land is concerned. They have also said that if it was public sector undertaking, then, they are going to give us at 4 per cent, and if it was a private, then, they are going to give us at

8 per cent. So, there is no disagreement; there is no quarrel. We are quite satisfied and happy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary please.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: But when will you start the work? When will you complete the work? You had to start work in February. Now, it is August.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, we have not started the work. I have just explained, and I will repeat. All this process takes a little while because this is a transparent process. This is a democracy. We have got to have committees in place. The experts will tell us about the quality of coaches, the number of coaches, the financial implications of coaches. All these things are required. Then, we have to go to the Cabinet. And, I have mentioned in the answer that the Cabinet note is under process. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put your two questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Have you taken 460 acres of land? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already answered that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, he has not answered my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: We have not taken it, but the Government of Kerala has offered.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मेरा पहला प्रश्न व्यवस्था का ही मुद्दा है कि जब ये कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this is point of order, not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. This is not point of order. This is supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The land is to be acquired by the Government of Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*... अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि the land is already acquired and offered.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I did not say 'acquired'.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No; no. I would like to know whether the Government of Kerala has acquired the land or has offered the land. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Offered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, वही तो मुद्दा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, असली मुद्दा वही है... (व्यवधान) ... सर, यह क्या तरीका है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please resume your seat... (Interruptions)...

Mr. Rangarajan, your question has been answered. ... (Interruptions)...

Now, Mr. Javadekar, please ask your question. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am asking my question, Sir. When the Ministry has got the definite information about the project and the status of the land, why does that not reflect in the answer given? Because आरटीआई में कोई भी आमआदमी पूछता है, तो उसको सही जवाब मल्लिता है

और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स यहां सवाल पूछ रहे हैं , तो उनको मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं सही जवाब देते हैं ? यही मेरा क्वेश्चन है , आप उत्तर दें या ये उत्तर दें

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I don't think that there is any confusion. I have also read out the letter by the hon. Chief Minister of the Government of Kerala. I, personally, don't see any confusion. Tell me where is the confusion. If you listen carefully, I will read out the letter. This letter is dated 20th February. It says, "I invite your attention to the reference cited so and so at the rail coach factory at Palghat is executed through a joint venture with any other party including private sector. The State Government agrees to provide the required land on a long-term lease of 90 years to the Ministry of Railways. The lease rent is eight per cent at the market value of the land per annum to Kerala Government, to be revised every 10 years after recommendation in the lease. The Ministry of Railways will, in turn, be free to sub-lease its joint venture for execution of the project." Sir, we are thankful to the Government of Kerala. I personally feel that there is no confusion involved at all.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, it is mentioned in the reply given by the hon. Minister that the land is to be acquired and offered. But, while reading out the letter, he said that the Government has offered the land. That means you have not taken possession of the land. That means, there is a delay. Sir, my point is that the announcement of this Railway coach factory was made more than four years back. So, it has been pending for the last four years. So, what is the reason for this much of delay? You said about transparency, discussion and everything, but do you need four years to start a project? I am not blaming you, your Ministry, your predecessor, whoever it is. Why do you need four years to start a project? If you go this way, when will your start? When will you be able to complete the project? By the time you start, again, there will be price escalation. You will have to revise the estimates. Therefore, will you give an assurance by what time it will be started and within what period it will be completed? That is what I want to know.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I totally and fully agree with my hon. colleague. I can, with all responsibility under my command, tell you that I will not tolerate any delay in any area. For my side, it is going to happen. If I

can do it today, I will do it today. In the sense of the word, I will not tolerate any delay, but, at the same time, I must also tell you that there have been a lot of questions regarding safety. I will not delay; I will not compromise with the safety and the interest of the railways. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Achutan. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, Mr. Rajeeve, allow Mr. Achutan to ask his question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We want the project. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whether the Government is ready to give an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, you have got the answer. Please
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is not the right way of replying.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I must tell my hon.
colleague...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, resume your place. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Have you ever...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, you cannot interfere like this.
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Achuthan, please.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: He has made a general statement.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be asked, please.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, during the discussion on the Railway Budget last time, we had raised the issue and the then Railway Minister had stated in this House that land had been acquired by the State Government but the Railways had not taken it over. Now, here, in the reply it is stated that the land is yet to be acquired. It is a factual error and is misleading. It is pending for the last four years. The Minister has not been able to give an assurance to the House about when work would be started and land taken over. What is the reason for not taking over the land yet?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: May I clarify? Sir, although the answer is laid on the Table of the House, I think it is important for me to read the answer. If you permit me, Sir, I would like to read the answer. Things would be clear once I do that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: There are many other letters. He is reading only one letter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Rajeeve. ...(Interruptions)... No cross-talking, please.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Please listen to the answer. Sir, I submit, part (a) of the answer reads, "The land for the factory was to be given free of cost as per the earlier commitment of Government of Kerala." Earlier

they had committed to give the land to the Railways free of cost. Then they changed stance. "Government of Kerala later requested to consider the cost of the land as the State's equity in the venture and have subsequently 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 a Rail Coach Factory at Palghat, as brought out in the Railway Budget, 2011-12, after sorting out the pending issues at the earliest." And you have changed the pending issues. The Government of Kerala wanted to give it free. After that...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is not there in the...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request restraint? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the Government of Kerala was ready to give 1000 acres of land to the Railways for free and under the PPP...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we move on to the next question, please? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: During the Budget Speech, the hon. Minister had promised...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, you must give us protection. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is a factual inaccuracy, you may please take it up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, Kerala is being discriminated against....(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we seek your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, resume your place. Question no. 84. ...(Interruptions)...

महाराष्ट्र में एम.एफ.सी. और बजट होटल

***84. श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र में मल्टी फंक्शनल कॉम्प्लेक्स (एम.एफ.सी.) और बजट होटल स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है ;

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

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में ऐसे एम.एफ.सी. और बजट होटलों की शहरवार और क्षेत्रवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री दनिश त्रिवेदी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है :

विवरण

(क) से (ग) महाराष्ट्र में बहुकार्यात्मक परिसरों के विकास के लिए ग्यारह स्टेशनों यथा , हजूर साहिब नांडेड , मनमाड , नासिक रोड , शरिडी , औरंगाबाद , गोंडिया , लोकमान्य तल्लिक टर्मिनस , मरिज , शेगांव , वसई रोड और वर्धा का चयन किया गया है : बहुकार्यात्मक

परिसर के एक भाग के रूप में बजट होटल की व्यवस्था इसकी बाजार की संभावनाओं के अनुसार किये जाने की योजना है।

MFCs and budget hotels in Maharashtra

†*84. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Multi-Functional Complexes (MFCs) and budget hotels in Maharashtra;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such MFCs and budget hotels in Maharashtra, city-wise and area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) In Maharashtra, eleven stations have been identified for development of Multi Functional complexes, viz. – Hazur Sahib Nanded, Manmad, Nasik Road, Shirdi, Aurangabad, Gondia, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Miraj, Shegaon, Vasai Road and Wardha. It is planned to provide budget hotel, subject to its market potential, as a part of Multi Functional Complex.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, will the Minister reply whether these big projects at eleven places will be carried out by the Railways on their own, or it would be a joint venture, or BOT, or land would be given on lease to persons who come forward? That is the first question.

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

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, if you permit me, I would just go through the details. They are at 11 places and at all the 11 places the executive agency is the Railways but there are different agencies involved. The first one is at Aurangabad, which is going to be executed by the South Central Railways and the product mix is going to be shops, food, stalls, restaurants, book stalls...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just name the agency. Don't go into those things.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, my question was not that. My question is very clear. Will it be done out of the Railways' own funds, or, it would be through BOT, or, land leased on to persons coming forward, or it would be a joint venture? What will be the position of that project?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, the model will be different at different places. Different places will have different models and it will depend on the availability of land.

If the Railways have their own land, then obviously there is no question of acquiring land on lease. If the Railways do not have land, then obviously we will have to go for leasing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: How have you selected the places if you do not have land?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Places can always be selected. We have not pinpointed that it is

going to be four yard away from the station or it is going to be here or there. It is just the name of places that have been selected hoping that we will definitely get land somewhere.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Is it just to show that you are going to take up this project there or are you really serious to put up with the project? Regarding hotels you say that hotels will be subject to their market potential. You have not even studied or surveyed their potential but you are saying that they are going to put up projects over there. How is it possible?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, the main thrust of this is not the hotel alone. Hotel is a part of the mix. It is called MFC; it is multi-product. Sir, whenever people come to railway stations, they need tea; they need books and they need some kinds of recreation. Hotel is one of the parts of the entire thing. Obviously, we have to study whether at one place hotel is required at all or not. If required, what should be the cost structure. So, all these things need to be studied.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Multi Functional Complex (MFC) is a new idea. Have such MFCs been started in any State in the country? If they are started, I would like to know what will be the category of these hotels. As he has mentioned, the hotels will be budget hotels. Does it include three-star or four-star hotels? Will the hotels be completed on a BoT scheme basis so that you can go ahead as quickly as possible?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, most of these passengers who travel in Indian Railways are *Aam Aadmi* as we call them, and this facility is basically for *Aam Aadmi*. The idea is not to make money or profit out of it; the idea is to facilitate them. So, we are not going to get into star system. We are going to provide them whatever they can afford; we are going to provide them a clean and neat place so that they can rest at night if they are having a train the next day. There are a lot of places where such connectivity is required. They come with small children; they come with family. A lot of people go for medical treatment. Keeping that in mind, this concept was envisaged.

श्री महेंद्र मोहन : सभापति जी धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इनकी जो स्कीम है, यह बहुत अच्छा

प्रोजेक्ट हैं , लेकिन क्या वे इसको महाराष्ट्र के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य जगहों पर भी ले जायेंगे ? आप इसकी ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी बना दें , क्योंकि वहां पर , उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर हम देखते हैं कि स्टेशनों पर जो आम आदमी आता है , उसके लिए न तो रुकने की जगह होती है और न कुछ और होता है , इसलिए इसकी एक ऑल इंडिया स्कीम बनाकर इसको एक्सटेंड कर दें इससे आम जनता को बहुत लाभ होगा। इस पर उनके क्या विचार हैं , मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा ?

श्री दशिश त्रिवेदी : मैं आपके विचारों से सहमत हूँ। यदि हम इसमें सफलता मिलेगी और यह पता चलेगा कि अब बहुत सारी जगहों पर इसकी आवश्यकता है , वैसे मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी आवश्यकता है , तो हम इसको इस सोच के अधीन जरूर करेंगे। आपके सुझाव के लिए बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for his wonderful plan. I am sure, with his experience, soon the railway stations will look like airports because he himself is a pilot. My only question to the hon. Minister is: By what time can we expect that Hazur Saheb MFC would be completed? A lot of Sikh pilgrims go there and this shortage is very acutely felt. By what time would Hazur Saheb MFC be ready at Nanded?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Since it is at a stage where we have not yet implemented, it is not easy to give an answer. But, I can tell you, without wasting any time, we are going to do it as soon as possible.

Sky Bus Metro system

*85. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposal of Konkan Railway Corporation Limited's elevated light rail transit system of Sky Bus Metro;

(b) the response towards KRCL's "Global Expression of Interest" on the said ambitious proposal of Sky Bus Metro in the country;

(c) whether Government is seriously considering Sky Bus Metro system in the country;

(d) if so, whether Government has set any time-frame to implement this proposal in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Sky Bus Technology was devised by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited using proven engineering concepts and a full-scale prototype model was unveiled on 15.10.2003. This Ministry approved an expenditure of Rs. 50 Crores on Sky Bus Project from the operating surplus of KRCL. A Test Track of 1.6 km. length (including Sky-station) was constructed at Madgaon during 2004. Initial trials were conducted upto speed of 70 kmph wherein oscillations and ride indices were measured. However, further developments in the technology and trials were considered necessary to be conducted for

verification of the design parameters including headway etc.

(b) A Global Expression of Interest was invited to develop the technology further. In response, single offer from M/s Punj Llyod Limited, Gurgaon was received on 10.01.2011. Subsequently, M/s Punj Llyod withdrew their application.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Commercial deployment of the Sky Bus Technology for public usage can be undertaken only after further development of the Technology and its Safety Certification. As such, no time frame can be given at this stage.

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Sir, we are very happy to know that the Konkan Railway has devised Sky Bus technology in our country. I take this opportunity to congratulate and compliment the efforts made by the Konkan Railway in this regard. But, Sir, from this, it looks that Konkan Railway is the only railway which has devised this technology. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this technology is only in India or also in other countries of the world for the reason that while conducting trial of this technology, it is said that using proven engineering concepts, a full-scale prototype model was unveiled on 15.10.2003, but during the trial, one man was killed and many other were injured. So, naturally, our concern would be whether this technology is going to be a safe technology for commuting by passengers in the country.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I must admit that we are not happy with the trial. The reason we are not happy with the trial is again safety. At the very stage of the trial, as the hon. Member rightly mentioned, we had certain unpleasant things. So, at this moment, I must tell you we have got to reconsider whether this is well worth our while because we have got to encourage the indigenous mind. There is nothing wrong with the concept. So, we have not come to a decision one way or the other, but we are very cautious about it. So, this technology is being revisited and experts are being consulted.

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: My second supplementary is that it is said in the reply that Global Expression of Interest was invited to develop the technology further. In response, a single offer came from M/s Punj Llyod Limited. But, later, they withdrew their offer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons given for withdrawing their application.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Most of the times, when such withdrawal takes place, it is because they feel that commercially, it is not viable and lot of time is also being taken. So, there is cost overrun as such. And, other details, on why they have withdrawn, are really not known. But, one of the main reasons is the commercial viability of the project, as far as this particular dealer is concerned.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the prototype for this project was constructed in my town, Madgaon, where the incident took place. But, Sir, the point is that hon. Minister should have frankly admitted that one person had died. There is no sense in hiding that fact. Is it because of that accident that no customers are coming forward to buy the project? Was M/s Punj Llyod the only company which expressed interest in the project and subsequently withdrew, or, were there some other companies also?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I totally agree with the hon. Member that we should have had that point also as part of the answer. There is no question about it. Having said that, it's a new technology and people are also not known to be giving supplies to this kind of technology. So, I think, that is one of the reasons. Otherwise, in this commercial world, more and more people, obviously, would like to participate. In the beginning, always, there is a hesitation because it is not known what is going to be the profitability.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I have also seen this project half done. It is a failed project. Konkan Railway planned to invest Rs. 50 crore on this project, and not only that fellow died but also the bogie went and hit the pillar while that trial was being undertaken on the very first day. When it was not a proven technology, why did Konkan Railway ever think of investing Rs. 50 crores? Do they have that sort of surplus to waste?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, whenever a new technology comes, one has to venture into that. It is by an Indian scientist. ...(*Interruptions*)... I totally agree. I am in total agreement with you. I can assure the House that I and the Railways are not willing to put in any further money, and, we also have to consider as to how we can get back this fifty crore of rupees which we have put in. Sir, we have seen it in various trials. Even sometimes when a rocket launch takes places, billions and billions of rupees get sunk. So, a technology's trial has to be there. That is why, it was not a commercial trial. It was an in-house trial, and, it was unfortunate that this accident and death took place.

Setting up of model schools

*86. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has succeeded in establishing 6000 model schools, along the lines of Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The centrally sponsored scheme to set up 6000 model schools

at block level was launched in November, 2008. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to be set up in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments and the remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Presently, only the component for setting up of 3,500 model schools under State/UT Governments is operational.

Since the inception of the scheme, proposals have been received from 24 States/UTs to set up model schools in 2058 blocks, and approval has been given for 1826 blocks in 20 States. Financial sanctions have been accorded for setting up 1107 model schools in 17 States, and an amount of Rs. 1134.38 crore has been released to these States. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below). 140 schools have become functional during 2010-11 in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released for setting up of model schools

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of schools sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355	412.09
2.	Assam	24	39.09
3.	Bihar	105	118.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	72	81.54
5.	Gujarat	74	69.30
6.	Haryana	36	12.55
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	6.78
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	25.82
9.	Karnataka	74	83.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33	37.37
11.	Mizoram	1	1.36
12.	Nagaland	11	7.47
13.	Punjab	21	47.56
14.	Rajasthan	91	91.71
15.	Tamil Nadu	18	20.25
16.	Uttar Pradesh	148	56.13
17.	West Bengal	20	22.65

TOTAL:	1107	1134.38
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SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. As per the information given in the Lower House, only Tamil Nadu and Punjab have not given the Utilization Certificates. As per the statement given by the department, 355 schools have been sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh. This number is 148 for the State of Uttar Pradesh, 18 for the State of Tamil Nadu, and, 21 for the State of Punjab. I would like to know whether it is in proportion to the proposals received from the State Government, or, do you follow any other criterion for sanctioning of schools to the States? I would also like to know as to how many proposals came from the State of Tamil Nadu and how many of them were approved.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, there are certain guidelines to accept these proposals. For identification of Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), there are guidelines that we follow. The two most important guidelines are 'female literacy rate' and 'gender gap'. The female literacy ratio should be lesser than the national average, and, the gender gap should be more than the national average. These are the two most important and basic criteria that we take into consideration.

With regard to proposals received from the State of Tamil Nadu, these are 44 in all, and, we have accepted all of them. In the year 2009-10, 18 Educationally Backward Blocks were sanctioned schools, and, amounts have also been released towards them. In the year 2010-11, 26 such schools have been sanctioned. This comes to a total of 44 proposals that have come in. But, unfortunately, because the State of Tamil Nadu had not sent the Utilization Certificates and the Annual Audited Accounts, the sanction for 26 schools has been withheld. Let me also place it before the House that the sanctions that we give are in tune with the proposals that we receive from the State Governments.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, 'education' is a concurrent subject. The main idea of setting up a model school is to impart quality education to the children. Hon. Minister for Human Resource Development has been an advocate for the Right to Education. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the prevailing situation in Tamil Nadu, which is a peculiar situation...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the matter is in the Court. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the matter, she is referring to, is in the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I am not bringing up any *sub judice* matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am asking about the Right to Education. Sir, more than 1 crore 20 lakh children are deprived of their text books in the schools. ...(*Interruptions*)... They have not been imparted education for more than sixty days that they have been going to the school. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please relate to the question. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we object to it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, this matter is not...(Interruptions)... You cannot allow, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is not about syllabus. ...(Interruptions)... It is about the Right to Education. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, this is a *sub judice* matter. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it cannot be raised. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: I want to know whether the Right to Education is...(Interruptions)... Will the Government of India...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: It is not a *sub judice* matter. I am bringing the matter...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Please stick to the question.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the children are deprived of text books for the past three months. ...(Interruptions)... 'Education' is in the Concurrent List and the Minister could reply to that. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will intervene. ...(Interruptions)... Education is a Concurrent subject, Sir. I am not bringing anything *sub judice*. ...(Interruptions)... This is related to Right to Education only. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The matter is *sub judice*. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The question is not related to any matter which is before the Court. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Supreme Court, in its recent order ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Siva, please. ...(Interruptions)... There is a question to which a supplementary is being asked. Supplementary has to relate to the question and the answer given. Please stick to this. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I want ...(Interruptions)... Let me

explain. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir the question is related to the Right to Education Act.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I am bringing ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, she is talking about a matter which is *sub judice*.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: This is not a matter which is *sub judice*.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It relates only to the situation of the students in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... That's all. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... One minute please. The Chair is constrained to give a ruling. If this kind of contention continues in relation to a supplementary question, the main question has been answered, the Chair will construe that as a closed matter and go on to the next question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But, Sir, the question is related to the main question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: The situation in Tamil Nadu is...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. ...(Interruptions)... Question 87. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उदुनारायण पाणि : सर, इसमें supplementary तो पूछने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री उदुनारायण पाणि : सर, ...(व्यवधान) ... इस लस्टि में उड़ीसा का नाम नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, आपबैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री उदुनारायण पाणि : माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान) ... मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ...(व्यवधान) ... उड़ीसा सरकार को दिया है या ... (व्यवधान) ... उसके साथ भेदभाव बरता है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, आपबैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान) ... पाणि जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान) ... नहीं , नहीं। अब यह सवाल खत्म हो गया। We are on Question 87 now.

Cooperative education

*87. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'cooperative education' is necessary for the success of cooperatives;

(b) whether agencies entrusted with the cooperative education programme at the primary level are fully equipped with adequate number of education instructors in proportion to the number of individual members of primary societies;

(c) whether the timing of cooperative education is such that it does not militate against farmers' sowing or harvesting operations; and

(d) whether the cooperative education provided to members has been able to prevent the malpractices prevalent in primary, central and apex levels of the cooperative movement?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Cooperative education plays an important role in successful working of the cooperatives. However, 'Cooperative Societies' is a State subject under entry 32 of the Second List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and therefore cooperative societies except the multi-state cooperative societies are governed by the State Cooperative Societies Acts enacted by the respective States. The State Cooperative Unions have the responsibility to take care of the cooperative education in the States/UTs taking *inter-alia* into account farmers sowing or harvesting operations.

As the State Cooperative Unions are not fully equipped to provide cooperative education as per the requirements, the Government of India under the Central Sector Scheme for Cooperative Education and Training, provides assistance to the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) to implement the cooperative education and training programmes in the country. Government of India also provides assistance under the aforesaid scheme to the Junior Cooperative Training Centers (JCTCs) in the States/UTs, through NCUI, to train the personnel working in the cooperatives at the grass-root level. The cooperative education and training provided by NCUI, State Cooperative Unions and JCTCs strengthen the cooperatives in the country and assist to professionalise the working of cooperatives. It also creates awareness amongst the members about their duties, rights and responsibilities which in turn help in prevention of malpractices in the cooperative societies.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has said that 'Cooperative Societies' is a State subject. He has also agreed that the State Cooperative Unions are not fully equipped to provide cooperative education as per requirements and in lieu of that they have come out with a scheme which is Cooperative Education and Training Scheme and the required amount is handed over to the National Cooperative Union of India. Sir, what I want to know from the Minister is, would he be able to tell me the entire amount which is given to NCUI for this cooperative

education? There are two types of education which is required. One is before the formation of the cooperative society and the other is after the society starts functioning so that the members, those who are involved in cooperative movement, should know the entire working of the banking system, the system under which the cooperative works. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the amount which is spared for this purpose. Please tell the same separately, that is, before the formation of the cooperative society and after the society starts functioning.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, there are two types of societies. Some societies are registered under the State Cooperative Act. These societies are also contributing a small sum for the education fund which has been set up by the State Cooperative Union. They are looking after the State Cooperatives. There are some societies whose area of operation is more than one State. These societies are registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Act, which has been supervised by the Government of India. We provide some money to them. In fact, the NCUI (National Cooperative Union of India) has taken the responsibility for training. Previously, the Government of India was giving some grant. But now we have decided that instead of giving them grants on a regular basis, there should be a corpus of Rs. 300 crores. Out of Rs. 300 crores, Rs. 100 crores have been provided by the Government of India. The money has already been released. One hundred crores rupees have been brought by the NCUI. So they have two hundred crores rupees and they are using the interest on corpus for that purpose. That is one.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, that is not my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Secondly, there are some other institutions like the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management and the National Council for Cooperative Training. There also we are giving financial support. For instance, the NCCT has a cooperative training programme. It is implemented by them through five regional institutions of cooperative management, 14 institutions of cooperative management and the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, which is located in Pune. The grants-in-aid of hundred per cent are provided by the Government of India to the NCCT for implementing cooperative training programme. We are helping them. The States are also helping them. And perhaps the societies are also contributing to it.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, about 1,200 crore members are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act in different States. If one member represents one family, that means, there may be more than 40 per cent coverage of the cooperative movement. Two systems are working there. One is the two-tier system. And the other is the three-tier system. What I want to know from the hon. Minister is this. When it was found that the three-tier system was more costly, it was giving a lot of losses to the societies, then it was decided to have a two-tier system. And it was assured that to start

a two-tier system, a lot of help would be given from the Government of India. Thirteen States are still to implement that. I want to know whether he is in the know of this and whether these States are being asked to shift from three-tier system to two-tier system.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, basically, a cooperative society or a cooperative movement is a movement of public. These movements and these institutions are set up by the members of

public. The Government has a limited responsibility, which is sort of supervisory. For training purpose, most of the responsibility has been taken by the State Cooperative Unions. The State Cooperative Unions are getting some funds from each and every society which has been registered in the area of operation of that State Cooperative Union. From those funds, they have taken this programme. Training essentially is not for all members. In fact, we will be very happy for it, but training essentially is for office bearers and some of the staff members of the cooperative. They have been provided with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question House is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Diversion of funds meant for implementation of OBC reservation

*88. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds meant for implementation of quota for OBCs were diverted and spent by JNU on purchasing assets, national and international travel, field work and attending seminars/conferences;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether JNU had achieved its goals and improved its infrastructure and basic facilities as per objectives of grants released under Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) According to the information provided by the University Grants Commission, Rs. 214.18 crores was allocated to JNU for implementation of OBC reservation in admission in terms of CEI Act, 2006. It comprised Rs. 144.14 crores as Recurring and Rs. 70.04 crores as Non-Recurring Grant. The Recurring grant is to be spent on salary of teachers, non-teaching posts and non-salary/other expenditure and the Non-Recurring Grant is meant for augmentation of physical infrastructure.

Against the total release of Rs. 108.52 crores, the JNU has spent Rs. 96.65 crores which includes expenditure on providing housing for faculty/non-faculty, additional academic buildings, classrooms, IT infrastructure, procurement of equipment, laboratory running expenses, books and journals, electricity and water charges, maintenance of

vehicles/equipment, national and international travel, field work, seminars and conferences.

(c) During the Tenth and Eleventh Plan period the development and improvement of existing infrastructure and basic facilities included creation of 3 new Centres, 2 Special Interdisciplinary Centres, 2 Hostels, Lecture Theatre cum Convention Centre and Advance

Instrumentation Research Facility, construction of new buildings of the existing Schools/Centres and upgradation of Cyber Library, classrooms and teaching learning facilities. During this period 10 new academic programmes were introduced. As a result, the students' annual enrolment has gone up from 1300 to 1806. The students strength has also risen from 4262 to 6665. The research output has increased by 40% in the form of publications and patents. The number of foreign collaborations has increased from 34 to 117.

Inclusion of Maharani Avantibai Lodhi in history syllabus

†*89. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the information which Government has about Maharani Avantibai Lodhi of Mandla, Madhya Pradesh, who revolted against British Government in 1857 and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to include the life story of Maharani Avantibai Lodhi, in line with Maharani Lakshmibai, in the history syllabus of class 10th and other classes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The name of Maharani Avantibai of Ramgarh State, today in Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh, will be remembered among the valiant women who sacrificed their lives in the 1857 War of Independence. When various kings and zamindars in the country began uniting against the English, Maharani Avantibai also raised an army of about four thousand and led it herself during 1857. She fought valiantly with the English army and attained martyrdom on 20.3.1858. Government of India had also issued a postal stamp on Rani Avantibai on 30.3.1988.

(b) and (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 emphasizes reduction of curriculum load. It recommends that syllabi should be illustrative and not exhaustive in orientation and content. Based on the guiding principles of NCF-2005 and the recommendations of the National Focus Group on Teaching of Social Sciences, the NCERT had developed the syllabus in History with a focus on 'themes' and 'involvement of students with the subject', rather than on 'information'. However, the syllabus provides ample scope for the students to expand their knowledge with the

help of teachers on any theme by way of different learning enrichment activities. NCF-2005 also lays stress on contextualizing knowledge by utilizing local resources. Therefore respective States are encouraged by NCERT to make use of material appropriate to the local context while developing their syllabus and textbooks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Implementation of MPLADS projects in Orissa

*90. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MPLADS funds recommended by different MPs, sanctioned and utilised in Jajpur district, Orissa in the last three years;

(b) whether MPLADS projects in Orissa in general and Jajpur district in particular are not implemented due to lack of interest of State Government and District Administration; and

(c) whether Union Government has received any complaint regarding the delay in the execution of MPLADS projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Number of works and funds recommended, sanctioned and utilized by different MPs in Jajpur district, Orissa under the MPLADS for the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the MP projects	Year	No. of projects	Amount recomedmended	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount utilised	No. of completed
1.	Sh. Rama Chandra Khuntia, MP(RS)	2008-09	51	61.09	51	61.09	26.09	31
		2009-10	25	70.87	25	70.87	52.85	16
		2010-11	354	653.05	28	80.55	13.20	7
		TOTAL:	430	785.01	104	212.51	92.14	54
2.	Sh. Mohan Jena, MP (14th Lok Sabha)	2008-09	125	226.12	102	208.55	161.18	104
3.	Sh. Mohan Jena (15th Jajpur Lok Sabha)	2009-10	82	200.00	46	132.98	54.92	6
		2010-11	0	0.00	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL:	207	426.12	148	341.53	216.10	110

(b) Instructions are given from time to time to the District

Authorities including DC, Jajpur, to adhere to the MPLADS guidelines and expedite implementation of works under the scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir. Complaints regarding delay in execution of MPLADS works in Orissa have been received in the Ministry from Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia, Hon'ble MP (Rajya Sabha).

Vacancy of Member (Traffic) in Railway Board

*91. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Member (Traffic) in Railway Board is vacant for more than one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is not a fact that this post is most crucial for safety of Railways, as Member (Traffic) looks after management of this system in Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Upon appointment of Shri Vivek Sahai, the then Member (Traffic) as Chairman, Railway Board on 31.05.2010, the post of Member (Traffic) was vested with Chairman, Railway Board till June, 2011. On retirement of Shri Vivek Sahai on 30.06.2011, the post of Member (Traffic) has fallen vacant on 01.07.2011. Thereafter Shri Vinay Mittal took over as Chairman, Railway Board and arrangements were made for looking after the work of Member (Traffic) by him, as this officer is from Indian Railways Traffic Service.

(c) and (d) Safety on Indian Railways is under the overall charge of Chairman, Railway Board, who is assisted by other Members of Board, including Member (Traffic). Safety Officers can belong to any service in the Railways that deals with train operations.

Opening of Central University in Motihari, Bihar

†*92. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places throughout the country where Government has decided to open Central Universities;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to open Central University in

Motihari, Bihar;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Central Universities Act, 2009, as amended in October, 2009 provides for establishment of the following sixteen new Central Universities, including conversion of three erstwhile State Universities:-

Sl. No.	Name of University	Location
1.	Central University of Bihar	Temporarily located at Patna
2.	Central University of Gujarat	Temporarily located at Gandhinagar
3.	Central University of Haryana	Mahendragarh
4.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Dharmshala
5.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	Srinagar, Uttarakhand
6.	Central University of Jharkhand	Ranchi
7.	Central University of Karnataka	Gulbarga
8.	Central University of Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
9.	Central University of Kerala	Temporarily located at Kasargod
10.	Central University of Orissa	Koraput
11.	Central University of Punjab	Village - Ghudda, Bathinda
12.	Central University of Rajasthan	Kishangarh, Ajmer
13.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Thiruvavur
14.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
15.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
16.	Central University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	Village - Bagla in Samba District

(b) to (d) The State Government of Bihar has offered land at Motihari (West Champaran District) for locating the Central University of Bihar. The Site Selection Committee constituted by the Ministry recommended that

the sites offered at Motihari were not suitable for locating the Central University as it lacked accessibility and requisite social and physical infrastructure. The Central Government has since taken up the matter with the State Government for identifying alternative sites with the requisite infrastructure and air connectivity.

Sabari railway line project

*93. PROF P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Sabari railway line in Kerala;
- (b) the details of the amount spent so far and work completed in the said project;
- (c) whether the said railway line will be extended upto Thiruvananthapuram;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the expected time of completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Earthwork and minor bridges works in first 5 km. from Angamali and Periyar Bridge are in progress. Land acquisition in Ernakulam District is in progress. Land acquisition in Kottayam District is held up as the alignment is to be finalised in consultation with the State Government. Angamali-Kaladi (7 km.) is targeted for completion during 2011-12.

An expenditure of Rs. 68.13 crore has been incurred upto March, 2011.

(c) to (e) A survey for Erumeli (proposed station on Angamali-Sabarimala railway line)-Thiruvananthapuram via Pathanamthitta and Punalur new line has been taken up. Further consideration of this proposal would be possible once the survey report becomes available and decision on the results of the survey is finalized. As the project is not sanctioned, no target date for completion can be fixed.

Subsidy for water soluble fertilizers

*94. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government received representation seeking subsidy for water soluble fertilizers or liquid fertilizers;
- (b) if so, whether Government would come forward to grant subsidy for those fertilizers which are produced indigenously;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI

SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Department of Fertilizers is administering Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 in continuation of the erstwhile concession scheme for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers. Accordingly, the NBS is presently, applicable for 22 grades of P&K fertilizers, which includes Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP, 18-46-0), Di-

Ammonium Phosphate Lite (DAP Lite 16-44-0), Muriate of Potash (MOP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP, 11-52-0), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP, 0-46-0), 15 grades of complex fertilizers, SSP and Ammonium Sulphate (AS – Caprolactum grade by GSFC and FACT).

12 grades of Water Soluble Fertilizers and 3 grades of liquid fertilizers are included in Schedule-I part A of the Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO). A few fertilizer companies namely, M/s Zuari Industries Ltd.,IFFCO, Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. and Coromandel International Ltd. are producing certain grades of Water Soluble Fertilizers. Some of the companies are also importing 100% Water Soluble Fertilizers from China, UAE, Israel, Belgium and Denmark. None of the fertilizer companies in India is producing liquid fertilizers.

Only one representation has been received in the Department of Fertilizers from M/s Coromandel International Ltd. seeking subsidy for Water Soluble Fertilizer namely, Potassium Nitrate (13-0-45) on 28.7.2011. Accordingly, as on date, only this proposal for inclusion of Water Soluble Fertilizers into the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy is under consideration with Department of Fertilizers. Further, no proposal for liquid fertilizer have been received in this Department for inclusion in subsidy scheme.

Setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas

*95. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to set up more such Vidyalayas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise, including in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) State-wise details of the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) functioning in the country are at given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one JNV in each district of the country. 72 districts in the country (including 32 districts in the State of Tamil Nadu, which has not yet accepted the scheme) do not have any JNV. The details of the remaining 40 districts are given in the Statement-II (See below). Six districts viz. Hyderabad, Central

Delhi, New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban are not eligible to have JNVs as these have no rural population. For the remaining districts, which include two districts of Jharkhand viz. Ramgarh and Khunti, opening of a Navodaya Vidyalaya depends on the concerned State Government making available the required land for construction of permanent building and temporary accommodation required to start the school, subject further to availability of funds and requisite sanction.

Statement-I

The total no. of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Country

Sl. No.	State	Total no. of JNVs functional
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	22
13.	Haryana	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
16.	Jharkhand	24
17.	Karnataka	28
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50
21.	Maharashtra	33
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	8

1	2	3
	24. Mizoram	7
	25. Nagaland	11
	26. Orissa	30
	27. Pondicherry	4
	28. Punjab	21
	29. Rajasthan	33
	30. Sikkim	4
	31. Tripura	4
	32. Uttar Pradesh	68
	33. Uttarakhand	13
	34. West Bengal	18
	TOTAL:	584

Statement-II

Names of districts without Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of district without JNV	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad	Not eligible
2.	Assam	2. Kamrup	Sanctioned but not functional
3.	Chhattisgarh	3. Narayanpur (Bastar)	-
		4. Bijapur (Dantewada)	-
4.	Delhi	5. Central Delhi	Not eligible
		6. New Delhi	Not eligible
		7. East Delhi	-
		8. West Delhi	-
		9. North Delhi	-
		10. South Delhi	-

1	2	3	4
5. Gujarat	12. Surat	-	
functional	13. Ahmedabad	Sanctioned	but not
functional	14. Valsad	Sanctioned	but not
functional	15. Narmada	Sanctioned	but not
6. Haryana	16. Palwal	-	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	17. Srinagar	-	
	18. Bandipura	-	
	19. Ramban	-	
	20. Kishtwar	-	
	21. Phulwama	-	
8. Jharkhand	22. Ramgarh	-	
	23. Khunti	-	
9. Karnataka	24. Kolar	-	
	25. Ramanagara	-	
	26. Gulbarga	-	
10. Maharashtra	27. Bhandara	-	
	28. Mumbai	Not eligible	
	29. Mumbai Suburban	Not eligible	
11. Madhya Pradesh	30. Singrauli	-	
	31. Jhabua	-	
12. Mizoram	32. Aizwal	Sanctioned	but not
functional			
13. Rajasthan	33. Pratapgarh	-	
14. Uttar Pradesh	34. Kanashi Ram Nagar	-	

	35. Sultanpur	-		
functional	36. Rampur	Sanctioned	but	not
	37. Deoria	Sanctioned	but	not
functional				

1	2	3	4
15.	West Bengal	38. Kolkata	Not eligible
		39. Malda	-
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	40. South Andaman	-

Training of farmers for better crops in low rainfed areas

*96. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in low rainfed areas Government provides training to farmers about the crops which need less water;

(b) if so, the names of the States and places therein where such training is going on;

(c) how Government provides useful information to farmers, such as the types of crops which are to be grown on various types of land and the type of climate which suits various types of crops and also the crops which can be grown with less water and can fetch more price alongwith the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Training to farmers and dissemination of information about crops which can be grown with less water remuneratively in low rainfed areas is achieved through the following initiatives of Government:-

(i) Scheme on 'Scaling up of Water Productivity in Agriculture for Livelihoods through Teaching-cum-Demonstration, Training of Trainers and Farmers' - being implemented in 32 Centres (27 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and 5 ICAR Institutes), through Indian Council of Agricultural Research and 11 of these Centres are in low rainfall regions (Details of location of these centres are given in the Statement (See below).

(ii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), which are located in low rainfed areas, also impart training to farmers and extension workers, in crop production and improved agriculture practices through disseminating useful technologies through frontline demonstrations, on-farm trials, skill development, vocational

training , interactive discussions etc.

- (iii) Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation in 603 districts of 28 States and 3 Union Territories, which promotes decentralized farmer-driven and farmer-accountable extension system for technology dissemination.

(iv) Farmers all across the country are provided need based information (in local language) from Kisan Call Centres, toll-free telephone line, by qualified agriculture professionals. Doordarshan and All India Radio are also utilized to produce and transmit programmes covering a wide spectrum of topics in agriculture and allied sectors for transmitting latest information/knowledge to farming community.

Statement

Details of training Centres in low rainfed areas

Sl. No.	University/Institute	State	Location
1.	CCS HAU, Hisar	Haryana	Hisar
2.	Raj. AU, Bikaner	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar
3.	GAU, Sardar Krushi Nagar	Gujarat	Sardar Krushi Nagar
4.	CCSUAT, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
5.	IARI, New Delhi	Delhi	New Delhi
6.	MPUAT, Udaipur	Rajasthan	Kota
7.	AAU, Anand	Gujarat	Anand
8.	UAS, Dharwad	Karnataka	Belvatgi
9.	MPKV, Rahuri	Maharashtra	Rahuri
10.	ANGRAU, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
11.	CRIDA, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad

Source: Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Cost overrun due to delayed projects

*97. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has pointed out that the country is set to shell out an additional Rs. 1,24,000 crore due to delay in projects;

(b) whether the proportion of Central projects of 15 major infrastructure sectors, running behind schedule, has steadily increased from about 34 per cent of total projects in March, 2007 to 53 per cent during December, 2010; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the increasing time and cost overruns of the 53 per cent delayed projects, project-wise/location-wise alongwith cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As on 31st December, 2010, 599 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above were on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation. State-wise/Sector-wise details of these projects are given in Annexure (See Appendix 223 Annexure No. 6). As reported the cost overrun in these projects is Rs. 126,013.88 crore.

(b) The proportion of Central projects of 15 major infrastructure sectors, running behind schedule as on 31st December, 2010 has gone upto 53.50 per cent from 34.13 per cent during March, 2007. However, these two figures are not comparable because of change in base. Since April, 2010, this Ministry is monitoring all Central Sector Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above instead of Rs. 20 crore and above earlier. It is mentioned that as on 30th April, 2011 the time overrun has come down to 44.8 per cent.

(c) The main reasons for delay in ongoing projects include: slow progress by contractors due to labour supply and financial problems, fund constraints, delay in land acquisition, delay in supply of equipment by indigenous and foreign suppliers, law and order problems, geological problems, inadequate infrastructure etc. Details of 322 delayed projects Sector-wise are given in Annexure (See Appendix 223 Annexure No. 7).

Soil Health Cards

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has a plan to provide all the farmers of the country with soil health card for their land by 2013; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Government is according high priority to soil testing and is providing assistance to State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for setting up Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) for augmenting existing capacity of States for soil testing for issuing soil health cards to farmers by 2013. However, this

requires effort by State Governments/UTs in mobilizing technical manpower for soil testing and issuing soil health cards, to reach the target.

(b) About 413 lakh soil health cards have been distributed to farmers upto 2010-11 (Provisional). The details of soil health cards issued in the country, State-wise, are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise distribution of Soil Health Cards to the Farmers

(in lakh)

State/UTs	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	
	till	year	till	year	till	year	till
	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11
							(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Zone							
Andhra Pradesh	22.74	4.36	27.10	5.70	32.80	5.70	38.50
Karnataka	53.26	1.50	54.76	1.71	56.47	1.08	57.55
Kerala	13.76	0.08	13.84	2.10	15.94	2.10	18.04
Tamil Nadu	10.51	3.91	14.42	6.22	20.64	7.15	27.79
Pondicherry	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.167	0.023	0.19
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.012	0.01	0.02
SOUTH ZONE TOTAL:	100.43	9.87	110.27	15.76	126.03	16.063	142.093
West Zone							
Gujarat	18.57	1..27	19.84	0.61	20.45	12.04	32.49
Madhya Pradesh	11.07	1.71	12.78	1.61	14.39	1.61	16.00
Maharashtra	10.64	2.27	12.91	2.78	15.69	2.78	18.47
Rajasthan	12.00	3.00	15.00	2.85	17.85	3.11	20.96
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
Chhattisgarh	1.78	0.41	2.19	0.59	2.78	0.95	3.73
Goa	1.42	0.20	1.62	0.23	1.85	0.23	2.08
WEST ZONE TOTAL:	55.53	7.59	64.39	8.67	73.06	20.72	93.78
North Zone							

Haryana	2.54	2.06	4.60	3.34	7.94	3.57	11.51
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	10.95	6.32	17.27	2.98	20.25	2.98	23.23
Uttarakhand	0.65	0.35	1.00	0.47	1.47	0.37	1.84
Uttar Pradesh	18.74	20.65	39.39	19.39	58.78	29.06	87.84
Himachal Pradesh	5.45	1.11	6.56	1.30	7.86	1.30	9.16
Jammu and Kashmir	0.54	0.09	0.63	0.20	0.83	0.20	1.03
Delhi	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.006	0.07
NORTH ZONE TOTAL:	38.91	30.59	69.50	27.69	97.19	37.486	134.676
East Zone							
Bihar	2.42	1.03	3.45	1.44	4.89	1.44	6.33
Jharkhand	0.61	0.50	1.45	0.10	1.55	0.10	1.65
Orissa	16.04	1.15	17.19	1.30	18.49	1.30	19.79
West Bengal	2.05	0.48	2.53	0.36	2.89	0.19	3.08
EAST ZONE TOTAL:	21.12	3.16	24.62	3.20	27.82	3.03	30.85
North East Zone							
Assam	3.30	0.61	3.91	0.60	4.51	0.60	5.11
Tripura	0.60	0.20	0.80	0.12	0.92	0.12	1.04
Manipur	0.54	0.25	0.79	0.25	1.04	0.25	1.29
Meghalaya	0.53	0.11	0.64	0.08	0.72	0.08	0.80
Nagaland	0.53	0.11	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.24
Arunachal Pradesh	1.42	0.08	1.50	0.06	1.56	0.06	1.62
Sikkim	0.32	0.07	0.39	0.07	0.46	0.075	0.535
Mizoram	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.20	0.77	0.20	0.97
NE ZONE TOTAL:	7.81	1.43	8.62	1.49	10.11	1.495	11.605
GRAND TOTAL:	223.80	52.64	277.40	56.81	334.21	78.794	413.004
						(P)	(P)

(P) Provisional

New rail lines in Uttar Pradesh

†*99. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new rail lines to be laid in Uttar Pradesh as per the survey conducted by the Railways;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the new rail lines which were surveyed have not been sanctioned due to having a sense of negligence towards Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, by when approval in this regard would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The following new line surveys falling partly/fully in Uttar Pradesh have been taken up:—

Sl. No.	Name of new line survey	Approximate cost (Rs. in crore)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Faizabad-Lalganj	653.71	
2.	Gajraula-Mainpuri	881.40	
3.	Panipat-Meerut	855.57	
4.	Daurala-Bijnaur	755.80	
5.	Aligarh-Chhata	736.39	
6.	Khurja-Raya	583.09	
7.	Etah-Kasganj	213.28	
8.	Burhwal-Bahraich	-	Surveys are in progress.
9.	Majhi-Lar Road	-	
10.	Sitapur-Baharaich	-	
11.	Nainital-Katgodam	-	
12.	Farrukhabad-Sahajanpur	-	
13.	Kushinagar-Kapilavastu	-	
14.	Ghughuli-Anand Nagar	-	

15. Balrampur-Khalilabad

-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
16	Etawah-Kasganj	-	Surveys are in progress.
17.	Barabanki-Fatehabad	-	
18.	Rewari-Palwal-Khurja	-	
19	Phaphaund-Konch	-	
20.	Hamirpur-Hamirpur Road	-	
21.	Bharatpur-Koshi Kalan	-	
22.	Konch-Jalon-Orai	-	
23.	Jhansi-Sawai Madhopur	-	
24.	Ata-Ragaul and Jalalpur-Bharwa - Sumerpur	-	

(c) No, Sir.

(d) After a new line survey is completed, the survey report is first examined in the Ministry. Depending on the financial liability, operational requirement and other considerations, the project proposal is sent to Planning Commission for their "in principle" approval. After necessary approval is obtained from Planning Commission, Expanded Board for Railways (EBR) and Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI), the project is included in Railway Budget. As such, no fixed time limit can be given for the process in respect of any project proposal.

Steps to ban globally banned chemicals

*100. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is using any pesticides which are banned in Europe and USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to ban chemicals which are banned globally?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) There are

67 pesticides which are banned or severely restricted in other countries, including European countries and USA, which are used in India. The list of these pesticides is given in the Statement (See below). All such pesticides are subjected to review by Expert Groups or Expert Committees from time to time to decide on their continued use or otherwise based on various factors including cropping pattern, agro-climate, profile of pests and diseases, toxicity etc.

(c) India is a Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and also to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade and takes action to implement the decisions taken in these conventions, with regard to restrictions and ban on chemicals, including pesticides, consistent with its national regulatory framework and legislative process.

Statement

List of pesticides which have been banned/severely restricted in some countries but are used in India

Sl.No.Name of the Pesticide	Sl.No.Name of the Pesticide
1. Acephate	21. Dichlorovos
2. Alachlor	22. Dicofol
3. Aluminum Phosphide	23. Diflubenzuron
4. Atrazine	24. Dimethoate
5. Benfuracarb	25. Dinocap
6. Benomyl	26. Diuron
7. Bifenthrin	27. Endosulfan
8. Butachlor	28. Ethofenprox
9. Captan	29. Fenpropathrin
10. Carbaryl	30. Fenarimol
21. Carbendazim	31. Fenitrothion
12. Carbofuran	32. Fenthion
13. Chlorfenapyr	33. Iprodione
14. Carbosulfan	34. 2, 4-D
15. Chlorothalonil	35. Kasugamycin
16. Chlorpyrifos	36. Linuron
17. Dezomet	37. Lindane
18. DDT	38. Methomyl
19. Deltamethrin	39. Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride

20. Diazinon	40. Methyl Parathion
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Sl.No.Name of the Pesticide	Sl.No.Name of the Pesticide
41. Malathion	55. Sodium cyanide
42. Mancozeb	56. Sulfosulfurone
43. Mepiquat Chloride	57. Thiodecarb
44. Metaldehyde	58. Thiometon
45. Monocrotophos	59. Thiphanate Methyl
46. Oxyflurofen	60. Thiram
47. Paraquat Dichloride	61. Triazophos
48. Pendimethalin	62. Trichlorofon
49. Phorate	63. Tridemorph
50. Phosphomidon	64. Trifluralin
51. Pretilachlor	65. Zinc Phosphide
52. Propargite	66. Zineb
53. Propineb	67. Ziram
54. Quinalphos	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Low interest rate loans to students

621. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered setting up a national fund which will provide low-interest-rate loans towards payment of fees of all students admitted to colleges and universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The proposal for establishment of

National Educational Finance Corporation (NEFC) was referred to Planning Commission for their

concurrence. The Planning Commission raised doubts on the viability of a separate entity exclusively catering to education sector, since an easy way of facilitating this arrangement could be through interest subvention. Hence the proposal was not taken forward.

Empowerment of farmers

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

(a) whether Government intends to empower Indian farmers with better prices, better policies and better access to finance, technology and market;

(b) if so, how Government proposes to achieve these objectives; and

(c) the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Government empowers the farmers through various measures such as ensuring remunerative price through Minimum Support Price (MSP) for major agricultural produce, through interest subvention to farmers, credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and through bringing in reform in agricultural marketing system by requesting States/UTs to amend their Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act by the Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003.

In addition, the Government is implementing a number of schemes to empower farmers which includes, *inter alia*, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oilpalm (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals etc. with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production through better technology.

Decreasing fertility of soil

†623. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertility of 70 per cent agro land of the country has got spoiled or being spoiled;

(b) if so, the details thereof and assessment of Government regarding decreasing quality of soil;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons of this degeneration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per study conducted by Central Soil Water Conservation Research and Training Institute (CSWCRTI), Dehradun, nearly 44 per cent of the total area in the country has erosion rates more than 10 tonnes/ha./year.

(b) Over 5.3 billion tonnes of soil and around 8.4 million tonnes of plant nutrients (NPK) are lost every year through water erosion.

(c) and (d) Deterioration of soil fertility due to erosion is caused by deforestation, overgrazing, forest encroachment, shifting cultivation and extension of cultivation to marginal lands, developmental activities like mining and road construction and lack of proper soil conservation practices.

Foreign assistance for dairy sector

624. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been received from Canadian Government for joint development of our dairy sector and for genetic research of cows and buffaloes of our country;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard;

(c) the action taken to boost milk production and the target set for next five years;

(d) whether it is proposed to take financial assistants either from World Bank or Asian Development Bank for development of this sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and how much fund out of this would be allocated to Gujarat and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DOAC), Government of India and Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in January, 2009 to strengthen and expand cooperation and public and commercial relations in areas relating to agriculture and allied sectors between the two countries. A Joint Working Group (JWG) has been set up under the said MoU wherein "Identification and registration system for dairy

cattle for genetic improvement purposes and traceability initiatives” has been identified as one of the areas for cooperation.

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has proposed a new Central Sector Scheme “National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I)” envisaged to contribute to meeting the projected national demand of 150 million tonnes of milk by 2016-17 from domestic milk

production through productivity enhancement. In addition Department is implementing following schemes to increase milk production and productivity bovines:-

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

Intensive Dairy Development Programme

Dairy Entrepreneurships Development Scheme

Livestock Health and Disease Control

Fodder and Feed Development Scheme.

(d) and (e) NDP-I has a proposed outlay of Rs. 1760 crore comprising of Rs. 1584 crore as assistance from the World Bank and Rs. 176 crore as contribution from Government of India. The scheme is yet to be approved and hence no State-wise allocation has been made.

Help to farmers for marketing

625. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is helping farmers to solve their marketing problems;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for the benefit of farmers in the field of agricultural marketing are as under:-

(i) **Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) scheme** is being implemented since March, 2000 for dissemination of market information to the farmers. The AGMARKNET portal is in public domain and market information in respect of more than 1800 markets is disseminated daily in respect of 300 commodities and 2000 varieties.

(ii) **Scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS)** is being

implemented since 20.10.2004 with a view to induce large investment in the development of agricultural marketing infrastructure including grading and standardization facilities. Under this scheme credit linked investment subsidy is being provided on the capital cost of marketing and post harvest infrastructure for agricultural commodities and for

strengthening and modernization of existing agricultural markets, wholesale and rural periodic. The scheme covers agricultural and allied sectors including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce. A total number of 6287 projects have been sanctioned in Eleventh Plan upto 30th June, 2011 amounting to Rs. 440.38 crores as subsidy released.

(iii) '**Grameen Bhandaran Yojana**' was launched with effect from 01.04.2001. The main objectives of the scheme include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs, etc., and prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit. During Eleventh Plan period from 01.04.2007 upto 30th June, 2011, a total number of 13031 projects have been sanctioned and Rs. 35731.3996 lakhs released as subsidy.

(iv) Under **National Horticulture Mission (NHM)** scheme financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to development of horticulture, including primary processing, Post Harvest Management and Marketing infrastructure. The component of market infrastructure includes rural primary markets, wholesale markets and terminal market complexes. Under the scheme so far, 244 rural primary markets and 91 wholesale markets have been sanctioned with an assistance of Rs. 1111.55 lakhs and Rs. 11582.91 lakhs, respectively.

State-wise details of above Schemes in Eleventh Plan, including those of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise physical and financial details of schemes during Eleventh Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	MRIN (No. of Computers)	AMIGS (No. of Projects)	Rural* Godown (Number of projects) (Funds)	NHM (No of Rural Primary Market and (No. of Wholesale Markets and
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					Funds)	Funds)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	334	710 (4433.1483)	325 (3675.3001)	16 (60.00)	16 (719.96)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	0	0	
4.	Assam	23	7 (179.6810)	74 (772.7958)	0	
5.	Bihar	58	0	458 (461.8515)	0 (0)	
6.	Chandigarh	1	00	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	73	118 (2669.821)	108 (724.593)	0	2 (1245.78)
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	
10.	Goa	10	0	3 (0.897)	1 (3.75)	
11.	Gujarat	319	1583	4782 (4812.0839)	1 (3.75)	1 (Approved in principle)
12.	Haryana	150	0	1149 (4074.5478)	0	30 (5863.75)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	39	43 (1190.3793)	25 (8.9717)	0	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	0	3 (9.433)	0	
15.	Jharkhand	26	0	6 (6.328)	38 (225.72)	
16.	Karnataka	171	37 (85.5170)	1459 (2968.2463)	13 (40.00)	21 (1143.62)
17.	Kerala	92	253 (3137.8214)	92 (115.9001)	3 (33.25)	
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Madhya Pradesh	267	815	615	7	1	
		(16297.77)	(6563.5127)	(25.25)	(918.62)	
20. Maharashtra	346	427	804	10		
		(9507.152)	(5290.3255)	(30.70)		
21. Manipur	5	0	0	0		
22. Meghalaya	11	0	6	0		
			(39.8854)			
23. Mizoram	9	0	1	0		
			(2.5198)			
24. Nagaland	14	35	3	0		
		(570.82)	(0.8333)			
25. NCT of Delhi	9	0	0	0		
26. Orissa	91	4	119	48		
		(73.8620)	(502.3274)	(216.89)		
27. Pondicherry	2	0	0	0		
28. Punjab	199	847	99	11	7	
		(5575.85)	(1.6063)	(41.25)	(58.46)	
29. Rajasthan	166	333	551	16		
		(5118.911)	(1302.2919)	(59.97)		
30. Sikkim	7	1	0	0		
		(15.5160)				
31. Tamil Nadu	190	1072	1116	50	1	
		(2923.1474)	(1147.3956)	(187.50)	(27.50)	
32. Tripura	21	0		0		
33. Uttar Pradesh	257	0	148	4	12	
			(1374.7007)	(9.84)	(1605.22)	
34. Uttarakhand	21	0	94	0		
			(523.414)			
35. West Bengal	56	1	991	26		
			(1351.6388)	(92.68)		
TOTAL:	3026	6287	13031	244	91	
		(44038.7106)	(35731.3996)	(1111.55)		
		(11582.91)				

MSP of paddy

626. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced an increase of 8 per cent in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Paddy for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that farmers in the country are not satisfied with this meagre increase as the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) had recommended nearly 16 per cent hike to offset the rising input costs of farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of common variety of paddy for 2011-12 has been raised by Rs. 80 per quintal as per the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). In addition, CACP had recommended that if exports remain banned and levy is not reduced, Government should give a bonus of Rs. 80 per quintal on top of the recommended MSP.

Representations have been received from various organizations regarding MSP for paddy.

(c) The levy on rice is declared by the State Governments according to requirements under various welfare schemes. The Government has recently allowed export of one million tonne of non-basmati rice.

While fixing the MSP, the Government has to strike a balance between the interest of the farmers and the consumers. The MSP for common variety of paddy for 2011-12 at Rs. 1080 per quintal provides adequate margin over the CACP's projected all-India weighted average cost of production of Rs. 888 per quintal.

Slow agricultural growth

627. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural growth is lagging behind the target fixed due

to inadequate investments in the farms infrastructure development sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the detail of steps taken or proposed to be taken for increasing the farm growth rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As against the growth target of 4% in the agriculture and allied sector fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the average annual growth during the first four years of the Plan Period i.e. 2007-08 to 2010-11 has been 3.2%. This is mainly due to severe drought conditions in most parts of the country during 2009-10 and drought/deficient rainfall in some States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, East Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in 2010-11. However low level of investment in Agriculture Sector is also one of the underlying factors for slow growth.

(c) Through the conscious efforts of the Government, the investment in Agriculture and Allied sectors as a percentage of agriculture sector Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 13.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 20.3 per cent in 2009-10 at constant prices. Annual plan allocation for the Agriculture Sector (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) has increased from Rs 7058.50 crore in 2007-08 (Actual) to Rs. 17122.87 crore in 2011-12 (BE). Further the flow of agricultural credit has been considerably increased and is targeted at Rs. 4.75 lakh crore in 2011-12. The minimum support prices of crops have been significantly increased. Several schemes including Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) are being implemented with a view to increase public investment in Agriculture and Allied sector, to increase farm growth rate in the country.

Negligence in micro-irrigation

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

(a) whether Eleventh Plan document provides that while sanctioning new irrigation projects, it would be made obligatory for project authorities to implement micro irrigation in at least 10 per cent of command area;

(b) how far this has been followed;

(c) whether the Task Force on Micro Irrigation had assessed a potential of 69 mha. (27 mha. under drip and 42 mha. under sprinkler) to be achieved under micro-irrigation;

(d) whether the target for Eleventh Plan period under micro-irrigation was 28 lakh ha., but so far only about 1.7 mha. has been covered; and

(e) whether above statistics show gross neglect of micro-irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Eleventh Plan document has not
made it obligatory for the project authorities to implement micro
irrigation in at least
10 per cent of command area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the Eleventh Plan period, total area under micro-irrigation was targeted to cover 28.5 lakh ha. In the first four years of the Eleventh Plan period, an area of 25 lakh ha. has already been covered. During 2011-12, Rs. 1150 crore has been earmarked for micro irrigation. Cumulative achievement under micro irrigation during Eleventh Plan period would be more than the targeted area.

(e) No, Sir.

Suicide by farmers

629. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicides are being committed by farmers due to economic hardships in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the pathetic condition of farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Reasons for suicides being committed in some parts of the country, as reported by State Government concerned are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

In order to revitalize agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis, measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Watershed Management and Soil Health and Fertility etc.

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

Further, the Government of India is implementing a Rehabilitation Package, which was announced in 2006 initially for 3 years, covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra to address the problem of agrarian distress. An amount of Rs. 19880.11 crore has been released under this package till March 31, 2011. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package has been

extended by 2 more years *i.e.* upto September 30, 2011.

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

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh has been enhanced from 2011-12, resulting in further lowering of the effective rate of interest for those farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 4% per annum.

Suicide by farmers, weavers and peasants

†630. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers, weavers and peasants committed suicide so far since last Budget Session of Parliament due to distress from agriculture or related occupation;

(b) the details thereof State-wise;

(c) the measures proposed by Government to curb such unfortunate incidents; and

(d) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra (Vidarbha region districts covered in Rehabilitation Package) have reported 42 and 79 suicides respectively due to agrarian reasons during 2011. Government of Karnataka, which had reported 77 suicides due to agrarian reasons during 2010-11, has reported NIL suicides due to agrarian reasons during 2011-12.

(c) and (d) In order to revitalize agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis, measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Watershed Management and Soil Health and Fertility etc.

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

Government of India is implementing a Rehabilitation Package, which was announced in 2006 initially for 3 years, covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra to address the problem of agrarian distress. An amount of Rs. 19880.11 crore has been released under this package till March 31, 2011. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package has been extended by 2 more years *i.e.* upto September 30, 2011.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh has been enhanced from 2011-12, resulting in further lowering of the effective rate of interest for those farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 4% per annum.

Nutrient-based subsidy

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

(a) whether there is any new policy to give farmers cheaper and wider variety of fertilizers by Rabi season;

(b) if so, whether nutrient based subsidy programme is set to trigger competitive pricing;

(c) if so, to what extent farm groups remain apprehensive over inevitable consolidation and shakeout that could be triggered by nutrient based subsidy regime; and

(d) if so, to what extent these measures have helped in improving agricultural productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Nutrient Based Subsidy policy which has been implemented with effect from 01.04.2010 aims to provide wider variety of fertilizers at a affordable prices to farmers.

(b) Since maximum retail price is left open to be fixed by the manufacturer/importers at reasonable levels, the Nutrient Based Subsidy policy is expected to promote competitive pricing.

(c) and (d) Availability of increased varieties of fertilizers at reasonable prices and encouragement to balanced fertilization are expected to increase production and productivity in due course of time. The agriculture, productivity, however, is dependent on various factors like rainfall, seeds, pesticides etc. in addition to fertilizers.

Production of paddy and maize in Bihar

†632. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to

state:

(a) the production of paddy and maize in quintal per hectare in
different States;
and

(b) whether it is a fact that the production of paddy and maize per
hectare in Bihar is lower than that in other States?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Data production and productivity of paddy is maintained in terms of rice. As per 4th Advance Estimates for 2010-11 released on 19th July, 2011, the State-wise details of productivity (production per hectare) of rice and maize are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) As per 4th Advance Estimates for 2010-11, productivity of rice in Bihar is estimated at 10.90 quintal per hectare which is lowest in the country. However, productivity of maize estimated at 22.10 quintal per hectare is higher than many other States in the country.

Statement

*State-wise details of estimated productivity of rice and maize
during 2010-11 (4th Advance Estimates)*

(Productivity: Quintal/hectare)

State	Rice	Maize
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	30.28	51.89
Assam	20.54	7.37
Bihar	10.90	22.10
Chhattisgarh	16.63	18.07
Gujarat	20.01	14.80
Haryana	27.89	19.00
Himachal Pradesh	17.02	22.74
Jammu and Kashmir	19.42	17.12
Jharkhand	15.56	12.17
Karnataka	27.16	34.26
Kerala	25.47	30.00
Madhya Pradesh	11.06	12.66
Maharashtra	17.57	27.92
Orissa	16.21	25.64

Punjab	38.28	36.92
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1	2	3
Rajasthan	20.25	17.96
Tamil Nadu	30.78	43.17
Uttar Pradesh	21.19	14.79
Uttarakhand	18.79	15.00
West Bengal	26.08	42.10
Others	19.73	13.69
ALL-INDIA:	22.40	25.07

Use of Endosulfan

633. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of use of Endosulfan in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the use of Endosulfan causes serious health hazards;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has recently banned use of Endosulfan for two weeks;

(d) if so, whether Government is planning to ban it totally; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Statement showing use of Endosulfan in the country, State-wise, is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (e) In writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India and Ors", Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an ad-interim order on 13.05.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and would cause environmental pollution. The Committee was also directed by the Court to suggest alternatives to

Endosulfan. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement interim order of the Court in toto.

Statement

*Statement showing State-wise consumption of Endosulfan in the
country during the year 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State	Quantity (in M.T.) (Tech. Grade)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Assam	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Bihar	500
5.	Chhattisgarh	21
6.	Goa	149
7.	Gujarat	180
8.	Haryana	650
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
11.	Jharkhand	4
12.	Karnataka	350
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75
15.	Maharashtra	450
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	-
20.	Orissa	73
21.	Punjab	600
22.	Rajasthan	171

1	2	3
23. Sikkim		-
24. Tamil Nadu		170
25. Tripura		4
26. Uttar Pradesh		385
27. Uttarakhand		8
28. West Bengal		-
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-
30. Chandigarh		-
31. Delhi		5
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-
33. Daman and Diu		-
34. Lakshadweep		-
35. Pondicherry		3.21
TOTAL:		3,828.21

Suicide by farmers

634. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of farmers' suicide, State-wise and year-wise from 2006;

(b) the number and details of farmers who committed suicide during the period due to indebtedness, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons including indebtedness in various States from 2006, as reported by the respective State Governments, is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) In order to revitalize agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis, measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in

agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Watershed Management and Soil Health and Fertility etc.

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

Government of India is implementing a Rehabilitation Package, which was announced in 2006 initially for 3 years, covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra to address the problem of agrarian distress. An amount of Rs. 19880.11 crore has been released under this package till 31st March, 2011. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package has been extended by 2 more years *i.e.* upto 30th September, 2011.

The Government has also implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefiting about 3.69 crore farmers in the country involving estimated amount of Rs. 65318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh has been enhanced from 2011-12, resulting in further lowering of the effective rate of interest for those farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 4% per annum.

Statement

*Suicide by farmers due to agrarian reason from 2006
as reported by State Government*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Period (Date of report)	No. of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reason as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	530
		2007	507
		2008	469
		2009	296
		2010	152
		2011	42
2.	Karnataka	2006-07	176
		2007-08	182
		2008-09	156

2009-10	138
2010-11	77

1	2	3	4
3.	Maharashtra	2006	1028
		2007	590
		2008	627
		2009	503
		2010	234
4.	Kerala	2006	112
		2007	68
		2008	22
		2009	03
		2010	Nil
5	Tamil Nadu	2006	01
		2007	01
		2008	Nil
		2009	Nil
		2010	Nil
6.	Punjab	2006	19
		2007	24
		2008	12
		2009	15
		2010	04
7.	Gujarat	29.06.2011	Nil
8.	Assam	23.05.2011	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.02.2011	Nil
10.	Bihar	06.06.2011	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	29.07.2011	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.05.2011	Nil

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	01.08.2011	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.12.2010	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	03.03.2011	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
20.	Mizoram	07.10.2010	Nil
21.	Nagaland	24.06.2011	Nil
22.	Orissa	26.03.2011	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	16.10.2010	Nil
25.	Tripura	01.03.2011	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.01.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01.08.2011	Nil
30.	Government of NCT of Delhi	25.02.2011	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	02.05.2011	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05.05.2011	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	17.03.2011	Nil
34.	Puducherry	01.08.2011	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	12.07.2011	Nil

Production and demand of pulses and oilseeds

635. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic production of pulses was short by about 25 per

cent and of oilseeds by about 50 per cent compared to domestic demand last year;

(b) if so, whether Government had proposed to suggest Indian companies to buy land abroad to grow pulses in order to meet the domestic demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The domestic production of pulses and oilseeds and their projected domestic demand during the last year was as under:—

(Demand and production in million tonnes)

Year	Pulses		Oilseeds	
	Projected demand	Production	Projected demand	Production
2010-11	19.08	18.09*	51.34	31.10*

*IVth Advance Estimates for 2010-11.

The production of pulses and oilseeds is low in comparison to the demand in the country. The gaps in production and actual demand are met through imports.

(b) and (c) Ministries of Agriculture, External Affairs and Commerce have been receiving requests from various countries and our missions abroad, inviting Indian corporate and farmers to take up commercial agriculture in their countries. Understandably, there are requests from Indian companies/farmers for more detailed information such as agro-climatic conditions, terms and conditions of engagement etc. in different countries. While the Government has not formulated any policy in this matter, it has supported efforts by FICCI for organizing a workshop on. 6-7th May, 2010, to help in the dissemination of useful information regarding agro-climatic conditions, the state of agriculture and other information in these countries, in which senior Government officers of various countries and representatives of Indian corporate houses participated.

Production in Jharkhand and Orissa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand and Orissa can usher in second green revolution in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to educate farmers there with special inputs to increase productivity; and

(c) the funds given to improve agriculture of these two States during last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The programme of Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented in seven Eastern States including Jharkhand and Orissa. Besides, assistance is also provided to the farmers for enhancing the production and productivity of various crops under other schemes of National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Cereal Development Programme for Rice, Wheat Coarse Cereals (excluding Maize) under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilplam and Maize (ISOPOM) and Support to State Extension Programme for extension reform under Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). Under these schemes farmers are provided incentives for procuring inputs such as seeds, nutrients, plant protection chemicals, Farm machinery; generating awareness about good agriculture practices and capacity building of the farmers through demonstrations, Farmers Field Schools, trainings, exposure visits are also integral part of these schemes.

(c) The State-wise and year-wise funds released to Jharkhand and Orissa during last five years in major schemes is given in the Statement.

Statement

The funds released to Jharkhand and Orissa during last five years

Jharkhand

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	RKVY	5568.00	2931.00	7013.00	9690.00*	8429.00**
2.	NFSM	0.00	980.00	493.00	1649.00	0.00
3.	MMA	850.00	532.50	876.48	887.86	455.32
4.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	781.00	5000.00	3084.00	1600.00	2500.00
5.	ATMA	557.73	0.00	604.89	781.49	Not yet released

Orissa

1. RKVY	3930.00	11544.00	12149.00	27440.00*	
16962.00**					
2. NFSM	1134.00	6224.00	6341.00	5853.00	4203.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	ISOPOM	900.00	575.00	3164.04	3050.00	2913.20
4.	MMA	3736.11	4360.00	2353.63	3873.89	1353.29
5.	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	3812.16	2341.00	3500.00	3259.00	2000.00
6.	ATMA	1233.16	1424.24	1510.57	1838.86	Not yet released

*Includes Rs. 1480.00 and Rs. 7967.00 lakh released under BGREI.

**Includes 1584.00 and Rs. 3181.00 lakh released under BGREI.

Welfare programmes for small and marginal farmers

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

(a) whether Government has announced a record foodgrain production of 241 million tonnes in 2010-11;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target of 281 million tonnes of foodgrain production by 2021;

(c) whether State-wise targets have been set to achieve the required 2 per cent annual growth in foodgrain production;

(d) whether it is also a fact that serious structural weaknesses exist in the farm economy, as illustrated by continuous farmers' suicides which are not being addressed in the Twelfth Plan Period; and

(e) the steps proposed to enhance small and marginal farmers' welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. As per 4th Advance Estimates for 2010-11 released on 19.07.2011, total production of foodgrains in the country is estimated at 241.56 million tonnes which is a record.

(b) and (c) The targets for foodgrains production for year 2021 have not been set by Ministry of Agriculture. The crop production targets of various agricultural crops including foodgrains are fixed annually on the basis of trend in foodgrains production of States and also keeping in view the logistic techniques and investment in agriculture sector to increase

crop production. State-wise details of targets for production of foodgrains during 2011-12 are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission is in the process of formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan. A Steering Committee and eleven Working Groups have been constituted for in-depth examination and recommendation on the policies and programmes in agriculture and allied sectors covering the specific areas, viz., Crop Husbandry, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agricultural Research and Education, Natural Resources Management, Institutional Finance and cooperatives, Marketing, Agricultural Extension, Decentralized Planning and Disadvantaged Groups. The recommendations of the Steering Committee and the Working Groups would form basis for further policy measures and other initiatives to be taken during the Twelfth Plan Period.

Government also announced the National Policy on Farmers (NPF), 2007 which provides for various initiatives by the Central and State Governments that would improve the economic viability of farming through substantially improving the net income of the farmers, especially the small and marginal farmers and the landless agricultural labourers. Further, to address the issue of farmers' suicide due to agrarian reasons and debt burden, Government of India has also initiated several measures such as Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 16978.69 crores in 31 suicide-prone districts in four States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala; Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme benefiting 3.69 crore farmers involving debt waiver and debt relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crore, etc. The Government of India has taken all possible measures for revitalization of the farm sector which directly benefits the small and marginal farmers. Most of the schemes/programmes operated by Ministry of Agriculture have focused attention on small, marginal, SC/ST and women farmers. Government is also implementing social security and welfare schemes like National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Swavalamban scheme and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

Statement

State-wise targets for production of foodgrains for 2011-12

State	Targets for production of foodgrains (In lakh tonnes)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	196.65
Arunachal Pradesh	2.10
Assam	42.28

Bihar	122.52
Chhattisgarh	58.08
Goa	1.23

1	2
Gujarat	69.93
Haryana	160.96
Himachal Pradesh	15.17
Jammu and Kashmir	16.88
Jharkhand	36.10
Karnataka	125.90
Kerala	6.22
Madhya Pradesh	145.09
Maharashtra	149.16
Manipur	4.00
Meghalaya	1.95
Mizoram	0.70
Nagaland	3.49
Orissa	85.11
Punjab	279.24
Rajasthan	172.23
Sikkim	0.25
Tamil Nadu	86.93
Tripura	6.80
Uttar Pradesh	469.20
Uttarakhand	17.79
West Bengal	161.41
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.25
Chandigarh	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.25
Daman and Diu	0.04
Delhi	0.25

1	2
Pondicherry	0.52
Others	11.32
ALL INDIA:	2450.00

Suicide by farmers

638. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of farmers committed suicides during last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints/notices for farmers' suicides;

(c) whether Government has ascertained the causes of such deaths; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to provide relief to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details of suicides committed by farmers due to agrarian reasons during last three years, State-wise, as reported by the respective State Governments, are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) State Governments receive complaints and ascertain the cause of suicides by farmers, which occur in their jurisdiction. As reported by State Governments, reasons for suicides by farmers are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

(d) Government of India is implementing a Rehabilitation Package, which was announced in 2006 initially for 3 years, covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra to address the problem of agrarian distress. An amount of Rs. 19880.11 crore has been released under this package till March 31, 2011. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package has been extended by 2 more years i.e. upto September 30, 2011.

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

In order to revitalize agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis, other measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro- Irrigation, Watershed Management and Soil Health and Fertility etc.

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

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh has been enhanced from 2011-12, resulting in further lowering of the effective rate of interest for those farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 4% per annum.

Statement

Table showing number of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons during last three years as reported by State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of State	Period (Date of report)	No. of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reason as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2008	469
		2009	296
		2010	152
2.	Karnataka	2007-08	182
		2008-09	156
		2009-10	138
3.	Maharashtra	2008	627
		2009	503
		2010	234
4.	Kerala	2008	22
		2009	03
		2010	Nil
5	Punjab	2008	12
		2009	15
		2010	04
6.	Tamil Nadu	11.11.2010	Nil

7.	Gujarat	29.06.2011	Nil
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1	2	3	4
8	Assam	23.05.2011	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.02.2011	Nil
10.	Bihar	06.06.2011	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12	Goa	29.07.2011	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.05.2011	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	01.08.2011	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.12.2010	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	03.03.2011	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
20.	Mizoram	07.10.2010	Nil
21.	Nagaland	24.06.2011	Nil
22.	Orissa	26.03.2011	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	16.10.2010	Nil
25.	Tripura	01.03.2011	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.01.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	01.08.2011	Nil
30.	Government of NCT of Delhi	25.02.2011	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	02.05.2011	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05.05.2011	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	17.03.2011	Nil
34.	Puducherry	01.08.2011	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	12.07.2011	Nil

Agricultural Education

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the status of Agricultural Education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the areas in which the country is lagging behind in Agricultural Education alongwith the proposals received by Government in this regard;

(c) the funds allocated/assistance provided under the schemes for Agricultural Education;

(d) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme on the basis of the said proposals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the funds earmarked in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Agricultural Education is a State subject. However, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE)/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) organizes an annual conference of Vice-Chancellors primarily to discuss the implementation of the Government of India programme for assisting state agricultural universities, which also provides the forum and occasion to get feedback on the status of agricultural education in India. Further, there are regular reviews of the various schemes.

(b) It has been generally observed that infrastructure and capacity building needs improvement. More residential facilities for girl students is also required. Vacant faculty positions need to be filled up by Agricultural Universities.

(c) State Agricultural Universities are primarily funded by the State Governments. However, DARE/ICAR implements a plan scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India" with a view of providing limited financial assistance for upgradation of infrastructure and quality of certain programmes. The assistance provided under the scheme during the Eleventh Plan is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
(RE)	(RE)	(RE)	(RE)	(RE)	
26349.56	31197.94	35502.96	44600.00	48730.00	186380.46

(e) The allocation for the Government of India Plan scheme during the current financial year is Rs. 487.30 crores.

Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

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

(a) whether there are reports of shortcomings with regard to the production based and weather based crop insurance schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether a proposal on Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) incorporating improvements to overcome the shortcomings has been prepared by Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this proposal is likely to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Considering the experienced shortcomings during implementation of crop insurance schemes and to make schemes easier and more farmer friendly, a Joint Group was constituted by the Government of India to study the existing schemes in 2004. Based on the recommendations of Joint Group and views/comments of States and other stakeholders, a new scheme *i.e.* Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) has been approved by Government of India for implementation in 50 districts in the country on pilot basis from Rabi 2010-11. During Rabi 2010-11, twelve States notified the implementation of MNAIS in 34 districts insuring 3.70 lakh farmers.

Index based Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) is under implementation from Kharif 2007 in selected areas on pilot basis. It has been decided to evaluate both the pilot schemes (MNAIS and WBCIS) at the end on Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Crop damage due to unseasonal rains in Orissa

641. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many hectares of crop damaged over 50 per cent in Orissa due to the unseasonal rains in the month of December, 2010;

(b) how much compensation Orissa Government demanded from Central Government to compensate the damage;

- (c) how much compensation was sanctioned to Orissa for this purpose;
- (d) if no, compensation was granted, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether any other State has suffered crop-damage due to untimely rains like Orissa; and

(f) if so, the type of assistance Central Government provided to those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As reported by the Government of Orissa, there was crop loss of 50% or more in 11.92 lakh hectares in Orissa due to unseasonal rains in the month of December, 2010.

(b) The Government of Orissa demanded an amount of Rs. 422.91 crores from the Central Government towards input subsidy for crop loss of 50% or more.

(c) and (d) The Government of India approved an amount of Rs. 296.17 crores to the Government of Orissa for agricultural input subsidy on account of unseasonal rains.

(e) and (f) Maharashtra and Gujarat also suffered from damage to crops due to untimely/unseasonal rains. The Government of India approved an amount of Rs. 272.28 crores for Maharashtra and an amount of Rs. 233.16 crores for Gujarat towards input subsidy for crop loss of 50% or more was approved.

Recommendations of Joint Group on Crop Insurance

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

(a) whether Government is implementing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) for benefit of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount released for last three years, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise, till date;

(c) whether Government had constituted a Joint Group on Crop Insurance;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations made by the Group; and

(e) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) With the aim of widening the scope of crop insurance, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was introduced from Rabi 1999-2000 with inclusion of 2 improvements i.e. coverage of non-loanee farmers on voluntary basis and for coverage of annual commercial/horticultural crops. Other details are given in the Statement

(See below).

(c) to (e) A Joint Group was constituted by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to review and bring improvements in the then existing Crop Insurance Schemes. The Group studied in-depth the related issues and made the recommendations regarding reduction in unit area of insurance, more precise calculation of threshold yield, higher indemnity levels, coverage of pre-sowing/planting risks and post-harvest losses etc. Based on the recommendations of the Joint Group and views received from various quarters, Government of India has approved the Modified NAIS for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11.

Statement

The details of claims in respect of small and marginal farmers and others from year 2008-09 to 2010-11 (as on 2.8.2011)

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year 2008-09			Year 2009-10			Year 2010-11		
		S/M	Other	Total	S/M	Other	Total	S/M	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37997.80	45795.95	83793.75	41979.56	31209.12	73188.68	53487.05	25693.63	79180.68
2.	Assam	71.02	4.44	75.46	396.50	1.44	397.94	59.54	0.17	59.71
3.	Bihar	20425.70	4632.07	25057.77	59094.76	12189.64	71284.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	2793.00	4021.17	6814.17	4841.35	7581.76	12423.11	56.05	60.95	117.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	12615.95	35230.74	47846.69	24392.01	56085.53	80477.54	1851.03	4936.05	6787.08
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.20	225.15	267.35	0.77	0.62	1.39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	448.11	3.23	451.34	611.81	9.71	621.52	0.43	0.00	01.43
9.	Jharkhand	1920.75	1307.81	3228.56	14287.21	11021.56	25308.77	4760.54	3931.35	8691.89
10.	Karnataka	5947.51	9022.68	14970.29	5188.50	13169.53	18358.03	1229.39	3313.42	4542.81
11.	Kerala	35.04	1.52	36.56	49.44	2.25	51.69	148.72	17.60	166.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1534.60	6754.97	8289.57	1.644.52	6079.03	7723.55	1369.01	4047.27	5416.28
13.	Maharashtra	23153.39	24312.73	47466.12	18883.11	18742.66	37625.77	607.53	832.78	1440.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14. Manipur		0.00	0.00	0.00	197.23	26.26	223.49	6.81	4.46	11.28
15. Meghalaya		0.72	0.00	0.72	9.68	0.01	9.69	0.44	0.00	0.44
16. Mizoram		0.00	0.00	0.00	11.23	0.00	11.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Orissa		3165.44	706.43	3871.97	3645.05	1694.87	5339.92	10869.72	2881.10	13750.82
18. Rajasthan		2155.11	30332.40	32487.51	14551.28	130418.08	144969.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Tamil Nadu		48564.15	19311.71	67575.86	6702.85	6301.09	13003.94	14583.30	7922.61	22505.91
21. Tripura		5.64	0.00	5.64	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Uttar Pradesh		3402.80	1860.74	5263.54	8239.51	8887.78	17127.29	6014.51	4118.38	10132.89
23. Uttarakhand		1343.04	45.62	1388.66	843.95	115.82	959.77	967.33	204.01	1171.34
24. West Bengal		38788.14	334.79	39122.93	3628.63	47.07	3675.70	1351.01	13.73	1364.74
25. Andaman and Nicobar islands		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.64	0.03	2.67
26. Puducherry		31.99	16.88	48.87	2.27	0.94	3.21	8.57	0.59	9.16
27. Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	0.00	0.00	25.46	18.37	43.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL:		204500.00	183695.87	388195.87	209268.31	303827.68	513095.99	97374.40	57978.73	155353.13

Note: (1) Provisional figures for Tamil Nadu for year 2008-09, Bihar and Jharkhand year 2009-10, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for 2010-11.

(2) Cut off date for receipt of yield data for Rabi 2010-11 was 31st July, 2011. Claims from majority of States are yet to be reported.

- (3) Kharif 2010 claims of Bihar, Rabi 2009-10 and Kharif 2010 Claims of Jammu and Kashmir State are yet to be reported.
- (4) Scheme, was not implemented in Manipur in 2008-09 and in Rajasthan in year 2010-11.

Spurt in suicide by farmers

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

(a) whether seven months of the current year has witnessed a spurt in farmers' suicide in the country;

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

(c) the reasons for spurt in suicide by farmers in recent months;

(d) whether 519 farmers have committed suicide in Bundelkhand since January to May, 2011;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken during 2010 and 2011 so far to check their suicide and measures proposed to be taken in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per reports from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra (Vidarbha region districts included in the Rehabilitation Package)—the States, which together have accounted for major proportion of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons during preceding years, there is no spurt in farmers' suicide due to agrarian reasons in the seven months of the current year.

(d) and (e) Government of Uttar Pradesh and Government of Madhya Pradesh have not reported incidents of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons in the respective States.

(f) Government of India is implementing a Rehabilitation Package, which was announced in 2006 initially for 3 years, covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra to address the problem of agrarian distress. An amount of Rs. 19880.11 crore has been released under this package till March 31, 2011. The period for implementation of the non-credit components of the package has been extended by 2 more years i.e. upto September 30, 2011.

Under the Bundelkhand Package, Rs. 313.28 crore was released during 2010-11 by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under its different programmes/schemes.

The Government has also implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefitting about 3.69 crore farmers in the country

involving estimated amount of Rs. 65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.

In order to revitalize agriculture and improve the condition of farmers on a sustainable basis, other measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana,

National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Watershed Management and Soil Health and Fertility etc.

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

The interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh has been enhanced from 2011-12, resulting in further lowering of the effective rate of interest for those farmers who repay their crop loan on time to 4% per annum.

Apple farming under Crop Insurance Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that apple farming has also been brought under 'Crop Insurance Scheme' ;

(b) if so, since when and the details thereof;

(c) whether loss occurred to apple farming due to hailstorm is also compensated under the above said scheme, if so, in which way and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of apple producers applied under this scheme in financial year 2010-11, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) To fulfill the requirement of farmers/cultivators, four crop insurance schemes namely, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) are being implemented by Government of India. Apple farming has been covered under WBCIS in States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand since Rabi 2009-10 and Kharif 2010 respectively.

(c) WBCIS intends to compensate the farmers against the likely loss in yield due to adverse weather conditions which can be measured and recorded at the Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) like temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind speed, sunshine hours etc. Since hailstorm cannot be measured by AWS, loss occurred due to hailstorm is not covered under

WBCIS.

(d) 16889 apple growers of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have been covered under pilot WBCIS during 2010-11 as per district-wise details given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)

Crop: Apple

Season: Kharif 2010

State : Uttarakhand

Amount in Rs.

Sl.District No.	No. of farmers	No. of trees	Sum Insured (Rs.)	Farmers' Premium	State Government's Share	GoI Share	Gross Premium	Claims Paid	Farmers Benefitted
1. Almora	10	465	279000	16740	8370	8370	33480	88000	10
2. Chamoli	64	4090	2188500	131310	65655	65655	262620	364750	64
3. Dehradun	94	23890	12819000	769140	384570	384570	1538280	2136500	94
4. Nainital	418	34686	18989100	1139346	569673	569673	2278692	6329700	418
5. Pauri	1	100	60000	3600	1800	1800	7200	10000	1
6. Tehri	358	30642	15456600	927396	463698	463698	1854792	2576100	358
7. Uttarkashi	10	1850	1020000	61200	30600	30600	122400	0	0
TOTAL:	955	95723	50812200	3048732	1524366	1524366	6097464	11505050	945

Season: Rabi 2010-11

State : Himachal Pradesh

								Amount in Rs.
Sl.District No.	No. of farmers	No. of trees	Sum Insured	Premium				Claims
				Farmers	State	Centre	Gross Premium	Farmers Benefitted
1. Chamba	92	5394	2616250	150452.096	75226.04797	75226.04797	300904.1919	
2. Kinnaur	365	18576	11053700	635615.6	317807.8	317807.6	1271231.2	
3. Kullu	8781	873299	502472950	28894232.5	14447116.27	14447116.27	57788465.07	
4. Mandi	1459	111848	59744650	3435628.83	1717814.415	1717814.415	.6871257.658	
5. Shimla	3340	377386	192757950	11084665.3	5542332.65	5542332.65	22169330.6	
TOTAL:	14037	1386503	768645500	44200594.4	22100297.18	22100297.18	88401188.72	

Season: Rabi 2010-11

State : Uttarakhand

Amount in Rs.

Sl.District No.	No. of farmers	No. of trees	Sum Insured (Rs.)	Farmers' Premium	State Government's Share	GoI Share	Gross Premium	Claims Paid	Farmers Benefitted
1. Almora	31	1552	1552000	93120	46560	46560	186240		
2. Chamoli	153	9274	8531500	511890	255945	255945	1023780		
3. Dehradun	178	46905	41820000	2509200	1254600	1254600	5018400		
4. Nainital	880	75079	70325000	4219500	2109750	2109750	8439000		
5. Pauri	3	1200	600000	36000	18000	18000	72000		
6. Tehri	487	40516	34328500	2059710	1029855	1029855	4119420		
7. Uttarkashi	165	12430	10755000	645300	322650	322650	1290600		
TOTAL:	1897	186956	167912000	10074720	5037360	5037360	20149440		

Dairy development in Madhya Pradesh

†645. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being operated by Union Government for improving the condition of co-operative milk confederation;

(b) the amount allocated for dairy development under National Agricultural Development Programme during the last two years; and

(c) the amount allocated for Madhya Pradesh under National Dairy Plan together with the date when this scheme has been commenced in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes for improving the condition of co-operative milk confederation:—

1. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)
2. Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C)
3. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ&CMP)

(b) The amount allocated for dairy development under National Agricultural Development Programme [Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)] during the last two years is as under:—

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Fund allocated for Dairy Development
1.	2009-10	172.84
2.	2010-11	158.65

(c) National Dairy Plan is yet to be approved. Hence question of date of commencement of the scheme and allocation of funds to States including State of Madhya Pradesh does not arise.

Use of Endosulfan

646. 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 banned Endosulfan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is also 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 HARISH RAWAT): (a) Pesticides, including Endosulfan, are toxic and are required to be used as per conditions approved by the Registration Committee constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. If used in the manner prescribed, which is printed on the label and the leaflet, pesticides (including Endosulfan) do not cause harm to human beings and animals. Health problems have been reported in Kasargod district of Kerala, and recently by the State Government in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka, allegedly due to aerial spraying of Endosulfan in cashew plantations.

(b) and (c) Use of Endosulfan in Kerala has been kept on hold vide Government of India notification dated 31.10.2006. Government of Karnataka has demanded ban on Endosulfan under section 27(2) of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(d) Fifth meeting of Conference of Parties (COP) to the Stockholm Convention held in Geneva, Switzerland from 25 to 29 April, 2011 decided to list Endosulfan in Annex A with specific exemptions under Article 4 of the Convention.

(e) and (f) writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India and Others", Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an ad-interim order on 13.05.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and would cause environmental pollution. The Committee was also directed by the Court to suggest alternatives to Endosulfan. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territories to implement interim order of the Court in toto.

Indian farm experts to African nations to improve agriculture

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has decided to send a team of farm experts to African countries to help the nations to improve their agriculture practice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these farm scientists explore agriculture potential and help to train manpower in the farm sector there and interact with the farm experts to get a first hand knowledge of cultivation process there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The Department has 4 bilateral Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) and 2 Work plans with 4 African countries namely Ethiopia, Benin, South Africa and Zambia under which scientist visit various African countries. In last 3 years, 9 scientists have visited 4 African countries with reference to various MoUs/Work Plans/Diplomatic requests.

The Department is also implementing Indo-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) programme since 2010, under which 34 students have been enrolled for the M.Sc. Programme and 15 students for the Ph.D. programme. Besides, 3 trainings have so far been organized for 44 participants.

Shortage of chemical fertilizers during sowing of kharif crops

†648. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that this year at the time of sowing of kharif crops in the country, the availability of chemical fertilizers was less than their demands;

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

(c) the estimate of quantities of their supply and demand; and

(d) the reasons for inadequate supply in order to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement and distribution control of the Government. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP & NPK etc. are decontrolled/de-canalized since 1992. The availability of decontrolled fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for its tie-up with the manufacturers and importers and further distribution within the State. The State-wise cumulative requirement and cumulative availability of Urea, DAP/NPK & MOP fertilizers during the Kharif, 2011 (April'11 to June'11) is given in the Statement (See below). Supply (availability) of Urea and complex fertilizers (DAP/NPK) during the current Kharif 2011 (April'11 to June'11) has been comfortable throughout the country. There is tightness in availability of Muriate of Potash (MOP) during current year. There is no viable source of Potash in the country as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. During the current year, contracting for import

of MOP could not materialize due to substantial increase of prices in the International market. The suppliers of MOP are demanding almost US\$ 530 PMT, as against US\$ 470 PMT CFR finalized with China for the second and third quarter of the current year. Canpotex, Canada has indicated the willingness to supply of MOP at US\$ 470 PMT to India for second and third quarter of the current year provided India agrees for US\$ 530 PMT for the last quarter of the year 2011-12. Indian importers are negotiating the price for MOP with foreign suppliers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Cumulative requirement and availability of Urea, DAP+NPK and MOP during Kharif 2011 (April'11 to June'11)

Qty in ('000) MTs

State	UREA		DAP+NPK		MOP			
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Stock	Supply	*Availability	Requirement	
Availability				pre-positioned				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	400.00	507.02	480.00	159.68	159.04	678.72	95.00	51.63
Karnataka	230.00	368.60	484.80	385.20	448.25	833.45	126.00	61.32
Kerala	42.75	50.21	71.00	11.81	60.05	71.86	43.65	45.14
Tamil Nadu	195.00	214.59	196.25	65.01	188.19	253.20	82.00	78.73
Gujarat	415.00	448.76	403.00	114.71	331.49	446.20	48.00	37.05
Madhya Pradesh	200.00	286.18	332.94	189.88	182.39	372.27	25.20	21.11
Chhattisgarh	210.00	176.03	173.75	64.47	92.35	156.82	34.00	18.63
Maharashtra	744.60	777.21	939.90	265.07	682.66	947.73	140.00	52.01
Rajasthan	193.00	245.09	162.40	70.45	97.48	167.93	13.00	6.52

Haryana	355.00	412.24	155.00	72.98	112.69	185.67	20.00	11.11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	750.00	801.36	256.00	51.95	172.43	224.83	26.00	19.40
Himachal Pradesh	27.50	25.72	7.80	2.00	7.96	9.96	0.30	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	42.00	31.48	25.00	0.99	17.74	18.73	6.50	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1525.00	1280.53	745.50	256.93	357.71	614.64	55.00	40.17
Uttarakhand	66.00	80.57	33.00	0.00	21.08	21.08	4.50	0.50
Bihar	305.00	289.22	180.00	0.40	101.10	101.50	30.00	15.18
Jharkhand	45.00	31.47	44.00	0.55	20.15	20.70	10.00	1.83
Orissa	73.10	107.24	111.53	7.88	106.50	114.38	34.50	19.88
West Bengal	160.10	253.64	266.65	27.11	211.14	238.25	59.45	26.37
Assam	60.20	54.37	11.83	7.50	9.16	16.66	25.80	10.60
ALL INDIA:	6091.12	6464.00	5100.50	1754.57	3744.00	5498.57	885.01	522.00

*Includes pre-positioning stock of phosphatic fertilizers in February/March, 2011 to be consumed during Kharif 2011.

Payment of additional VAT

†649. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

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

(a) the date on which Central Government will make payment of additional VAT as a subsidy to public sector and cooperative fertilizer producing agencies of Gujarat because Central Government has implemented a new policy in this regard w.e.f 1 April, 2011 but in the meanwhile, the above agencies of Gujarat have suffered losses and the State Government is not in position to repay this additional VAT for this period; and

(b) by when Central Government will repay it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under the New Pricing Scheme (NPS) for urea policy, additional VAT is not considered for reimbursement. Therefore there is no provision for payment of subsidy. However additional VAT which is not reimbursed, is brought under the purview of a separate policy regarding 'recovery of incidence of non-reimbursable input taxation levied by State Governments from time to time in the subsidy regime' effective from 01.04.2011. A copy of order No. 12014/4/2009-FPP, dated 29th March, 2011 and dated 31st March, 2011 regarding recovery of non-reimbursable input taxation levied by State Governments from time to time in the subsidy regime, issued by the Department of Fertilizers is enclosed. Under this Scheme, the urea units are allowed to recover additional incidence of non-reimbursable taxes on the urea sold in the States levying additional VAT by levying additional MRP in these States and deposit the same with Government. Thereafter, the same will be redistributed on quarterly basis to the concerned urea producing units.

As regards the impact of non-reimbursed additional taxation for the period from 1.10.2006 to 31.03.2011, the fertilizer companies have to intimate to Department of Fertilizers, the amount of ACTN (Additional Cost due to Non-Recognized input taxation) due to additional VAT, levied by the State Governments for urea sold in the States from 1.10.2006 to 31.03.2011. The Government will take up the matter with concerned State Governments for reimbursement.

Outsources medicines being sold at high rates

†650. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware that S.M.E. drug companies manufacture medicines worth Rs. 50,000-55,000 crore annually and sell the medicines worth Rs. 20,000-30,000 crore to multinational and big domestic drug companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that medicines outsourced from S.M.E. drug companies are sold at very high rates by multinational and big domestic companies;

(c) if so, whether Government would take any step to give relief to S.M.E. drug companies;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Small and Medium Drug Manufacturing companies are also manufacturing medicines for multi-national

companies and big domestic companies on loan/contract licenses. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), no person can sell any formulation (medicines) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government. In respect of drugs - not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS (now renamed as IMS Health) and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, subject to prescribed conditions, the manufacturers is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing with 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.

(c) to (e) The Department of Pharmaceuticals in collaboration with the Ministry of MSME has introduced a Scheme for Schedule 'M' Compliance by SSI Units in Pharma Sector under the overall umbrella of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme. Under the Scheme, the Pharma SSI units are eligible to get 15% (upto Rs. 15.00 lakhs) upfront capital subsidy on an institutional finance for an amount upto Rs. 1.00 crore to be availed by them for inclusion of well established and improved technology to make themselves Schedule 'M' Compliant.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy Memorial

†651. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal of Rs. 50 crore for establishing

Bhopal Gas Tragedy Monument of International standard on the premises of Union Carbide in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on it; and

(c) if not, by when this proposal is likely to be approved?

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, who were again advised to take up the matter directly with Planning Commission for required funds.

Increase in prices of life saving medicines

652. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) have raised the prices of 62 essential drugs used for treatment of Diabetes and T.B. manufactured by leading Pharmaceutical Companies like Pfizer, Eli Lilly, Novartis, Aventis, Lupin, Cipla and others, which are making bumper profits;

(b) whether NPPA has accepted the costing done by these companies on their face value or is the costing done by an independent cost accountant;

(c) whether Government is satisfied with these figures or Government desires to have independent opinion before agreeing to increase the prices of these life saving medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The price fixation/revision is a
continuous exercise under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995).
In March, 2011,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) has increased the prices of

62 formulation packs based on the applications of the different manufacturers. This is mainly due to increase in the input material cost and revision in the conversion cost, packing charges and packing material norms. The increase in the prices of medicines includes medicines for diabetes and T.B. The companies include M/s Novartis, M/s Biocon, M/s Wockhardt, M/s Cipla, M/s Lupin and others.

(b) NPPA is an expert body who analyses/examines the figures given by the companies based on which the prices are fixed as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. The prices have been revised by NPPA based on the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 using the formula prescribed under para 7 of the said Order.

(c) and (d) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises price of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) for which no prior approval is required to be taken from the Government. However, the Department/Government has the power to review the price notifications issued by NPPA in case specific application for review is received from any person aggrieved by any notification issued or order made.

Transport subsidy on fertilizers

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

(a) whether farmers are charged transport subsidy from nearest railway station and not from block headquarters;

(b) whether Government has sent clear directions to the States as regards transport subsidy on fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and when it was sent;

(d) whether it is a fact that district administration is confused over subsidy of fertilizers and farmers are harassed by fertilizer agents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) The Government has notified on 17th July, 2008, a policy for uniform freight subsidy on all fertilizers under the fertilizer subsidy regime. A copy of the Notification is given

in the Statement (See below). The rail freight expenditure for transportation of fertilizer is being paid as per actual expenditure based on actual lead. The road freight towards transportation of fertilizers is paid from nearest railway rake point to block or from manufacturing unit/port directly by road to block. The freight subsidy is being paid on actual movement of fertilizers up to the block level based on monthly district-wise/block-wise

movement plan. A copy of policy notification is also sent to State Government for information and necessary monitoring in districts.

Statement

No. 12012/2/2008-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Dated the 17th July, 2008.

To

CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/BVFCL/NFL/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/GNVFC/SFC/NFCL/CFCL/TCL/ZIL/INDO-GULF/SPIC/KSFL/MCFL/FACT/FCIL/HFCL/IPL

SSP Manufacturers as per List annexed.

Subject: Policy for uniform freight subsidy on all fertilizers under the fertilizer subsidy regime.

Sir,

I am directed to convey the approval of the Government for a separate uniform freight subsidy policy on all subsidised fertilizers covered under the New Pricing Scheme Stage-III (NPS-III) for indigenous urea and the Concession Scheme on P&K fertilizers being administered by the Department. The policy will also be applicable on imported Urea subject to contractual obligations, if any. The salient features of the policy are as below:-

- (a) The rail freight expenditure for transportation of fertilizers will be paid as per the actual expenditure based on actual lead.
- (b) The road freight towards transportation of fertilizers from nearest railway rake point to block, or from manufacturing unit/port directly by road to block, consists of two elements-lead distance and per km. rate. This element of subsidy will be paid as below:-
 - (i) The lead distance for each block in the district will be based on the average district lead (average of leads from nearest rail rake point to block headquarters).

(ii) The per km. road freight will be paid on the basis of average of existing per km. rate for each State in the country, being adopted by FICC for reimbursement of freight subsidy for indigenous urea, under NPS-III.

(iii) It will be implemented retrospectively w.e.f. 1.4.08.

- (c) The normative per km. rate will be annually escalated/de-escalated based on a composite road transport index (weighted average of the WPIs of HSD oil, Motor Tyres, Truck Chassis and All Commodities) as already being done under NPS-III.
- (d) The manufacturing units (especially the SSP units) not having railway siding facilities, will also be reimbursed the road transportation costs from their unit to the nearest rail rake point based on actual leads and the per tonne per km. rate, as computed in paras above.
- (e) The freight subsidy will be paid on actual movement of fertilizers up to the block level based on monthly district-wise/block movement plans. The subsidy will be released only after the fertilizer reaches the District/Block as per the monthly plan. Any additional supply beyond 10% of the monthly plan will be eligible for subsidy only after 120 days of its receipt in the district, provided it is accounted for in the subsequent month's plan.
- (f) The State Governments will be responsible for confirming the receipts of fertilizers as indicated in the movement plan in the FMS. They are required to either confirm or deny the receipts of fertilizers within 30 days, whereafter the final freight subsidy will be released to the manufacturers/importers. However, in case of any report of any non-receipt/shortfall, the difference in freight subsidy will be suitably recovered.
- (g) The policy is proposed to be implemented from 1st April, 2008. Where the concession price of a fertilizer includes a fixed freight subsidy, payments, so made from 1st April, 2008 till the date of Notification will be adjusted against the freight subsidy to be paid under this policy. For SSP, the first stage is proposed to be implemented from 1st October, 2008.
- (h) The special freight re-imburement scheme for J&K and North Eastern States stands withdrawn as the freight will be now based on actual leads.

2. The manufacturers/importers will make separate claims for freight subsidy on monthly basis in the prescribed proformas which will be separately circulated alongwith guidelines for the same. A freight module

under FMS, for generation of freight claims are being separately worked out and will be put in place shortly. In the interim, it is proposed to pay the freight on the basis of average per tone rates indicated below:-

(i) Indigenous Urea	-	Rs. 616 per MT
(ii) Imported Urea	-	Rs. 850 per MT
(iii)	Indigenous DAP/MAP-	Rs. 770 per MT

(iv) Imported DAP/MAP/TSP	—	Rs. 850 per MT
(v) MOP	—	Rs. 623 per MT
(vi) Complex Fertilizers	—	Rs. 616 per MT
(vii)	SSP (w.e.f. 1.10.08)	— Rs. 616 per MT

3. The base concession rates and final concession rates for P&K fertilizers will be devoid of freight element from 1st April, 2008 onwards and for SSP, from 1st October, 2008 onwards. The provisions of New Pricing Scheme Stage-III for freight subsidy on indigenous urea will stand amended w.e.f. 1st April, 2008.

4. The manufacturers/importers will have to ensure provision of details of movement and receipts of fertilizers in various districts/blocks in the country, on the Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS), in order to be eligible for freight subsidy.

5. The above will be applicable till further orders.

Yours faithfully,

(Deepak Singhal)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Tel No. 23381294

Copy to:

1. Chief Secretaries of all State Governments and Union Territories.
2. Secretaries of the Department of Expenditure, Department of Revenue, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of commerce, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Planning Commission.
3. Director General, Fertilizer Association of India, 10, Shaheed Jit Singh Marg, New Delhi-110 067.
4. All Officers/Sections in the Department of Fertilizers and Office of FICC.

Copy also to:

Shrimati Vini Mahajan, Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.

List of SSP Manufacturers under Concession Scheme

1. Phosphate Company Ltd., West Bengal.
2. Tata Chemicals Ltd., West Bengal.

3. Jubilant Organosys Ltd., Uttar Pradesh.
4. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Tamil Nadu.
5. Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Madhya Pradesh.

6. Rama Phosphates Ltd., Madhya Pradesh.
7. BEC Fertilizers Ltd., Chhattisgarh.
8. Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Ltd., Maharashtra.
9. Rama Krishi Rasayani, Maharashtra.
10. Liberty Phosphates and Fertilizers Ltd., Rajasthan.
11. Teesta Agro Ltd., West Bengal.

Reservation of posts

654. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry, Group-wise i.e. Group A to Group D;

(b) the number of posts earmarked for SC/ST category out of the total strength as per Government reservation policy; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in accordance with the reservation policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of the total sanctioned strength in Group A to D in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is given as under:-

Department of Fertilizers (including attached office of the Fertiliser Industry Coordination Committee (FICC):

Group 'A' - 46 (7 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Group 'B' - 118 (13 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Group 'C' (including Group 'D') - 117 (74 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals

Group 'A' - 40 (12 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Group 'B' - 61 (No posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Group 'C' (including Group 'D') - 86 (55 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Department of Pharmaceuticals

Group 'A' - 51 (6 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Group 'B' - 53 (2 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Group 'C' - 32 (3 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

Group 'D' - 22 (22 posts are administered by the Deptt.)

(b) **Department of Fertilizers [including attached office of the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC)]:**

In Group A, the 7 posts administered by the Department are single posts where reservation is not applicable.

In Group B, of the 13 posts administered by the Department, reservation is applicable for only 4 posts for which the reservation is applied by means of the 13 point reservation roster prescribed for cadre strength from 2 to 13 posts.

In Group C (including the erstwhile Group D) of the 74 posts administered by the Department, reservation is applicable in 59 posts. The number of posts earmarked for SC/ST category is as under:-

	SC	ST
Group 'C' -	9	4

Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals

In Group 'A', the Department has 2 posts of Asstt. Industrial Adviser which are to be filled up through Direct Recruitment. These are being filled as per prescribed 13 point reservation roster. The points earmarked for SC/ST have not yet been reached. Whenever these points will reach, the posts will be offered to SC/ST candidates.

In Group 'B' none of the posts are being administered by the Department.

In Group 'C' (including the erstwhile Group 'D') the number of posts earmarked for SC/ST category which are administered by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and where reservation is applicable is as under:-

	SC	ST
Group 'C' -	10	3

Department of Pharmaceuticals

In Group 'A', 6 posts are administered by the Department and in none of them reservation is applicable.

In Group 'B', 2 posts are administered by the Department and in none of them reservation is applicable.

In Group 'C', 3 posts are administered by the Department and in none of them reservation is applicable.

In Group 'D', 22 posts are administered by the Department and in all

of them reservation is applicable. The number of posts earmarked for SC/ST category is as under:-

	SC	ST
Group 'D' -	3	2

(c) **Department of Fertilizers (including attached office of the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC):**

Does not arise.

Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals

There is no shortfall in SC or ST category under any of the grades administered by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

Department of Pharmaceuticals

The shortfall in respect of ST category in Group 'D' is on account of the following reasons:

After the creation of Department of Pharmaceuticals in July, 2008, all Group 'D' posts were transferred with the approval of Minister (C&F) from Department of C&PC to this Department on as is where is basis.

In respect of NPPA the shortfall of 2 is on account of non availability of ST candidates.

Setting up of ammonia-urea project in Ghana and coal-gasification in Indonesia

655. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of exploratory efforts made by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. In setting up (i) natural gas-based ammonia-urea projects in Ghana and (ii) coal gasification-based project in Indonesia;

(b) whether these proposed projects will be fully owned by Government or there would be any collaboration with the respective country; and

(c) whether the country-wise project's product will be for consumption in that country only or some percentage of it will be available to India on pre-determined prices to meet growing domestic demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) For the Gas based Ammonia-Urea Fertilizer Project in Ghana, Site Selection Report and pre-feasibility report has been prepared and communicated to the Ghanaian Authorities. The Coal gasification technology based Ammonia-Urea Project in Indonesia is at pre-feasibility/exploration stage. An MoU has been signed between the two Governments and the modalities to progress ahead are to be finalized.

(b) Both the Fertilizer Projects are proposed to be Joint Ventures with the entities nominated by the Governments of respective Countries.

(c) Off-take of fertilizer to India is proposed to be part of the agreement for the Joint Venture.

Regulation of prices of essential medicines

656. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reworking the draft Pharma Policy to incorporate changes in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM);

(b) if so, whether prices of most of the essential medicines have shot up and there is an urgent need to regulate the prices of such medicines;

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

(d) the concrete steps Government proposes to take to gain control over essential medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The revised National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 has recently been received from the Office of Drugs Controller General of (India). The Department of Pharmaceuticals is examining all the possibilities of controlling the prices of medicines including those covered under the NLEM, 2011.

Subsidy on chemical fertilizers

†657. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Government is going to give subsidy on chemical fertilizers to farmers;

(b) whether Government is going to change the previous subsidy policy; and

(c) whether Government has carried out an evaluation with regard to new fertilizers subsidy policy being beneficial or detrimental to the farmers alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A policy for Nutrients Based Subsidy for urea sector is under consideration of a Group of Ministers constituted to review the fertilizer policy. The GoM in the meeting held on 5th January, 2011 has decided to constitute a Committee under chairmanship of Shri Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission with

Secretary (Fertilizers), Secretary (Expenditure), Secretary (DAC) and Secretary (Petroleum) as members. The committee will examine

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the proposal for introduction of NBS in urea, including various options thereof, and make suitable recommendations. The report prepared by the Committee of Secretaries is being placed before GoM for its recommendations.

Setting up of fourth unit of BVFCL in NE Region

658. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps Government has taken so far to enhance the domestic production of fertilizers through various units including BVFCL in NE Region;

(b) whether Government will keep its promise to open the Fourth Unit of BVFCL production;

(c) the details of the steps taken from the date of promise made to establish the IVth unit of BVFCL; and

(d) whether Government has any plan for export of urea and other fertilizers in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) To enhance the domestic production of fertilizers in NE Region, a detailed Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) has been prepared by M/s Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), a public sector undertaking under Department of Fertilizers, for setting up of 4 unit of an Ammonia-Urea Brownfield plant of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL). The capacity of the proposed plant would be 8.64 lakh MT of urea per annum. The proposal together with a copy of the TEFR has been sent to Planning Commission in May, 2011 for examination/'in-principle' approval and allocation of fund in the Twelfth Five Year Plan starting from 2012. Response from Planning Commission is awaited.

(d) Since our country is dependent on import of all kinds of fertilizers, there is no plan for export of urea and other fertilizers in future. However, Government has agreed to export some quantity of fertilizers to Nepal under bilateral trade agreement.

Accidents due to gas leakage

659. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of accidents caused due to gas leakage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such accidents in the country during the last two years and in this year, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The year-wise accident details are as below:-

Year.	No of gas leakage accidents
2009	8
2010	15
2011 (upto June)	10

(b) As a above.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the State Labour Department to stop such accidents:-

- (i) Issuing directions for installation of smoke detector, chlorine sensor, combustible gas sensor with alarm system.
- (ii) Issuing directions for putting in place sufficient number of automatic fire quenching system.
- (iii) Impart periodic training to the officers to make them competent to inspect the chemical industries.
- (iv) Issuing instructions for installing fire extinguishers and water sprinklers.
- (v) Impart training to workers/supervisors for making them aware of chemical (industrial) safety.
- (vi) Conducting regular inspection of the factories.
- (vii) Conducting onsite mock drills.
- (viii) Prosecution against the occupier of the factory in the respective Judicial Courts for safety violations.
- (ix) Conducting safety audits by external experts.
- (x) Providing and using proper personal protective equipments.
- (xi) Issuing directions for using pipes conforming to Indian Standard.
- (xii) Adequate provisions for ensuring safety measures and remedial measures to prevent industrial accidents are already stipulated

under the Factories Act, 1948, State Factories Rules and the
Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MSIHC)
Rules, 1989.

- (xiii) Instructions for avoiding recurrence of similar accidents are also issued to the management during accident investigations by the Labour department officials.

Embezzlement by IPL and IFFCO

†660. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those companies other than IPL and IFFCO which import fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that these two companies have formed a caucus and they are embezzling crores of rupees every year because of the licence of import having not been given to Delhi region;

(c) whether in view of this, Government would consider to permit Private Sector also to import fertilizers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Import of urea in the country is restricted and permitted through three State Trading Enterprises *i.e.* MMTC Limited, State Trading Corporation Limited and India Potash Limited. M/s IFFCO & KRIBHCO are importing granular urea on Government account from Sur, Oman under Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA). Import of all other fertilizers is free and importers are importing these fertilizers under OGL as per their commercial decision. Presently the companies other than IPL & IFFCO importing P&K fertilizers are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Government is paying subsidy on P&K Fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme (NBS). The subsidy under NBS is paid at uniform rate to the manufacturers/importers of P&K fertilizers based on the nutrient contents in the product irrespective of their identity *i.e.* Government/Cooperative or private sector.

Statement

List of companies importing phosphatic potassic and complex fertilizers

Full name of company	Short name
1	2

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. M/s Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited | CFCL |
| 2. M/s Coromandel Fertilizers Limited | CFL |
-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
3. M/s Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited DFPCL	
4. M/s Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited	FACT
5. M/s Green Star Limited	GSL
6. M/s Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited	GNVFCL
7. M/s Hindalco Industries Limited	HIL
8. M/s Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited	KRIBHCO
9. M/s Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	MCFL
10. M/s MOSAIC India	MOSAIC
11. M/s Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited	NFCL
12. M/s National Fertilizers Limited	NFL
13. M/s Paradeep Phosphates Limited	PPL
14. M/s Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	RCF
15. M/s Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited	SFC
16. M/s Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Limited	SPIC
17. M/s Tata Chemicals Limited	TCL
18. M/s Zuari Industries Limited	ZIL
19. M/s K.P.R. Fertilizers Limited	KPRL

Initiatives to enhance market share of BSNL and MTNL

661. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the market share of BSNL and MTNL is declining continuously;

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

(c) whether Government has evaluated the performance of these companies;

and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the latest initiatives being taken to enhance their market share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The market share of subscribers of BSNL and MTNL is declining. Market share of BSNL and the market share of MTNL (Delhi and Mumbai) during the last three years and the current year is as follows:-

Sl. No.	As on	BSNL's percentage market share	MTNL's percentage market share
1.	31.03.2009	18.98	14.64
2.	31.03.2010	15.66	12.71
3.	31.03.2011	13.83	10.04
4.	30.06.2011	13.37	9.62*

*This figure is as on 31.05.2011.

The reasons for decline in market share of BSNL and MTNL are as follows:-

- Fierce competition with private telecom service providers especially in wireless services.
- Churning of fixed line subscribers, due to their preference for mobile services.

(c) and (d) BSNL and MTNL have been signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on yearly basis in accordance with the MoU guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises. The review of the same is held on periodical basis. In order to improve customer services, BSNL and MTNL are taking the following steps:-

(i) BSNL

- Stepping up of service level agreement based outsourced call centres.
- Upgradation of all its customer service centres with Information Technology (IT).
- Introduction of Call Details Record (CDR) based billing and commercial and customer relations management.
- Introduction of computerized on-line customer interfaces for bill payment etc.

- Upgradation of its external plants.

(ii) MTNL

- Taking care of its customer's conveniences by opening Sanchar Haat, customer service centre.

- Increasing the points where customers can make payments.
- Appointment of Dealers and Agent and special care of Corporate Customers.
- Customer care portal, online complaint booking and tracking, etc.

Lowering of fine imposed on a telecom company

†662. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fine of Rs. 50 crore imposed on a particular company, for disrupted services in 13 telecom circles from November, 2010 to February, 2011, had been reduced to Rs. 5 crore by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government has not reduced the fine/penalty imposed on any particular company for disruption/interruption of mobile services. M/s Reliance Communications Limited (M/s RCL) and M/s Reliance Telecom Limited (M/s RTL) have been fined for shutting down their services during 2010-11 as per details given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (See below).

The fine has been imposed on these companies for the period of interruption in mobile services due to shutting down of services by these companies as per the provision contained in clause 2.4* of Section-VII of USOF agreement with these companies.

Apart from above actions under the USOF agreement with these companies, the Department has also constituted a High level Committee to consider all aspects of the issues and suggest appropriate further action, if necessary under the Unified Access Service License conditions.

*Clause 2.4 : No penalty shall be payable in case of interruption of mobile services for a period of upto 7 days in a quarter. Penally @500/- per day shall be payable if there is interruption in services for more than 7 days

in a quarter. However, if there is interruption in services for 45 days or more in a quarter, penalty shall be payable for the whole quarter.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Status report on recovery of penalty due to switching off/on of BTSs by M/s RCL/RTL as on 08.07.2011

Sl. No.	CCA	Cluster numbers	No. of BTSs switched off by M/s RCL	No. of BTSs switched off by M/s RTL	Total no. of Down time days	Penalty Recoverable	Penalty Recovered	Balance Penalty	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1 to 6	339	0	20049	10133500	10133500	0	
2.	Bihar	9,11,12,13	0	161	13920	6960000	6960000	0	
3.	Jharkhand	26	0	55	3630	3080000	3080000	0	
4.	Gujarat	19	45	0	2745	1372500	1372500	0	
5.	Karnataka	29,32	112	0	9968	3563000	3563000	0	
6.	Maharashtra	44,45,47	179	0	18167	6793000	6793000	0	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	35	0	7	322	322000	322000	0	
8.	Punjab	61	13	0	924	784000	784000	0	
9.	Rajasthan	62,63,65	149	0	14307	8149000	8149000	0	
10.	Tamil Nadu	68,69,70	156	0	10033	6283000	6283000	0	
11.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	74,76,77	177	0	12242	6121000	6121000	0	
12.	Uttaranchal	72,73	21	0	2143	1071500	1071500	0	
13.	West Bengal	66	0	5	325	277500	277500	0	
TOTAL:			1191	228	108775	54910000	54910000	0	

Statement-II

Details of penalty recoverable and penalty recovered from M/s RCL

Sl. No.	Circle	No. of SW/SO Sites	Penalty recoverable (Rs.)	Penalty recovered (Rs.)	Remark
1.	Andhra Pradesh	339	10133500	10133500	
2.	Gujarat	45	1372500	1372500	
3.	Karnataka	112	3563000	3563000	
4.	Maharashtra	179	6793000	6793000	
5.	Punjab	13	784000	784000	
6.	Rajasthan	149	8149000	8149000	
7.	Tamil Nadu	156	6283000	6283000	
8.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	177	6121000	6121000	
9.	Uttaranchal	21	1071500	1071500	
TOTAL:		1191	44270500	44270500	

Statement-III

Details of penalty recoverable and penalty recovered from M/s RTL

Sl. No.	Circle	No. of SW/SO Sites	Penalty recoverable (Rs.)	Penalty recovered (Rs.)	Remark
1.	Bihar	161	6960000	6960000	
2.	Jharkhand	55	3080000	3080000	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	7	322000	322000	
4.	West Bengal	5	277500	277500	
TOTAL:		228	10639500	10639500	

Failure of communication network in Mumbai after the bomb blasts

†663. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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 after the incidents of bomb blasts in the metropolitan city of Mumbai on 13 July, 2011, the communication network of the city also went off for 15 minutes;

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

(c) whether Government has investigated the jamming of this communication network; and

(d) if so, the ambit and the issues set for the investigation and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per reports received from various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), there was sudden increase in traffic for some time due to which customers had to make multiple call attempts to get a call through in some networks. Replies received from TSPs in Mumbai on the question whether their networks failed after the said incident are given below:-

Sl. No.	TSP	Reply of TSPs
1	2	3
1.	Aircel	No.
2.	Airtel	Network did not go down.
3.	Etisalat	Network was not jammed.
4.	Idea	Idea Mumbai network did not go off completely. Due to the said event, there was 4 times increase in the number of call attempts and thus the call success rate as % of total calls attempted, did undergo a dip. Though this may have led to customers being able to get successful call after several attempts, this phenomenon was restricted to only certain parts of the city. Due to this sudden increase in call attempts out of 6 MSCs (Mobile Switching Centres) of Idea cellular catering to Mumbai traffic only 1 MSC

catering to the parts of South Mumbai experienced overload conditions and Idea network team quickly brought the situation under control by administering overload control techniques due to which Idea Mumbai network actually carried 20% higher traffic than average busy hour traffic.

1	2	3
5.	Loop	Network was fully active.
6.	MTNL	The Mobile network of MTNL Mumbai did not fail after the incident of Bomb Blast. However, due to heavy traffic towards 3 BSCs (Base Station Controllers) which were covering the area where bomb blast had taken place were affected. The core network of GSM MTNL Mumbai was able to handle the excess traffic and the Traffic towards other BSCs and landline network of Mumbai were normal and not affected. Heavy Traffic (4 to 5 times than the average Traffic) was observed towards Inter-operator networks that was passed on to other network with 80 to 90% Call Success Rate despite traffic period.
7.	RCOM	Network did not go off.
8.	SSTL (MTS)	Network was not impacted and no congestion observed.
9.	TTML	The Network experienced and carried high traffic. There was no outage of any of the Network Elements. Due to heavy traffic multiple call attempts were experienced.
10.	Uninor	There was no congestion for Uninor to Uninor Calls.
11.	Videocon	Network was not affected and no congestion was there in the network.
12.	Vodafone	Primarily the network was overloaded between 19:00 and 20:30 on 13th July, 2011. The reason for this was the sudden and massive spurt in both incoming and outgoing calls to, and from Mumbai during this period. The traffic multiplied nearly 3 times the peak levels.

(b) to (d) In the situations like the bomb blast in Mumbai, generally there is an increase in overall traffic in the complete network with sharper increase in the affected areas. This increases STD traffic as well as inter-operator traffic. Depending upon the customer base, average loading of the TSPs' network and his network capacity, impact on call carrying capacity during such eventualities can vary substantially. This can lead to multiple call attempts and enhances traffic

congestion leading to adverse multiplier effect on call carrying capacity of the network. The reports received from the TSPs as indicated in (a) above show the same trend.

Allocation of spectrum licences to favoured telecom operators

664. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the alleged telecom policy changes made during 2004-07 period and consequent allocation of spectrum licences to some favoured telecom operators at throw away prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into these allegations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Sir, based on the recommendation of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and the decision of the Government in year 2003, the Unified Access Services (UAS) licences were being granted on First-Come-First-Served (FCFS) basis since introduction of UAS licensing regime in November 2003 with the entry fee for the 4th Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) licence(s) awarded in 2001 and in service areas where there were no 4th operator, the entry fee of existing Basic Service Operator (BSO) fixed by the Government in 2001 based on TRAI's recommendation. The Government granted 51 Unified Access Services (UAS) licences in the year 2004-2007.

In order to enquire into the irregularities committed in the grant of licences and spectrum for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services/Basic (Telephone) Services/Unified Access Service by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) from 2001 to 2006-07, the CBI has registered PE-DAI-2011A-001 with particular emphasis on the loss caused to the public exchequer and corresponding gain to the licensees/service providers.

Separately, the Joint Committee of Parliament (JPC) is examining the matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum form 1998 to 2009.

Subsidy sought by BSNL for running commercially

unviable services

665. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether cash strapped BSNL has sought Rs. 4,000 crore subsidy from Department of Telecom (DoT) for the current fiscal year to meet its operational costs, particularly to run commercially unviable services;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the current financial status of MTNL and BSNL and their annual earnings during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) BSNL has submitted a proposal to the Department of Telecommunications Seeking financial assistance to run commercially unviable services, which is being examined in this Department.

(c) The Financial Status of BSNL and MTNL for the year 2010-11 is yet to be finalized. However, the financial status of both these companies for the last three years is as follows:-

	BSNL			MTNL		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Income (crores)	38,047	35,812	32,045	5,330	5,250	5,058
Expenditure (crores)	33,630	34,354	34,078	4,698	4,986	8,477
Net Profit (crores)	3,009	575	(-)1,823	587	211	(-)2,611

Development and sale of language software

666. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the development of language software in the country;

(b) the status of language computing in the country *vis-a-vis* English computing; and

(c) the total sale of Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC'S) language software during the last decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Department of Information Technology under its "Technology Development for Indian

Languages (TDIL) Programme” has brought out CDs containing software tools for all the 22 constitutionally recognized Indian languages. These have been released in the public domain. These software and tools are freely-downloadable from the website <http://www.ildc.in>.

(b) Most of the tasks which can be performed in English computing like text processing, e-mailing, Internet Browsing, spreadsheet, Presentations, database creation and access, web development can also be performed in constitutionally recognized Indian Languages.

(c) The total sale of C-DAC's language software during the last decade was of the value of Rs. 32.73 crore.

**Strategic partnership with Unique Identification
Authority of India**

667. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Posts (DoP) has entered into a strategic partnership with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIAI), for registration and distribution of ID cards to citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether DoP has offered to involve one lakh fifty thousand post offices across the country for this purpose initially; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Department of Posts has entered into a strategic partnership with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) with signing of following Memorandums of Understanding with UIDAI:—

(i) A Memorandum of Understanding signed on 30th April, 2010 for reliable, secure and expeditious delivery of UIDAI consignments across the country and to each addressee.

The Department of Posts under this Memorandum of Understanding is printing, booking transmitting and delivering letters carrying Unique Identity number of the residents, issued by UIDAI, across the country, through its 1,46,601 delivery Post Offices across India (the remaining Post Offices are no-delivery Post Offices).

(ii) A Memorandum of Understanding signed on 18th September, 2010 for Department of Posts acting as a 'Registrar' to UIDAI.

The Department of Posts under this Memorandum of Understanding has identified 4,251 Post Offices in 30 States/Union Territories for providing UIDAI enrolment facility to the residents.

Child Care Leave facility for women employees of BSNL

668. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the absorption terms and conditions of the employees in BSNL specify that the Government of India leave rules will continue to govern the employees till it frames its own leave rules, yet BSNL has denied its women employees the Child Care Leave facility which is notified by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and what does Government propose to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No, Sir, the absorption terms and conditions does not specify so. BSNL, within the guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), can formulate its own rules/policies and BSNL has not yet adopted the norms of Government of India on child care leave.

**Losing of users by publicly owned mobile
service providers after MNP**

669. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that most users of publicly owned mobile service providers are leaving their respective networks for privately owned ones using Mobile Number Portability (MNP);

(b) the efforts which are on to curb this trend; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Sir, the Government has launched the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) service on 25.11.2010 in Haryana and on 20.1.2011 in rest of India. After implementation of MNP, the number of BSNL and MTNL subscribers, who have switched over to other operators (port out) and number of other subscribers who have switched over to BSNL and MTNL (port in) are as under:-

BSNL	MTNL
(as on 30.06.2011)	(as on 20.06.2011)

No. of subscribers port out	9,33,750	67,198
No. of subscribers port in	3,49,489	11,593

The major steps taken/being taken by BSNL to retain the existing customers and add new customers in the competitive environment are as follows:-

- (i) Forgoing porting fees from subscribers coming into BSNL network.
- (ii) Circles have formed Special Cell to contact customers and address their grievances on war footing.
- (iii) Special arrangements have been made in call centers.
- (iv) Competitive prices for all wireless products.
- (v) Wide publicity through media highlighting the advantage of availing services from BSNL namely Trusted Brand, Transparent Billing, Widest Network, competitive rates etc.

The major steps taken/being taken by MTNL to retain the existing customers and add new customers in the competitive environment are as follows:-

- (i) Mobile network is continuously optimized to improve upon the coverage and capacity.
- (ii) MTNL is also taking care of its customer's conveniences by increasing the points where customers can make payments.
- (iii) Tariff rates have been reduced and made attractive.
- (iv) Bundling schemes with 3G data cards have been introduced.
- (v) All 2G mobile connections have been made 3G enabled.
- (vi) In Mumbai, MTNL has waived off MNP porting charges for customer joining to its network.

Companies not meeting roll out obligations

670. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that telecom regulator TRAI has told Government that about 210 MHz, or units, of valuable 2G spectrum can be freed up if the Telecom Department accepts its recommendations for cancelling 74 mobile service licences for failure to roll out services;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof and how many companies have not rolled out services so far;

(c) whether Government has recovered any penalty or liquefied damages from new operators for missing the network roll out deadlines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, TRAI vide its letters dated 18th November, 2010 and 22nd December, 2010 recommended for cancellation of 43 Unified Access Service (UAS) licences as per licence conditions and to consider the cancellation of another 31 UAS licences in view of non-utilisation of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer after legal examination; to whom UAS licences were granted from the year 2006 to 2008.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has examined the recommendations of TRAI as per the UAS License conditions in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice. As per the UAS License conditions, the date of registration by Telecom Engineering Center (TEC)/Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) cells of Department of Telecom (DoT) for rollout coverage testing is treated as date of meeting the roll out obligation if the prescribed coverage criteria is met on testing. All the licensees to whom UAS licences were granted from the year 2006 to 2008 and got 2G start-up spectrum have registered with TERM cells of DoT for meeting the 1st year roll out obligation testing except the following UAS licences who have not yet registered with TERM cells for rollout coverage testing:-

Sl. No.	Name of licensee company	Name of service area
1.	#S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	#Spice Communications Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	#Spice Communications Ltd.	Haryana
4.	#Spice Communications Ltd.	Maharashtra
5.	#Idea Cellular Ltd.	Karnataka
6.	#Idea Cellular Ltd.	Punjab

#As the start-up spectrum has been allocated only in 2 out of 22 districts of Jammu and Kashmir service area to M/s S Tel Pvt. Limited, company has filed petition in Hon'ble Telecom Disputes Settlement and Tribunal (TDSAT) against the demand notice issued by DoT for imposition of Liquidated Damages (LD) due to non fulfillment of roll out obligations as per licence conditions. The matter is sub-judice.

#As per information received from the companies mentioned at serial number 2 to 6, Spice Communications Ltd. Holding the UAS licenses has amalgamated

with M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd. as per the orders of the Hon'ble High court(s).
The matter is sub-judice.

Since the Government came to a *prima facie* conclusion that TRAI recommendations need modifications, the reference was sent back to TRAI for its reconsideration. Now, TRAI vide its letter dated 14th July, 2011 has recommended for cancellation of 53 licences. As per TRAI, the

licensees are not only required to register themselves with the TEC/TERM cells for meeting the coverage criterion but are also required to commission the Service, which means complete installation of all necessary equipment and offer of service to the subscribers so as to meet the stipulated performance roll out obligation. TRAI has also recommended to seek legal opinion once again on the issue of cancellation of another 30 UAS licences. As per TRAI, if these 53 licenses are cancelled, spectrum of the order of 210.4 MHz will be released. Recommendations of the TRAI received after reconsideration are under consideration of the Government for taking the final decision.

(c) Government has imposed LD for non fulfillment of 1st year roll out obligations within stipulated time period from UAS licensees to whom UAS licences were granted from the year 2006 to 2008. Many licensees have filed petitions in the Hon'ble TDSAT, challenging the imposition of LD by DoT on various grounds. The matter is sub-judice. As a result there has been partial recovery of the LD.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Law to deal with hoax calls

671. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hoax calls are playing havoc at airports, railway stations and other public places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to enact law to deal with hoax calls; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inquiry into call thefts in BSNL exchanges

†672. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received information about a gang which is causing loss amounting to crores of rupees through the Exchange of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(b) if so, the total number of such incidents of call thefts which have come to notice during last two years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether involvement of departmental employees has been enquired in such cases; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No, Sir, there is no information about a gang which is causing loss through the Exchange of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). However, BSNL has detected four cases of misuse of ISD services by individuals during the last two years.

(c) and (d) Action has been taken by BSNL against the employees involved in the cases. The steps taken by BSNL to curb the illegal use of its network are as follows:—

- From time to time various instructions regarding lawful interception/monitoring of calls, recording of calls, interception, detection and prevention of illegal calls, coordination with lawful security agencies, password management etc. are issued by BSNL to its field units to detect/prevent instances of illegal/fraudulent activities through its exchanges.
- BSNL has installed Fraud Management Systems for usage in mobile network in this regard.

Lowering of penalty imposed on Reliance Communications

†673. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has suggested CBI inquiry into the allegation of lowering of penalty imposed on Reliance Communications by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has handed over the case to CBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Fine on telecom operators for shutting down rural telephony

674. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether some telecom operators were fined for shutting down rural telephony services during 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of fines imposed on them, company-wise;

(c) the reasons why these companies had shut down their services in the circles allocated to them;

(d) whether the Ministry has slashed the fine imposed on some companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the methodology adopted to calculate and reduce the fine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) M/s Reliance Communications Limited (RCL) and M/s Reliance Telecom Limited (RTL) have been fined for shutting down rural telephony services during 2010-11 as per the details given in Statement-I, II and III respectively [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to U.S.Q. No. 662 Part (a) and (b)].

(c) The said companies had shut down their services pleading commercial unviability as the reason.

(d) to (f) Government has not slashed the fine imposed on these companies. In view of the Switch Off and subsequent Switch On of the services, the fine/penalty has been imposed for the period of interruption in mobile services as per the provision contained in Clause 2.4* of Section-VII of USOF Agreement with these companies.

Apart from the above actions under the USOF Agreement with these companies, the Department has also constituted a High Level Committee to consider all aspects of the issue and suggest appropriate further action, if necessary under the Unified Access Service Licence conditions.

***Clause 2.4 :** No penalty shall be payable in case of interruption of mobile services for a period upto 7 days in a quarter. Penalty @ Rs. 500 per day shall be payable if there is interruption in services for more than 7 days in a quarter. However, if there is interruption in services for 45 days or more in a quarter, penalty shall be payable for the whole quarter.

**Improvement of communication system in
border areas of Uttarakhand**

†675. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt is being made by Government to improve the communication system, in view of network problem in the border districts of Uttarakhand;

- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government till date in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, as per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997, TRAI monitors the performance of service providers against the quality of service benchmarks for the parameters prescribed through regulations issued from time to time for service area as a whole. Performance of service providers in Uttar Pradesh (West) service area which also covers Uttarakhand, as per performance monitoring report analysed by TRAI for quarter ending March, 2011, the service providers are meeting the benchmarks for the most of the parameters. BSNL in Uttarakhand for Basic Telephone Service (Wireline), is not meeting some of the benchmarks. Telecommunications Network of BSNL in border district of Uttarakhand in few places interrupted frequently due to optical fibre cuts mainly due to road widening work.

(b) In border area districts BSNL is providing its mobile services with 113 Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) and they have initiated action to install 17 new BTSs in these Districts in the next expansion plan. Besides this planning of augmentation of satellite link has been initiated for media redundancy. Monitoring/corrective action has also been strengthened by BSNL to minimize down time. TRAI has also been taking various steps to ensure quality of service by Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Service Providers.

Some of the steps taken by TRAI are as follows:-

TRAI has been monitoring the performance of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Service against the benchmarks given for various parameters laid in Quality of service Regulations through Quarterly and Monthly Performance monitoring Reports. In addition, Point of Interconnection (PoI) congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis.

TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of Quality of service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Service through an independent agency. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through this agency. This results of these audit and survey were widely published for public/Stakeholders knowledge.

TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing

deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

Monitoring of social networking websites

676. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to strengthen cyber security paraphernalia, Union Home Ministry has asked Department of Telecommunications to ensure effective monitoring of social networking websites like Facebook and Twitter;

(b) if so, whether DoT has since instructed all telecom service providers to upgrade their monitoring systems to handle web 2.0 traffic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the other steps Government proposes to take to ensure that all telecom operators have access to all services offered on telecom networks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir, a letter has been received from Union Home Ministry on the issue.

(b) and (c) The Telecom Service Providers provide facilities for lawful interception and monitoring of communication flowing through their network including communications from social networking websites like Facebook and Twitter, as per the terms and conditions of their license agreements. There are certain communications, which are encrypted by the Solution Service Providers of these services. The Telecom Service Providers are not supposed to know the content of any communication and, therefore, do not know whether a service is encrypted or not. This is known by the Security Agencies only when the stream of encrypted content is delivered to them through the facility of lawful interception and monitoring provided by Telecom Service Providers. But Security Agencies may not be able to decrypt all the intercepted encrypted messages.

The Government regularly interacts with Telecom Service Providers and Solution Service Providers to address the issue and implement the solution to the extent possible keeping in view security, service and developmental needs of the country.

Strengthening of TRAI

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

(a) whether current structure of telecom regulator, TRAI working with or through Telecom Ministry/DoT, poses a serious conflict of interest and influences the TRAI's ability, independence and willingness to set and meet

measurable results;

(b) whether Government has received any suggestions/representations for strengthening the TRAI and making it more accountable to people of the country and Parliament;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action Government has taken thereon; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure appropriate review of TRAI's outcomes based on rigour of process, legality, economic accuracy and propriety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has sent a consolidated proposal to Department of Telecommunications to consider various amendments in the TRAI Act, 1997 in 2008. The proposals sent by TRAI were examined in the Department of Telecom in consultation with other concerned Ministry/Department. In August, 2010 the finalized views were sent to TRAI for its comments/suggestions. While giving its comments TRAI has also suggested further amendments to the Act. The revised proposals received from TRAI are being examined by the Department.

(e) The functioning of TRAI is already subject to examination/review by various Parliamentary Committees like Standing Committee on IT, Committee on Subordinate Legislations, Committee on Papers Laid etc.

Manusmriti as part of syllabus in universities

678. SHRIMATI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manusmriti is being taught in Sanskrit department in some colleges of Delhi University as a part of the regular syllabus;

(b) whether it is a fact that shlokas denigrating some communities, especially Dalit community are also being taught in the same;

(c) whether Government is planning to withdraw Manusmriti from syllabus in DU and elsewhere wherever it is being taught; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, some Statements in Chapter-II may be said to reflect social biases.

(c) and (d) The University has informed that Chapter-II of Manusmriti has not been included in the revised semester based syllabi of B.A. (Hons) Sanskrit course, to be implemented from the academic session i.e. 2011-12.

However, the syllabi of Sanskrit course titled 'Sanskrit Sahitya mein Samajik Bhavana' and of 'Dharma Shashtra' paper in M.A. Sanskrit Part-II has not been changed. It has held that hierarchical organisation of the society that was in vogue in Manu's time is outdated, however, a study of the text is important to inculcate in its

students the ability to adopt a critical approach to such texts and strengthen the spirit of democracy, equality, social justice and tolerance in them.

Opening of Indo-Canadian Policy Research Centre

†679. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to open an Indo-Canadian Policy Research Centre in one of the Universities in the country to strengthen economic and cultural relations between India and Canada;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified the university where this centre has to be opened; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir; there is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

More graduate level colleges and engineering institutions in Delhi

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

(a) whether most of students fail to get admission into colleges after passing the twelfth class in Delhi;

(b) whether keeping in view the rising population of Delhi and for the students of other States, there are very limited seats in engineering colleges in Delhi;

(c) whether proposals are under consideration to open new graduate level colleges and engineering colleges/ institutions in Delhi in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Delhi, being the capital, attracts good students from all over the country for admission in graduate courses including engineering courses. The existing capacity of the colleges in Delhi is not

adequate to meet the increasing aspirations of students to study in the best colleges of Delhi. In order to provide quality higher education to the students in their own locality, UGC is assisting State universities and colleges through its various schemes of expansion of higher education through opening new colleges, and strengthening the existing ones,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

capacity building of the faculty and undertaking academic reforms. Expansion of educational facilities in the country including Delhi with equity and quality is an ongoing endeavour of the Government.

Admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas

681. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether entrance tests were conducted for students seeking fresh admissions for fifth class in all the Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, since 2010 and 2011, to establish the merit of students seeking admissions; and

(b) if not, the detailed rules under which no merit student shall be deprived among the available seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Navodaya Vidyalayas offer free education to talented children from class-VI to XII only. The children are admitted at class-VI level through all India Selection test conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). Admission tests for admission in class-VI of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were held as under:-

Sl. No.	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test (JNVST)	Dates			
		Academic session	Summer bound	Winter bound	Extreme winter bound
1	JNVST 2010	2010-11	7.2.2010	10.4.2010	20.6.2010
2	JNVST 2011	2011-12	10.7.2011 for all JNVs		

Funds for implementation of RTE Act

†682. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Commission has allotted Rs. 25,000 crore to the States for implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh out of this amount

and the additional amount demanded by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The 13th Finance Commission

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has approved Grant-in-Aid to States amounting to Rs. 24,068 crore during the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 for elementary education sector.

(b) Out of this, the State of Madhya Pradesh has been allocated an amount of Rs. 2216 crore for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. No demand for increase in the 13th Finance Commission award has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Entry of foreign educational institutions

†683. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given permission to foreign educational institutions to enter into education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any provision under which protection of Indian culture will be compulsory for foreign educational institutions; 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) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education has issued "Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/Institutions Imparting Technical Education in India, 2005" concerning entry and operation of foreign institutions in India, relating to technical education. A legislative proposal, namely, the "Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation for Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010" has been introduced in the Parliament on 3.5.2010 and has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development.

The proposed law seeks to put in place a mechanism to facilitate the entry and regulation of reputed foreign educational institutions, and protect, *inter-alia*, public order, decency and morality.

Authentic data about higher education

†684. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the data regarding higher education sector in the country

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

available with Government, till date, are incomplete and cannot be treated as authentic;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any action to remove this anomaly in education sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and in future by when it is expected to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Ministry collects data annually in respect of higher education sector in the country from all States and Union Territories and publishes it in annual publication "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education." States/UTs collect data from the institutions of higher learning located in the State/UT. However, with the growing size and diversity of the higher education sector particularly in terms of courses, management and geographical coverage, it has become necessary to develop a sound data-base on higher education. For this purpose, Ministry has initiated an All India Survey on Higher Education. National University on Education, Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has been given the responsibility to conduct the main survey.

Non-payment of scholarships to students

685. SHRI MOHAMMED ADDEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of non-payment of scholarships to students by different State Governments have been brought to the notice of Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is aware that scholarship mafia is operating in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No instance of non-payment of scholarship to eligible students has come to the notice of the Government in the scholarship schemes namely National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University students being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes for studies in India and Pre-Matric

Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe students of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scholarship Schemes for students of Minority Communities of the Ministry of Minority Affairs and the Scholarship for Higher Education of the Department of Science and Technology.

(c) No instance has come to the notice of the Government about scholarship mafia's operation in these schemes;

(d) Does not arise.

Degrees awarded by madarsas

686. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of degrees awarded by different madarsas in the country which have been recognized as equivalent to 10th, 12th and graduation level; and

(b) the State Government's universities and Boards which have recognized these degrees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) 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 Boards 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. The following Universities have recognized the qualifications awarded by the Madarsas:-

Universities

(i) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

(ii) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

(iii) Jamia Hamdard (Deemed University), New Delhi

(iv) Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad

The details of certificates/qualifications of the State Madarsa Boards and their equivalence are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Examination conducted	Equivalent examination of CBSE/ Universities
1.	Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, Patna, Bihar.	Wastania Fauquania Maulvi Alim	VIII X XII BA
2.	West Bengal Board of Madarsa Education, Kolkata, West Bengal.	High Madrasa, Alim Fazil	X XII
3.	Chhattisgarh Madarsa Board, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	Urdu Adib, Urdu Mahir, Urdu Moullim, High School Patrachar Pathyakram Adim Higher Secondary Patrachar Pathyakram	X XII
4.	Madhya Pradesh Madarsa Board, Bhopal, MP	Middle Urdu Adeeb, Urdu Mahir, Urdu Moullim, Maulvi, Madhyamik Alim, Higher Secondary	VIII X XII
5.	UP Madarsa Education Board, Lucknow, UP	Munshi, Moulvi Alim Kamil Fazil	X XII BA MA

Vacant reserved category seats in Delhi University

687. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of seats reserved for SC/ST, OBC, physically disabled etc. go unfilled in various Delhi University colleges;

(b) if so, the details of the seats reserved for various categories in each of the Delhi University college this year and how many of them were filled up;

(c) whether seats are still left vacant in these categories; and

(d) the reasons for the failure to admit students and measures being taken to see that full quota is filled up in all the colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Some seats reserved for SC/ST/ OBC/PWD categories remain unfilled in various colleges of University of Delhi. The details in this regard for the current academic session are as under:-

Category	No. of Seats reserved	Admission offered	Vacant seats as on 03.08.2011
SC	7694#	9245*	-
ST	3777#	2417*	-
OBC	14405	8170**	3809**
PwD	1200#	546	654

Seats offered centrally by the University.

* Admission slips issued centrally by the University. Some of the vacant STs seats have been converted to SC seats.

** Pertains to 52 colleges of the University.

(d) Seats reserved for SC/ST/PwD categories remained unfilled due to non-availability of candidates. The candidates belonging to SC/ST and PwD categories are registered centrally by the University and are allotted seats in different colleges. OBC quota is filled up by the colleges. The University has informed that it is strictly following the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006 as interpreted by the Apex Court for filling up the seats reserved for OBCs. OBC seats in Delhi University have not been filled fully due to non-availability of OBC candidates within the prescribed 10% lower cut off marks than that of the general category. The matter is sub-judice. However, in order to ensure filling up of the OBC quota, the colleges have been asked by the University not to convert vacant OBC seats to unreserved seats until further orders.

Opening of Model Degree Colleges

688. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Governments particularly Maharashtra and Gujarat for opening new Model Degree Colleges;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and the reasons behind the delay in sanctioning of such colleges; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for the early approval of Model Colleges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has received 125 proposals from State Governments to set up model degree colleges in identified higher educationally backward districts of the country. Of these 07 have been received from Maharashtra and 20 have been received from Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Model Degree Colleges are to be set up by the State Governments with eligible Central Government assistance in the identified higher educationally backward districts. Of the 125 proposals received by the UGC, 48 have been approved, while 44 proposals have been referred back to the State Governments for clarifications/additional documents and 33 have been disapproved on grounds of ineligibility.

Opening up of IIITs

†689. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to open 20 IIITs throughout country;

(b) the sharing of Centre, States and private sector in them;

(c) by when decision regarding places for opening IIITs will be taken;

(d) the States from which proposal for opening IIITs has been received till date;

(e) whether Government has received any proposal of partnership from private sector in them;

(f) to whom responsibility of supervising establishment and construction work of these IIITs will be entrusted; and

(g) whether Government intends to constitute high level committees to ensure these institutions remain corruption-free and use of high quality material in their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) The Government of India has decided to set up 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. As per the approved scheme, the

capital cost of each HIT would be Rs. 128.00 crore to be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 (57.5:35:7.5 in the North-Eastern States) by the Central Government, the State Government, and the industry respectively. The project is targeted to be completed in nine years from 2011-12 to 2019-20. In the 1st year, 5-10 IIITs would be set up depending upon the response of the State Governments and private partners. The State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments have been requested to identify industry partners who could be associated with the project. Out of the 4 proposals received from the State Governments none of them is complete as the industry partners, which is essential under the Scheme, have not been identified by any. To ensure proper and transparent implantation of the Scheme, the Government has constituted a National Steering Committee (NSC) with representatives of the Central Governments, State Governments and Industry to implement and monitor the setting up 20 new IIITs on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan

†690. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government reviews standard of education in Kendriya Vidyalayas on regular basis;

(b) if so, the methods adopted therefor and the results thereof; and

(c) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas running in Rajasthan at present, the district-wise list thereof and whether there is any plan to open more schools in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The functioning of Kendriya Vidyalaya (KVs) including the standard of education have been reviewed by the Government from time to time. In the year 2002, a Committee headed by Shri J.C. Pant reviewed the functioning of KVs. The findings and suggestions of the Committee are summarized in the Statement-I (See below). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has already implemented several of these recommendations in various forms. In the year 2009, Indian Institute of Management (MM), Bangalore was entrusted the work of comprehensive review of KVs and has submitted its report.

(c) The district-wise details of 63 KVs presently functioning in the State of Rajasthan as on 01.08.2011 are given in the Statement-II (See below). Two proposals for opening of new KVs in the State of Rajasthan have been received i.e. one each at Jaisindhar, Distt. Banner and Hanumangarh, Distt. Hanumangarh. However, opening of KVs is subject to availability of funds and approval of competent authority.

Statement-I

Major recommendations by the pant committee in respect of KVs

Sl. No.	Major recommendations.
1	2
1.	10% of new admissions to be made on merit basis each year in class-II onwards.
†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.	

2. Second Shift system not recommended. The discontinued.
3. Creation of additional regions to ensure 30 Kendriya Vidyalayas under one Region.
4. Creation of 05 National Zones with each having 06 Regions for the purpose of recruitment of staff, their posting and transfers etc. the post of Education Officer and Principal of a Kendriya Vidyalaya to be made interchangeable.
5. Grading of each Kendriya Vidyalaya to be done for different fields of activities. The duties of Education officers and the Vice Principal of the Kendriya Vidyalaya need to be specified in order to make them more accountable for the performance of a Kendriya Vidyalaya.
6. Inter-linking of KVS (Hqrs.) and Regional Office through computer.
7. Executive Committee of the KV may recruit teachers on contractual basis even without B.Ed. qualification in remote areas.
8. Spouse working in KVS to move together as far as possible.
9. Academic inspections should be revitalized making them more comprehensive, educative and result oriented.
10. The achievement of good teachers both in academics and extra-curricular activities should be suitably recognized.
11. Teachers should overstay for an hour every school day to play the teaching programme of the next day with particular reference to the learning needs of the slow-learners.
12. The school should have proper infrastructure for creating appropriate ambience to hold Yoga classes. Special budgetary provision should be made for development of infrastructural facilities for sports and yoga. All the students should compulsorily participate in all sports activity and they should be graded according to their competence.
13. Standard work execution contract form to be developed by KVS (Hqrs.) to facilitate maintenance and repair of works.
14. Authority to engage vocational staff should be delegated to the

Chairman, VMC.

15. Subject-wise workshops for teachers to be organized at the regional level to improve their teaching skills.
 16. A professional approach to make the teacher accountable for the development of the child needs to be evolved.
-

1	2
17.	The system of supervised studies to improve the performance of low achievers needs to be strengthened beyond schools hours.
18.	Vocationalisation of school education. The nomenclature of vocational courses should be changed to professional or foundation courses in Class-XI.
19.	Counseling of parents regarding the potential of their wards needs to start from Class-VI onwards.
20.	Affiliation of Kendriya Vidyalayas in States with examination boards other than CBSE.

Statement-II

List indicating the district-wise names of 63 Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the State of Rajasthan (As on 01.08.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of KV	District
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer No. I (CRPF)	Ajmer
2.	Ajmer No. II (CRPF)	Ajmer
3.	Alwar	Alwar
4.	Anoopgarh (BSF)	Ganganagar
5.	Banswara	Banswara
6.	Baran	Baran
7.	Beawar, Ajmer	Ajmer
8.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
9.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara
10.	Churu	Churu
11.	Dabla (BSF)	Jaisalmer
12.	Deoli (CISF)	Tonk
13.	Gangapur City	Sawai Madhopur

1	2	3
15.	Jaipur No. III (MREC)	Jaipur
16.	Jaipur No. V (Mansarovar)	Jaipur
17.	Jaipur No. VI (Pratap Nagar) (Sector III)	Jaipur
18.	Jhalawar	Jhalawar
19.	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
20.	Jodhpur (BSF)	Jodhpur
21.	Karauli	Karauli
22.	Kota No. II	Kota
23.	Mountabu (CRPF)	Sirohi
24.	Phulera	Jaipur
25.	Pokhran (BSF)	Jaisalmer
26.	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
27.	Sikar	Sikar
28.	Udaipur No. I (PRATAP NAGAR)	Udaipur
29.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur
30.	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh
31.	BSF Ramgarh, Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
32.	BSF Campus Raisinghnagar	Sriganganagar
33.	Khetri Nagar, Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
34.	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand	Rajsamand
35.	BSF Khajuwala, Bikaner	Bikaner
36.	Inderpura, Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
37.	Tonk, Distt Tonk	Tonk
38.	Banar	Jodhpur
39.	Bikaner No. I (Sagar Road)	Bikaner
40.	Bikaner No. II (Jaisalmer Road)	Bikaner
41.	Bikaner No. III NAL (AFS)	Bikaner

1	2	3
42.	Itarana	Alwar
43.	Jaipur No. II (Cantt)	Jaipur
44.	Jaipur No. IV (Khatipura)	Jaipur
45.	Jaisalmer (AFS)	Jaisalmer
46.	Jalipa Cantt	Barmer
47.	Jodhpur No. I (AFS)	Jodhpur
48.	Jodhpur No. I (ARMY)	Jodhpur
49.	Jodhpur No. II (AFS)	Jodhpur
50.	Jodhpur No. II (ARMY)	Jodhpur
51.	Kota No. I	Kota
52.	Lalgarh Jattan	Ganganagar
53.	Nasirabad	Ajmer
54.	Shri Ganga Nagar Cantt	Ganganagar
55.	Suratgarh No. I (AFS)	Ganganagar
56.	Suratgarh No. II (AFS)	Ganganagar
57.	Suratgarh (Cantt)	Ganganagar
58.	Udaipur No. II (Eklingarh)	Udaipur
59.	Uttarlai	Barmer
60.	Anta (AGPP)	Baran
61.	Avikanagar (SWRi)	Tonk
62.	Suratgarh STPS	Ganganagar
63.	Zawarmines	Udaipur

Setting up of NCHER

691. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) is being further delayed in view of differences between his Ministry and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the points of differences between the two Ministries;

(c) the efforts made to resolve the differences; and

(d) by when the Commission would be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The provisions of the two Bills *i.e.* the National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) Bill, 2011 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 (for the establishment of National Commission for Higher Education and Research) are being harmonized in consultation with the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice.

(d) The commission would be constituted only after the enactment of the Higher Education and Research Bill.

Autonomy to IIMs

692. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give more autonomy to some of the IIMs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature of autonomy Government proposes to give to such IIMs;

(c) whether the Ministry has made consultations with various other Ministries/ Departments before finalizing the issue of extending such autonomy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of each of such Ministry/Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) It has been agreed to, in principle, in the case of IIMs Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore, Kozhikode and Shillong that they would have powers to create posts within approved norms, to open Centres in India and abroad, to amend rules within the frame work of Memorandum of Association and Rules, to approve their own Budget, to manage the own funds generated by Institute etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Recognised madarsas

693. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recognized madarsas especially in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to and spent by each madarsa during last five years, year-wise, State-wise and for what programmes; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Information about recognized Madarsas is not maintained centrally.

(b) The erstwhile Area Intensive Madarsa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP) was reformulated as the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) in November, 2008. The objective of the SPQEM is to provide financial assistance and encourage traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that children studying in these institutions gain academic proficiency for classes I-XII. However, the process of modernisation of traditional Madarsas and Maktabas is voluntary. SPQEM provides financial assistance for appointment of teachers to teach modern subjects, establishment of computer and science laboratories in Madarsas of Secondary and Higher Secondary level, as also strengthening of libraries and book banks at all levels.

The amount released during the last three years is provided below:-

(Rs. in lakh)			
States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	39.60	-	260.00
Assam	360.00	-	1039.00
Haryana	-	-	37.50
Orissa	108.72	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	350.64	561.35	1343.24
Maharashtra	2.87	-	36.59
Kerala	291.03	-	1490.09
Tripura	45.72	374.18	-

Uttar Pradesh	4479.28	3190.47	3554.55
Chhattisgarh	112.92	–	811.67

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	0.36	-	-
Jharkhand	-	497.18	-
Karnataka	-	-	490.17
Rajasthan	-	-	547.46
Uttarakhand	-	-	188.86
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	347.87
TOTAL:	5791.14	4623.18	10147.00

(c) The number of Madarsas which received financial assistance under SPQEM during the last three years is provided below:-

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	73	-	40
Assam	500	-	486
Haryana	-	-	6
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	372
Orissa	151	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	979	329	764
Maharashtra	4	-	11
Kerala	425	-	724
Tripura	127	129	-
Uttar Pradesh	3217	1356	1758
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	191	-	439
Chandigarh	1	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	160
Uttarakhand	-	-	65

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	-	-	220
Jharkhand	-	164	-
TOTAL:	5668	1978	5045

Students duped by fraudulent universities abroad

694. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several students from the country face inhuman conditions abroad due to fraudulent universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the students who are duped by fraudulent universities abroad; and

(d) the number of students studying abroad and the steps taken by Government to provide enough higher education facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Two cases of foreign universities involved in frauds in respect of student visa etc. have been reported in the United States of America. The first case was that of Tri-Valley University in California, which was shut down in January, 2011 by the US authorities and more than 1800 Indian students were affected by the fraud. The second case is that of University of Northern Virginia where action against the University authorities has started on July 28, 2011 and there are about 2000 Indian students enrolled in that University. In the case of Tri-Valley University, the Government has intervened through diplomatic and political channels to ensure the safety of the Indian students. The Government, through the Embassy of India had requested the US authorities to treat Indian students as victims of fraud and has also been offering counsel to the affected students. The matter was also taken up by the Minister of External Affairs with the US Secretary of State during their meeting on February 13, 2011 and also during the recent India-US Strategic Dialogue on July 19, 2011 in New Delhi. In regard to the action of the US authorities against University of North Virginia, Government has not received any reports of inhuman treatment of students.

No such case has been reported from any other country so far. However, some Indian students in Australia faced problems due to closure of certain private institutions on the basis of non-conformity to prescribed standards set by the Australian Federal and State

Governments. In such cases, the Australian regulations provide for placement of international students in alternate courses or refund of admissible fees to the students.

(d) The Ministry does not maintain the data of students going abroad for studies. The Government is fully aware of the huge demand for higher education opportunities in the country and has initiated a host of reforms in the higher education sector, especially through establishing a number of new institutions and revamping the existing ones. Such steps will continue to receive top priority in the coming years too.

Progress of higher education

695. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has submitted its report to Government and indicated that there is a slowness in progress in the field of higher education specially by Central as well as State Governments;

(b) whether UGC has also indicated that there is a two-fold progress in the field of higher education by private sector compared to Government sector;

(c) if so, whether it would not deny higher education to the poor, who could not afford and go to private sector;

(d) whether Government has fixed any target during Twelfth Five Year Plan especially in higher education sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has submitted a Report of the Expert Committee on Public Private Partnership, to the Government. It has been stated therein that despite a massive increase in public investment, it would be difficult to meet the stated objectives of raising the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) to 15% by 2012.

(b) The report has acknowledged that there is an increasing trend of participation of the private sector in the higher education field.

(c) The report recommends that suitable Public Private Partnership (PPP) models should be adopted where both philanthropy and service to the

community is combined with a reasonable surplus of higher education income by the partnership that could be built between public and private sector institutions/individual, so that the disadvantage sections of the community are not deprived of access to higher education.

(d) and (e) The Eleventh Five Year Plan document aims at increasing the GER to 21% by the end of the Twelfth Plan with an interim target of 15% by 2011-12.

Implementation of Right to Education Act

696. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Right to Education Act in various States of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any impediments are being faced in the implementation of Right to Education Act;

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

(d) the steps Government is contemplating to deal with such situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Article 21-A of the Constitution of India and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operative with effect from April 1, 2010. The Central RTE rules were notified on April 5, 2010 and the model RTE Rules were circulated to States. Several initiatives have been taken to implement the RTE Act at the State level, including *inter-alia* (a) 20 States have notified RTE Rules, (b) 31 States have issued notifications prohibiting corporal punishment and mental harassment; (c) 25 States have issued notifications prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees; (d) 31 States have issued notifications prohibiting expulsion and detention; (e) 30 States have issued notification banning Board examinations till completion of elementary education; (f) 27 States have notified academic authority under RTE Act; and (g) 17 States have constituted the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) or the Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA).

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation and norms for interventions have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, and the fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments has been revised. A Statement indicating the number of primary schools, upper primary schools, additional classrooms and additional teachers sanctioned under the SSA during 2010-11 to meet the requirements of implementation of RTE Act, 2009 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The implementation of the RTE Act is an evolving process. The RTE Act provides for certain timeframes in which the provisions are required to be met. These include establishment of neighbourhood school, provision of school infrastructure and appointment teachers as per the prescribed pupil teacher ratio within a period of three years, and training of untrained teachers within a period of five years from the commencement of the Act. The challenge is to ensure that States implement these provisions in the time frames prescribed under the Act.

(d) To implement the SSA programme as per provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 Government has approved an outlay of Rs. 2,31,233 crore for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. This includes grant of Rs. 24,068 crore approved by the 13th Finance Commission for elementary education. Government is also periodically holding discussions and reviewing progress with the State Governments.

Statement

Number of primary schools, upper primary schools, additional classroom and additional teachers sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 2010-11

Sl. No	State name	Primary schools	Upper primary schools	Additional classrooms	Additional teacher posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	15195	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	194	0	828	550
3.	Assam	1200	0	4845	19888
4.	Bihar	0	0	47206	57956
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	125	8128	1177
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	9647	20052
8.	Haryana	114	117	6151	794
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	364	101
1.0	Jammu and Kashmir	1248	0	3054	3583
11.	Jharkhand	995	1017	21920	9446
12.	Karnataka	132	0	5971	2725
13.	Kerala	6	0	1289	2689
14.	Madhya Pradesh	386	954	31622	63659
15.	Maharashtra	1094	0	10101	28011
16.	Manipur	180	0	1024	450

17. Meghalaya	574	0	1311	2338
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1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	703	353
19.	Nagaland	98	327	150	2557
20.	Orissa	1177	379	11860	6552
21.	Punjab	36	112	3545	9259
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	7486	6941
23.	Sikkim	0	40	58	156
24.	Tamil Nadu	228	279	4071	2595
25.	Tripura	92	168	1487	719
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26	1152	38604	122765
27.	Uttarakhand	7	14	125	2910
28.	West Bengal	5499	323	29960	84213
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	41	0
30.	Chandigarh	6	6	70	112
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	108	111
32.	Daman Diu	1	0	12.	0
33.	Delhi	2	0	1119	2441
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	3	4
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	22	0
TOTAL:		13669	5013	268080	455162

Shortage of teachers

697. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general complaint about acute shortage of teachers in Government schools in Delhi and other metro cities;

(b) the present student-teacher ratio in Delhi and Mumbai;

(c) the details of total strength of teachers in Government schools in Delhi and Mumbai, school-wise;

(d) the details of the shortage of teachers and class rooms in Delhi and Mumbai, school-wise; and

(e) whether the State Governments have moved any proposal, as mandated by the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for recruitment of required number of teachers in Delhi and Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mismanagement in implementation of MDMS

698. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) is being mismanaged in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds allocated to States/UTs during last three years for the Scheme have been diverted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to strengthen the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Since 01.01.2010, 29 complaints pertaining to irregularities in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme such as non-coverage of schools, not serving mid day meals regularly, false enrollment of students, involvement of teachers in the Scheme, corruption/misappropriation of funds, serving poor quality meals and non-payment of cooking cost have been received. These complaints were referred to the State Governments; who have taken action on 16/29 of these complaints. While 8 complaints were found baseless; in other cases, the State Governments have taken necessary action which includes recovery from Gram Pradhan, suspension of the School Principal and compensating children as per the directions of the Court.

(c) and (d) No such case has come to the notice during last three years.

Identification of educationally backward States

699. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have been identified as educationally backward States in the country;

(b) the criteria adopted for identifying educationally backward States;

(c) the reasons for such backwardness; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Funding for SSA

700. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funding for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been increased by 40 per cent;

(b) whether even though this funding hike is higher than the average social sectors hike of 17 per cent yet the Ministry shall have to reassess and possibly scale down the plans for 2011-12 since they have asked for 100 per cent increased allocation; and

(c) whether it would be in the interest of the country especially weaker sections of the society if the allocation for SSA is further revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force w.e.f. 1.4.2010. For implementation of RTE-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, total central fund support of Rs. 19838.23 crore became available in 2010-11 against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 13100 crore in 2009-10. This represents a growth of 51.43%. In 2011-12 against Budget Estimates of Rs. 21000 crore is available for implementation of RTE-SSA programme and funds to the tune of Rs. 14284.49 crore have already been released to States/UTs upto 27.7.2011.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Admissions on the basis of fake caste certificates

701. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of students have taken admissions by providing fake caste certificates in Central Universities particularly in Delhi University this year;

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

(c) whether the Central Universities are adopting any mechanism to check/verify these certificates and other documents before giving admission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and other steps Government proposes to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No centralized information in regard to students seeking admission in educational institutions/universities on the basis of fake documents is maintained. The University of Delhi has informed that during the year 2009-10, 52 and in the year 2010-11, 42 caste certificates submitted by the students seeking admission were found fake on verification. Colleges concerned were requested to take action against the concerned, including filing of FIR.

(c) and (d) It is physically not possible to verify the genuineness of certificates of each applicant before granting admission. However, the caste certificates produced by the candidates, seeking admission is checked with reference to the caste/tribe/community of the candidate as per list of caste/tribe/community notified by the Central Government and the verification of caste certificates in respect of admitted candidates is taken up after completion of admission process.

Drop-out of children after class-I

†702. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children enrolled in class-I in schools as on April, 2008 and April, 2011, respectively, State-wise;

(b) the number of drop-outs after class-I in the years 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively, State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the drop-out rate; and

(d) whether the target of compulsory education could be achieved with such a pace in the next three years?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development collects the information on various educational indicators from the States/UTs annually through Selected Educational Statistics (SES). As per SES 2007-08 the State-wise details of enrolment at class-I for the year 2007-08 is given in the Statement-I (See below). Enrolment data as on April, 2011 is not available.

(b) As per SES 2008-09 (Provisional) the State-wise details of drop-out

rates at primary level for the year 2008-09 is given in the Statement-II
(See below). Data for the years 2010 and 2011 is not available.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented in partnership with the States/UTs to universalize access and retention, bridge gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improve quality. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing drop-out rates. This includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of text-books and uniforms to children, regular training of teachers etc. In addition, interventions under SSA provide specific interventions for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim Minority community in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), which aim at building community support. The Mid-day-Meal programme also contributes to reducing drop-outs.

(d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force from 1st April, 2010. In its endeavour to meet the targets under the RTE Act, 2009, the Government has sanctioned 4.55 lakh posts of teachers and 2.67 lakh additional class rooms in the 1st year of implementation itself.

The Government is committed to achieve the target of universalisation of elementary education in its stipulated timeframe.

Statement-I

State-wise details of enrolment at class-I for the year 2007-08

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolment : Class-I		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	818265	782132	1600397
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28143	24463	52606
3.	Assam	373992	358819	732811
4.	Bihar	2087534	1646236	3733770
5.	Chhattisgarh	423778	405961	829739
6.	Goa	13309	12426	25735
7.	Gujarat	1017259	597021	1614280
8.	Haryana	253178	220321	473499

9.	Himachal Pradesh	67573	61256	128829
10.	Jammu and Kashmir 1	140435	125895	266330

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	780526	772469	1552995
12.	Karnataka	602910	561287	1164197
13.	Kerala 5	225426	220220	445646
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1405268	1255378	2660646
15.	Maharashtra	1195436	1056997	2252433
16.	Manipur	53076	51019	104095
17.	Meghalaya	97186	91326	188512
18.	Mizoram	30766	27860	58626
19.	Nagaland	28379	25849	54228
20.	Orissa	510477	487191	997668
21.	Punjab 4	246500	228065	474565
22.	Rajasthan	1386789	1205812	2592601
23.	Sikkim	8977	8026	17003
24.	Tamil Nadu	621137	583588	1204725
25.	Tripura	54579	51184	105763
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3084309	2815176	5899485
27.	Uttarakhand	155779	140027	295806
28.	West Bengal 3	1248111	1167948	2416059
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3657	3492	7149
30.	Chandigarh	9027	7578	16605
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4697	4496	9193
32.	Daman and Diu	1911	1681	3592
33.	Delhi	188893	165279	354172
34.	Lakshadweep 1	733	675	1408
35.	Puducherry	11619	10648	22267
INDIA:		17179634	15177801	32357435

Statement-II

State-wise details of drop-out at primary level for the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	State/UT	Drop-out : Primary (Class I-V)		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.03	15.05	15.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.80	39.71	40.84
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	38.86	34.65	37.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.16	26.91	26.52
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	39.11	3.30	25.87
8.	Haryana	10.51	-1.02	5.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.25	3.61	2.90
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	22.37	18.76	20.70
12.	Karnataka	4.92	3.45	4.21
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.39	15.17	16.34
15.	Maharashtra	15.86	18.94	17.33
16.	Manipur	39.55	45.19	42.31
17.	Meghalaya	60.77	56.95	58.87
18.	Mizoram	39.98	40.08	40.03
19.	Nagaland	21.40	15.71	18.70
20.	Orissa	33.33	32.89	33.12
21.	Punjab	15.82	20.12	17.84
22.	Rajasthan	38.44	39.41	38.89

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	41.97	31.55	36.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.52	0.80	1.17
25.	Tripura	24.64	20.07	22.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37.61	32.61	35.29
27.	Uttarakhand	35.84	31.82	33.90
28.	West Bengal	28.82	26.81	27.84
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.61	10.05	11.89
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.71	24.64	20.56
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	-6.64	7.80	0.50
34.	Lakshadweep	8.84	3.10	6.02
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA:		26.68	22.90	24.93

Central Universities running in their own buildings/premises

†703. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Universities established during the last five years which are working in their own buildings constructed in their own premises;

(b) by when the rest of the Central Universities would start functioning in their own buildings; and

(c) the number of Post-Graduate students in these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) 21 Central Universities were established during last 5 years. The details are given in the Statement-I (See below). Out of 21 Central Universities,

7 Universities (including 6 converted Central Universities namely (i) Rajiv Gandhi University

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) Tripura University (iii) The English and Foreign Languages University (iv) H.N.B. Garhwal University (v) Guru Ghasidas University (vi) Dr. H.S. Gour Vishwavidyalaya and (vii) one new University, namely, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University have their own buildings in their own premises. The Central University of Jammu has not yet been operationalised.

(b) Out of the remaining 13 Central Universities, land has been allotted to 10 Central Universities by the State Government. The land to Central University of Bihar, Gujarat and Kerala has not yet been allotted. Planning and construction work has started in all the Universities where the land has been allotted.

(c) Details regarding the number of PG students in these Universities are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List of Central Universities established within last years
(from 2007 to 2011)*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Central University
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	English and Foreign Languages University, O.U. Campus, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh - 500 007
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, P.O. Doimukh, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh - 791 112
3.	Bihar	Central University of Bihar, BIT Campus, P.O. - B.V. College, Patna - 800 014
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, - 495 009
5.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat, Sector-30, Gandhinagar - 382 030
6.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana, Camp Office, Plot No. 3113, Opposite T-25/8, DLF Phase-II, Sec.-24, Gurgaon - 122 010 Central University of Haryana, Temporary Camp Office, Government B.Ed. College Building, Narnaul, Distt. Mahendergarh
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, P.O.

Box

No. 21, Dharamashala, Distt.-Kangra, Himachal
Pradesh - 176 215

1	2	3
8. Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu (Not yet operational)	
9.	Central University of Kashmir, Qureshi Manzil, 50-Naseemabad, Saderbal, Srinagar - 190 006	
10. Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand, Brambe, Ranchi, 601, Maru Tower, Kanke Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand - 834 008	
11. Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka, 2nd Floor, Karya Saudha, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga - 585 106	
12. Kerala	Central University of Kerala, BKM Towers, Nayanmar Moola, Vidyanagar P.O., Kasaragod - 671 123	
13. Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh - 470 003	
14.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	
15. Orissa	Central University of Orissa, Sabara, Srikhetra, Coats Building, Koraput - 764 020	
16. Punjab	Central University of Punjab, D-13, Civil Station, Bathinda - 151 001	
17. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan, 16, Nav Durga Colony, Opp. Hotel Clarks Amer Near Fortis Hospital, Malviya Nagar, J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur - 302 017	
	Temporary Add:- Central University of Rajasthan, C/o. Shri Ratanlal Kanwarlal Patni Government P.G. College, Kishangarh - 305 802, District-Ajmer (Rajasthan)	
18. Sikkim	Sikkim University, 6th Mile, Samdur, P.O. Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim - 737 102	
19. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu, C/O.	

Collectorate Annexe, Tiruvarur - Tamil Nadu -
610 001

20. Tripura Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala,
Tripura - 799 130
21. Uttarakhand Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University,
Srinagar, Uttarakhand
-

Statement-II

Student admitted in PG programme in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	No. of Students Admitted		
		UG/PG	M.Phil./ Ph.D.	Total
1.	Central University of Bihar*	118	0	118
2.	Central University of Gujarat	50	58	108
3.	Central University of Haryana*	30	40	70
4.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh*	140	30	170
5.	Central University of Jharkhand*	172	0	172
6.	Central University of Karnataka*	124	11	135
7.	Central University of Kashmir*	91	0	91
8.	Central University of Kerala*	96	15	111
9.	Central University of Orissa*	150	0	150
10.	Central University of Punjab*	0	32	32
11.	Central University of Rajasthan*	173	0	173
12.	Central University of Tamil Nadu*	71	0	71
13.	Guru Ghasidas University	713	438	1151
14.	Dr. H.S. Gaur Vishwavidyalaya	1762	509	2271
15.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	1721	1074	2795
16.	Rajiv Gandhi University	815	73	888
17.	Tripura University	1751	134	1885
18.	Sikkim University	182	23	205
19.	English and Foreign Languages University	210	181	391
20.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University**	-	-	-
21.	Central University of Jammu\$	-	-	-
TOTAL:		8369	2618	10987

*UG&PG Students

**No PG Programme

\$ Not in operation

Proposal for establishing Model Degree Colleges in Gujarat

704. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the State Government of Gujarat regarding establishment of Model Degree Colleges in the State has been received by UGC/Union Government; and

(b) if so, by when the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. According to available information, 20 proposals have been received by University Grants Commission from Gujarat.

(b) While 8 proposals have been approved, 01 (One) has been rejected on grounds of ineligibility. 11 proposals have been referred back to the Gujarat Government seeking additional documents.

Innovation Universities

705. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of Innovation Universities aiming at World Class Standard has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A legislative proposal for setting up Universities for Innovation aiming at world class standards in academics and research is under finalization.

Allocation of funds for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

706. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of funds towards the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme over the past three years;

(b) whether the allocation for Mid-Day-Meal scheme is linked with the number of school-going children in the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the allocation for this year is sufficient considering the implementation of the

Right to Education Act, which is expected to significantly increase the number of school-going children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A sum of Rs. 24,799 crores has been allocated for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme over the past three years.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The allocation of funds for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is based on the number of children studying in classes-I to VIII in Government and Government aided schools/institutions and the number of school days in a financial year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Drop-out rate in some courses in JNU

707. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy drop-out rate in JNU in BA (Hons.), MA, M.Sc and MCA courses;

(b) if so, whether JNU has analysed the reasons for such heavy drop-out rate in these courses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether CAG had indicated JNU for relaxing eligibility criteria in appointing Deputy Registrar and administrative employees and irregular promotion of certain employees;

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter by Government;

(f) whether 33 per cent posts of teachers are lying vacant in JNU; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to fill the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), there is drop out in some of the programmes. This drop out is due to some students leaving five years M.A. Integrated programme, either immediately after completing B.A. or after joining M.A. on getting job opportunities. Some other students leave the programme in mid course because they fail to fulfill the minimum requirements of Cumulative Grade Point Average.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The University has informed that no relaxation in eligibility criteria, except that of age in

respect of internal candidates was given in appointing the Deputy Registrar/Assistant Registrar. It has also informed that the irregular upgradations given to certain employees have been withdrawn.

(f) and (g) The adoption of new UGC Regulations, 2010 by statutory bodies of the University and consequential amendments in Statutes/Ordinances has delayed the recruitment process. The University is making efforts to fill-up vacant teaching positions as early as possible.

Availability of land for achieving targets of RTE Act

708. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-availability of land is one of the major hindrances to achieve targets of Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government proposes to overcome this hindrance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Non availability of land is an impediment to timely construction of school buildings in some States including Bihar, West Bengal, some of the North Eastern States and in most urban areas.

(c) Wherever States are facing difficulties on account of non-availability of land, they are being advised to expand vertically to make optimum use of the space available.

Status of deemed universities

†709. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had cancelled recognition of deemed universities last year;

(b) if so, the number of higher education institutions and students affected by this;

(c) whether the Ministry has reinstated the recognition of deemed

universities;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) to what extent maintenance of *status quo* of deemed universities is essential for enhancement of quality in education?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Pursuant to the general perception about dilution of academic standards in certain institutions deemed to be universities, Government constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts to review the functioning of institutions deemed to be universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Review Committee, on the basis of their evaluation and assessment, reported that while some institutions deemed to be universities met the required benchmarks, some others would need some time to do so and yet, some others, numbering 44, owing to deficiencies, did not deserve to continue as institutions deemed to be universities. The Government has, in principle, accepted the report of the Review Committee. However, the issue regarding implementation of the recommendations contained in the aforesaid report is currently *sub judice* in the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Viplav Sharma Vs Union of India and Others [WP (C) 142 of 2006]. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain *status quo* with regard to these 44 institutions deemed to be universities.

Bringing of pre-school learning under RTE Act

710. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to put pre-school learning under the purview of Right to Education Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such a step would help to ensure continuity in the child's education;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had received proposals in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended the addition of pre-primary section in all Government schools. NAC has recommended that this will pave the way for examining,

over time the feasibility of bringing pre-school learning under the purview of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Planning Commission has constituted an inter-Ministerial Group for restructuring and strengthening of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, including preschool education.

Setting up of Science Magnet Navodaya Schools

711. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) when the Ministry proposed to set up 10 Science Magnet Navodaya (SMN) Schools with an estimated cost of Rs. 15-20 crores each;
- (b) the details of places where the above schools proposed to set up;
- (c) the details of institutions with whose collaboration the above SMN Schools planned to set up; and
- (d) the progress of each of the above school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is a proposal to set up 10 Residential Science Magnet schools with classes 9 to 12 so as to develop interest of talented students in basic science.

(b) to (d) The exact locations of the proposed schools and the monitoring scientific institutions have not been decided yet.

Vacant posts of trainers in Bihar

†712. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total number of posts of trainers in Bihar according to the report of Centre's District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) and the number of posts vacant out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): According to the Annual Work Plan (2011-12) received from the Government of Bihar, the total number of sanctioned academic posts in the 24 DIETs in Bihar is 268, out of which, 136 posts are filled up and remaining 132 posts are vacant.

Identification of universities as Centres of Excellence

713. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many universities in the country have been identified by the university Grants Commission as Centres of Excellence;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the rank of Indian Universities as far as qualification of NET is concerned in the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per details available from the University

Grants Commission (UGC), in order to achieve excellence in teaching and research, UGC has been assisting identified universities by granting the status of "Centre with Potential for Excellence".

(b) The State-wise details of Centre with Potential for Excellence are as given below:-

Sl. No.	State	Name of the University	Area of specialization to be developed
1.	Kerala	Cochin University of Science and Technology	Laser and Opto-electronic Science and Technology
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	Traditional Shastras
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal University (Presently called as Rajiv Gandhi University)	Biodiversity
4.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	Punjab University	Biomedical Sciences
5.	Gujarat	Sardar Patel University	Applied Polymers
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh University	Himalayan Studies
7.	Karnataka	*Karnataka University	Polymer Chemistry
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Devi Ahilya University	e-Management Studies
9.	Punjab	Guru Nanak Development University	Sports Sciences
10.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Kamraj University	Genomic Sciences
11.	Tamil Nadu	Anna University	Environmental Sciences
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad University	Behavioral Cognitive

*Out of above 12 Universities, Centre with Potential for Excellence at
Karnataka University was discontinued.

(c) No such ranking of Indian Universities is done.

**Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and
Innovative Education**

714. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS and AIE), which is meant to encourage alternative and innovative education;

(b) the total number of schemes that are operational as part of EGS and AIE, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the approved and released amounts for the various schemes till date,
year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provided support to alternate schooling facilities under its EGS and AIE component. EGS Centres were envisaged as a transitory measure to provide schooling to children in habitations unserved by a regular school, till such time that regular and full time schooling facilities were provided in the area. The RTE Act, 2009, which became operative on 1st April, 2010 provides that the appropriate Government shall establish a school in neighbourhood as defined in the State RTE rules within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. The SSA norms have, therefore, been revised to correspond with the RTE Act. States have been advised to upgrade all EGS Centres to regular Primary Schools by March, 2012, and no new EGS Centres are being sanctioned with effect from 2010-11. AIE Centres are being reconceptualized as special training Centres for out of school children to ensure their age-appropriate enrollment and participation in regular elementary schools.

(c) Funds released to the States/UTs for EGS/AIE Centres since 2003-04, upto 2010-11 is provided in the Statement.

Statement

Amount released under EGS/AIE since 2003-04

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2003-04 Amount released	2004-05 Amount released	2005-06 Amount released	2006-07 Amount released	2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39.67	11.50	27.43	13.82	8.92	1.45	13.74	12.32
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3906.18	3343.28	8299.45	10100.4	6599.76	9491.49	9686.24	8280.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.47	288.74	591.78	646.66	1220.73	1585.44	1842.30	1364.20
4.	Assam	6754.37	4036.47	4706.14	9909.94	10052.14	9193.47	10995.69	6972.39
5.	Bihar	5221.08	6333.53	7496.66	9733.22	14705.46	25201.14	14299.49	26008.88
6.	Chandigarh	108.20	122.74	141.40	101.15	98.84	144.25	222.29	206.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	936.41	1180.91	1689.58	1540.259	2495.35	4017.04	3073.02	7471.75
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	306.89	95.87	0.00	13.63	22.28	3.83	1.40	2.61
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	5.57	3.62	0.69	3.02	1.78	15.98	7.48
10.	Delhi	4064.68	1883.43	1967.32	1376.45	770.25	640.75	200.29	552.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Goa		0.00	0.00	97.64	36.8	49.79	56.84	65.44	33.98
12. Gujarat		1996.92	2803.28	3131.90	3553.521	4378.40	7700.32	4071.31	4483.93
13. Haryana		317.04	3315.40	2384.50	2100.7994	5943.11	1023.57	2370.67	2416.96
14. Himachal Pradesh		45.00	55.78	99.02	87.39	135.87	121.33	43.55	65.25
15. Jammu and Kashmir		2910.98	2119.21	2286.25	1773.524	1434.22	1285.71	1251.25	1704.94
16. Jharkhand		11789.89	8735.80	4951.05	5737.61	4263.59	3429.58	4027.11	3856.58
17. Karnataka		1528.16	747.59	2119.28	2731.949	4853.12	5447.28	4271.02	4673.24
18. Kerala		189.01	414.03	386.85	511.11	349.31	276.61	386.13	85.91
19. Lakshadweep		2.64	2.64	2.64	2.24	4.70	4.68	2.01	0.00
20. Madhya Pradesh		1483.17	1420.15	6144.25	7464.01	6437.70	3254.40	3267.84	2915.23
21. Maharashtra		5327.40	5452.85	8807.74	4952.758	7309.12	6451.43	4744.48	4453.81
22. Manipur		114.30	1178.35	1005.53	890.47	1419.49	1400.07	1016.32	987.88
23. Meghalaya		1273.64	1426.16	430.43	1240.28	1790.80	1337.55	815.99	271.16
24. Mizoram		278.97	385.53	678.22	354.95	530.92	708.16	536.68	524.74
25. Nagaland		713.53	274.22	612.65	1160.14	1437.23	1180.99	1114.17	1470.09
26. Orissa		9152.08	6309.34	5556.07	7544.77	5839.56	2820.77	1526.02	2083.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Puducherry		23.29	21.46	18.61	22.74	52.50	34.61	32.34	24.66
28. Punjab		2788.54	1549.01	1372.18	1873.595	1553.13	1905.90	1342.13	1172.27
29. Rajasthan		9755.61	7329.67	7353.22	7920.66	4736.02	2696.92	1440.51	1063.08
30. Sikkim		42.34	76.74	146.00	67.98	49.50	29.21	32.06	30.31
31. Tamil Nadu		4281.34	3031.23	3018.77	2242.51	2207.91	2895.22	2128.21	2202.65
32. Tripura		451.86	451.57	535.03	473.38	364.07	207.53	270.62	256.18
33. Uttar Pradesh		5521.73	5045.83	2919.00	8202.73	10056.93	7876.37	1163.23	2362.96
34. Uttarakhand		1101.62	345.71	640.94	1864.9094	1227.80	811.27	754.92	964.96
35. West Bengal		7885.03	14778.42	14261.42	24718.65	7604.34	40759.47	39767.05	6785.15
TOTAL:		90356.04	84572.01	93882.57	120965.69	110005.87	143996.41	116791.49	95769.20

Incentives to States for setting up universities and colleges

715. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken with regard to Centrally-funded incentive plan to help States in setting up of universities and colleges and to upgrade the existing ones to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the above plan since its inception, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up Model Degree Colleges in identified 374 higher educationally backward districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) less than the national average was launched in 2010. Under the scheme, the State Governments can set up Model Degree Colleges in such districts with admissible Central Government assistance. Seven (07) proposals to set up Model Degree Colleges have been received from Andhra Pradesh, out of which two (02) have been rejected on grounds of ineligibility and five (05) proposals have been referred back to the State Government seeking additional documents.

(b) The position of funds released under the scheme to set up Model Degree Colleges is as under. These funds are to be utilized by the respective State Governments:-

Year	State	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2010-11	Karnataka	1.335
	Punjab	13.350
	Gujarat	4.005
	Total	18.690
2011-12	Maharashtra	9.345
	Gujarat	6.675
TOTAL:		16.02

Implementation of SSA, MDMS and RMSA

716. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are constraints in implementation of Government schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether funds allocated for the same are effectively and fully utilised;

(d) whether Government is determined to initiate appropriate measures for addressing weaknesses in education sector across the country and the deficiencies in the process of needs assessment at the grassroot level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) framework for implementation and norms have been revised to align them with the provisions of the RTE Act and they address the critical areas concerning universalisation of Elementary Education. The challenge is to ensure that States implement these provisions in the time frames prescribed under the Act.

The issues which require to be addressed for effective implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) include timely release of funds to implementing agencies at the State level, convergence with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for effective implementation of the School Health Programme, requirement of additional funds for provision for kitchen-cum-stores in all schools and provision for adequate drinking water and toilet facilities especially for the girls.

With regard to Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), several State Governments, including the States of the north east region and States with significant hilly terrains have represented that the existing limits for civil works are constraining and States should be allowed to adopt their own schedule of rates for construction work.

(c) The funds allocated for the above programmes are effectively utilized. In case the funds are not fully utilized in a State/UT due to unavoidable circumstances, the unspent balance is adjusted in the funds released for the next year.

(d) and (e) Revised Framework for implementation of SSA takes into account the needs and the challenges of the elementary education sector. Provisions for the formation of school management committees and preparation of school development plans have been made to ensure the decentralization of planning process and effective assessment of needs at the grassroot level. MDMS is constantly reviewed and monitored at national level as well as through the Central Review Missions. Independent monitoring institutes also evaluate the programme at regular intervals. All corrective measures are taken wherever required to ensure effective

implementation of the programme. The implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for expanding and improving the standards of secondary education is also reviewed in the Project Approval Board meetings.

Implementation of MDMS

717. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are impediments in implementing the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) due to lack of resources;

(b) whether additional focus on taking MDMS to private unaided schools in Tribal, Scheduled Caste and Minority districts would be taken up;

(c) whether MDMS under National Child Labour Programme, which is currently in progress in nine States, would be extended to twenty States as planned; and

(d) if not, how Government intends to provide remedy for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This has been referred to the Sub-Group on Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

(c) and (d) MDM Scheme has already been extended to the National Child Labour Programme schools across the country. For the year 2011-12, based on the proposals received from various States, the Programme Approval Board of Mid-Day-Meal has approved coverage of 3,87,052 children in 7969 NCLP schools in 19 States.

Fixing of 100 per cent cut off by colleges in Delhi University

718. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some colleges of Delhi University have fixed 100 per cent cut off for different courses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Shri Ram College of

Commerce (SRCC), prescribed 100 per cent cut off for admission to B.Com (Hon.) for students who had not studied any of the four subjects which Accountancy, Business Studies, Economics and Mathematics. The University of Delhi lays down general principles and minimum eligibility criteria

for admission to various course for each academic session and the same are notified to the colleges. The colleges prescribed additional eligibility criteria for various courses, themselves. Government has no role in such academic matters.

Rules to check unfair practices in private schools

719. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) recommends rules to check unfair practices in private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) To promote transparency and accountability of the educational system towards its primary stakeholders i.e. children and their parents, Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its meeting held on 7th June, 2011 has recommended for a legislation to prevent and prohibit adoption of unfair practices in school education. It was also recommended to constitute a CABE Committee comprising Minister, members of Civil Society as well as educationists, which will prepare a preliminary draft, for the proposed bill.

International assistance for RTE Act

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

(a) the details of achievements made, so far, in the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(b) whether Government has sought international assistance for implementation of the Act or whether assistance has been taken from World Bank;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the assistance amount received, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Article 21-A of the Constitution of India and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

became operative with effect from April 1, 2010. The Central RTE rules were notified on April 5, 2010 and the model RTE Rules were circulated to States. Several initiatives have been taken to implement the RTE Act at the State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

level, including *inter-alia* (a) 20 States have notified RTE Rules, (b) 31 States have issued notifications prohibiting corporal punishment and mental harassment; (c) 25 States have issued notifications prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees; (d) 31 States have issued notifications prohibiting expulsion and detention; (e) 30 States have issued notification banning Board examinations till completion of elementary education; (f) 27 States have notified academic authority under RTE Act; and (g) 17 States have constituted the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) or the Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA).

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation and norms for interventions have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, and the fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments has been revised. The number of primary schools, upper primary schools, additional classrooms and additional teachers sanctioned under the SSA during 2010-11 to meet the requirements of implementation of RTE Act, 2009 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Government has not sought any international assistance for implementation of RTE Act, 2009. However, SSA programme which is the main vehicle for implementation of RTE Act, and is under implementation since 2000-01, has been partially funded by three Development Partners, namely the World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID) of United Kingdom and European Commission (EC). The details of year-wise funding received under SSA are:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	World Bank	DFID	EC
2002-2003	-	-	151.86
2003-2004	-	162.25	-
2004-2005	621.71	425.94	-
2005-2006	1133.71	504.12	704.15
2006-2007	477.76	434.80	179.35
2007-2008	-	433.70	-
2008-2009	1033.17	346.22	195.98
2009-2010	1702.99	372.44	178.25

2010-2011	1141.19	330.55	119.84
TOTAL:	6110.53	3010.02	1529.43

Statement

Number of primary schools, upper primary schools, additional classroom and additional teachers sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 2010-11

Sl. No	State name	Primary schools	Upper primary schools	Additional classrooms	Additional teacher posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	15195	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	194	0	828	550
3.	Assam	1200	0	4845	19888
4.	Bihar	0	0	47206	57956
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	125	8128	1177
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	9647	20052
8.	Haryana	114	117	6151	794
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	364	101
1.0	Jammu and Kashmir	1248	0	3054	3583
11.	Jharkhand	995	1017	21920	9446
12.	Karnataka	132	0	5971	2725
13.	Kerala	6	0	1289	2689
14.	Madhya Pradesh	386	954	31622	63659
15.	Maharashtra	1094	0	10101	28011
16.	Manipur	180	0	1024	450
17.	Meghalaya	574	0	1311	2338
18.	Mizoram	0	0	703	353
19.	Nagaland	98	327	150	2557
20.	Orissa	1177	379	11860	6552
21.	Punjab	36	112	3545	9259

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	7486	6941
23.	Sikkim	0	40	58	156
24.	Tamil Nadu	228	279	4071	2595
25.	Tripura	92	168	1487	719
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26	1152	38604	122765
27.	Uttarakhand	7	14	125	2910
28.	West Bengal	5499	323	29960	84213
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	41	0
30.	Chandigarh	6	6	70	112
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	108	111
32.	Daman Diu	1	0	12.	0
33.	Delhi	2	0	1119	2441
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	3	4
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	22	0
TOTAL:		13669	5013	268080	455162

Setting up of IIT in Kerala

721. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up an IIT in Kerala is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister, during his visit to Kerala, had assured that an IIT would be set up in the State; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Prime Minister, during his visit to Kerala in November, 2006 made the announcement that the demands for setting up an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Institute of Science

in Kerala, would be further examined and he would ask

the HRD Minister to give particular attention to the needs of Kerala. However, based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council (SAC) to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) and also having regard to the regional imbalance, the Government established eight new IITs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. Proper connectivity, physical infrastructure and basic facilities have been kept in view while deciding the locations for setting up these eight new IITs. At present, there is no proposal to establish an IIT in Kerala. The entire budget allocation for new IITs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan has already been allocated for establishing the above 8 new IITs.

Implementation of Right to Education Act

†722. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States are imparting free education upto 8th standard under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the indifference in compliance of this Act;

(d) whether Government has taken or considers to take any action against the States which have not enforced the Right to Free and Compulsory Education as yet; and

(e) whether this lackadaisical attitude is creating hurdles in achieving the targets this legislation was meant to achieve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years i.e. from 1st to 8th Standard. The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010. The States/UTs have undertaken the task of implementing the provisions of the RTE Act. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. The norms under SSA have been aligned with the provisions of the RTE Act for its effective implementation.

Funds for construction of schools in Himachal Pradesh

†723. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools in Himachal Pradesh for construction of which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

funds have been provided by Central Government under 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' upto March, 2011 during the last two years;

(b) the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the up-to-date status of their construction; and

(d) the number of such schools in Himachal Pradesh presently which are not being constructed due to lack of funds or otherwise alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Project Approval Board (PAB) for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) approved the establishment of 40 primary schools in 2009-10 at an estimated cost of Rs. 260 lakhs as per the State Schedule of Rates for Himachal Pradesh. In 2010-11, PAB approved the upgradation of seven primary to upper primary schools.

(b) to (d) The district-wise details of the schools for which funds have been provided under SSA, schools established and funds released by the State Government are given in the Statement.

Statement

District-wise detail of Schools for which funds have been provided by Central Government under SSA upto March, 2011 during last two years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Schools for which funds have been approved under SSA	Funds provided by Central Government under SSA	No. of Schools for which funds released by State Government	Details of the Schools	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kullu	8	52.00	3	(1) Bigyanda (2) Banad (3) Ropa	19.50
2.	Mandi	4	26.00	4	(4) Bhagar (5) H.B. Bashoot (6) Chunani	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Shimla	8	52.00	1	(8) Rudri	6.50
4	Sirmour	4	26.00	4	(9) Kaila Dadwa	26.00
					(10)	Bhedewala
					(11)Uparla	Kamsipur
					(12)Matak	Majra
5	Solan	4	26.00	2	(13)Ghaduan	Plasda
	13.00					
					(14)	Patith
	0					
6	Kangra	5	32.50	0	(0)	
7	Una	7	45.50	0	(0)	
8	Lahaul Spiti7*					
TOTAL:		47	260.00	14	14	91.00

*No school building was approved for these 7 Upper Primary Schools.

Opening of Central universities in Darjeeling hilly regions

724. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to open more Central universities in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether Government is contemplating to open new universities in Darjeeling hilly regions on priority basis;

(d) if so, by when these universities are going to be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) As approved by National Development Council, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period 2007-12, the Central

Government has established, through Central University Act, 2009, 16 new Central Universities in all such States (except Goa) as do not have a Central University. West Bengal already has a Central University, namely, Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan, so no new Central University was established in West Bengal. There is no proposal to open further new Central University during the Eleventh Plan period.

Charges against heads of educational institutions

725. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tainted personnel were appointed as heads of national premiere educational institutions such as AICTE, MCI, UGC, NCTE, AMU and IGNOU;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government was aware of the charges of corruption against those who were appointed to these institutions;

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

(e) the steps Government has taken/proposes to take to address such irregularities and instances of corruption in the country's educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir. The appointment of Heads of national educational institutions is made according to established procedure and in accordance with the Recruitment Rules of the post concerning the educational institution. Before such appointments, the vigilance clearance in respect of officers, whose case is being considered, is obtained and only those officers are considered for appointment who fulfill all prescribed criteria and who are clear from vigilance angle.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(e) It is ensured that officers of impeccable integrity only are appointed to head the educational institutions by following the instructions scrupulously relating to appointment in letter and spirit.

Requirement of more schools in Delhi

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

(a) the number of Government as well as private schools in Delhi;

(b) whether the above number of schools are sufficient in proportion to increasing population of Delhi;

(c) whether any amendment in the policy of granting recognition to

private schools is proposed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In all 5134 Government and private schools that includes 2417 schools under Government of NCT of Delhi, 78 schools under New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), 2589 schools under Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), 6 schools under Delhi Cantonment Board, 42 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 2 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, are functioning in Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation in Railway posts

727. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry, Group-wise, i.e. Group A to Group D;

(b) the number of posts earmarked for SC/ST category as per Government's reservation policy; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in accordance with the reservation policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Sanctioned strength of the Ministry, group-wise as on 01.04.2010 is as under:-

(i) Group A&B	18292
(ii) Group C&D	1542759
TOTAL:	1561051

(b) As per Government of India policy 15% and 7½% posts are reserved for SC&ST respectively.

(c) The staff strength, wherever short is expected to be wiped out, on completion of the on-going recruitment process.

Privatisation of parcel services

728. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trains in which parcel services have been privatized
in the South- Central Railway (SCR);

(b) whether irregularities in railway parcel services, particularly in SCR, have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, details of each of the case registered against the culprits and action taken thereon, including private people working under private parcel services, since privatisation of parcel services in various zones, with a particular reference to SCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) With a view to maximize the utilization of the parcel space of Brakevans and thereby increase earnings, Railways had launched a scheme during the year 2006 for leasing of parcel space in Brakevans (SLRs) and Assistant Guard's Cabin (AGCs) of passenger carrying trains. Parcel Vans attached to passenger carrying trains are also leased out. Under the scheme, parcel space of the Brakevans (SLRs) of passenger carrying trains is leased out to private operators by inviting bids through open tenders. On South Central Railway, parcel space has been leased out in 91 compartments of Brakevans (SLRs), 42 compartments of Assistant Guard's Compartments (AGCs) and 24 Parcel Vans. In addition to this, parcel space of the Parcel Cargo Express train has been leased out between Aurangabad – Sankrail Goods Yard Terminal and Charlapalli – Patel Nagar.

(b) and (c) With a view to prevent irregularities under the scheme, surprise checks are being conducted by the Railways and action/punitive charges are recovered by the Railway as per laid down provisions. The detail of the checks conducted by South Central Railway is given in the Statement.

Statement

1. *The detail of the checks conducted by South Central Railway during the year 2010-11 is as under:-*

Period	No. of checks conducted	No. of case overloading detected	Excess weight (in quintal)	Punitive charges realized (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
April - 2010	69	6	37.71	57,435
May - 2010	52	10	21.24	89,798
June - 2010	357	8	12.11	57,531

July - 2010	180	24	159.70	4,49,870
August - 2010	581	23	43.80	1,34,353

1	2	3	4	5
September - 2010	578	16	43.57	2,27,522
October - 2010	260	5	26.50	74,906
November - 2010	320	7	47.55	1,00,825
December - 2010	414	3	17.80	66,474
January - 2011	414	9	32.14	1,25,718
February - 2011	336	7	43.32	1,48,430
March - 2011	374	3	1.86	17,108
TOTAL:	3935	121	487.30	15,49,970

2. *The detail of the checks conducted by South Central Railway during the year 2011-12 is as under:-*

Period	No. of checks conducted	No. of case overloading detected	Excess weight (in quintal)	Punitive charges realized (in Rs.)
April - 2011	400	17	87.51	3,33,315
May - 2011	408	10	44.01	1,19,111
June - 2011	398	07	56.97	2,16,482
TOTAL:	1206	34	188.49	6,68,908

Encroachments near railway tracks

729. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that encroachments near railway tracks are growing rapidly;

(b) if so, whether such encroachments have not only derailed expansion plans of the Railways but have also posed a safety threat to its rolling stock and infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Indian Railways have approximately 10.65 lakh acres of land, out of which about 2424 acres of land, which constitutes 0.23% of total land holding, is under encroachments. Encroachments on railway land near railway tracks cause operational problems besides hampering the developmental works and causing unsafe conditions for encroachers.

Railways are engaged in continuous exercise to protect Railway land/property from further encroachments by providing boundary walls, fencing, tree plantation, etc., at vulnerable locations on a programmed basis. Approximately 1448 acres of railway land has been got vacated during last three years ending 31.3.2011.

Train accidents

†730. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kalka-Howrah Mail and Guwahati-Puri Express had met with an accident on 10th July, 2011 and an incident of fire had taken place in Patna-Rajdhani on 12th July, 2011;

(b) if so, the reasons for these accidents;

(c) the number of lives lost and the amount of property destroyed in each of these accidents;

(d) the kind of relief provided to the victim families by Government; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to stop the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On 10.07.2011 at 12.20 hrs., while the Train No. 12311 Kalka Mail was passing through Malwan station of Allahabad Division of North Central Railway, its locomotive and 15 coaches derailed blocking both up and down lines. In this unfortunate accident, 70 persons lost their lives, 87 suffered grievous injuries and 166 suffered simple injuries. Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Kalka Mail is being conducted by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Lucknow. CCRS, in his Preliminary Report has concluded that the accident had occurred due to breakage of rail across the weld between left tongue and lead rails and accordingly, he has attributed the cause of the accident to 'Failure of

Equipment-Permanent Way'. Loss of railway property has been estimated at Rs. 4.40 crore (approx.).

In the second incident, on 10.07.2011 at about 20.15 hrs., while the train

No. 15640 Guwahati-Puri Express was on run between Rangiya and Ghograpar stations

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Rangiya Division of Northeast Frontier Railway, there was an explosion on the track and due to its impact, the locomotive alongwith four coaches derailed and four other coaches were thrown off the track. In this incident, no fatality took place; 03 persons suffered grievous injuries and 13 others received simple injuries. Loss of railway property is estimated to be Rs. 2.35 crore (approx.). Statutory enquiry into the derailment of Guwahati-Puri Express has been conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Northeast Frontier Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Kolkata. In his preliminary report the CRS has stated that the derailment was caused due to an act of train wrecking by planting certain explosive device/bomb in the track and triggering the same by a remote control or otherwise in the face of the approaching train by some unknown person(s). Accordingly, the cause of the accident has been attributed to 'Sabotage'.

An unusual incident of minor fire in the rear generator car of Train No. 12309 Patna-New Delhi Rajdhani Express took place between Tilak Bridge and Sahibabad Stations of Delhi Division of Northern Railway at 16.48 hrs. on 12.07.2011. No injury or fatality took place in this incident. This unusual incident has been inquired into by a departmental inquiry, committee. The cause has been identified as choking of air filter.

(d) In the case of derailment of Kalka Mail, medical relief was immediately despatched through Accident Relief Medical Trains from Kanpur and Allahabad which reached the accident site at about 14.10 hrs and 14.25 hrs, respectively. Rescue and medical teams from Army and Indian Air Force were also pressed into service within a short period and three helicopters including Air Ambulances reached the site at around 16.40 hrs. The injured passengers were immediately shifted to nearby Government and private hospitals at Kanpur, Fatehpur and Allahabad. The civil authorities also provided local help to shift the injured to nearby hospitals. In the case of derailment of Guwahati-Puri Express, railway medical teams with doctors and para medial staff rushed from Rangiya by road and reached the site within half an hour or so. The injured were shifted to Railway hospital at Maligaon and Civil Hospitals at Rangiya and Nalbadi. No fatality took place in this accident.

On humanitarian grounds, enhanced *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 5 lakhs each to the next of the kin of the deceased, Rs. 1 lakh each to the grievously injured and Rs. 25000/- to each

simple injured person has been announced in the case of derailment of Kalka Mail. So far, an amount of Rs. 1.32 crore (approx.) has been disbursed towards *ex-gratia* to the victims of this incident. Enhanced *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 1 lakh each has been announced to each grievously injured and Rs. 10000/- to each simple injured in the case of derailment of Guwahati-Puri Express. *Ex-gratia* amount totalling to Rs. 4.30 lakhs has been disbursed to the victims of this incident.

In addition, compensation shall also be payable to these victims on the basis of claims to be

filed by them in the Railway Claims Tribunal and decrees awarded by the Tribunal.

(e) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Fog Safe Device, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Anti Collision Device (ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), etc.

Rajdhani train from Punjab

731. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a railway track between Pune and Amritsar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a demand of the public to start Rajdhani train from Amritsar to Pune;
- (d) if so, the present status thereof; and
- (e) whether it is also a fact that no Rajdhani train has been started from Punjab so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is Broad Gauge rail connectivity between Pune and Amritsar.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. However, Rajdhani Express trains are long distance fast moving prestigious trains primarily meant for connecting National

capital and State capitals. There is no proposal to start Rajdhani train between Amritsar and Pune.

Accidents due to carelessness

732. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rod of brakes of a goods train has killed five persons at Aligarh Railway Station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of cases of carelessness are increasing in Railways; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking for the safety of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) There was an unusual accident at Aligarh Junction in which six passengers waiting on platform number 2 lost their lives after being hit by a loose hand brake wheel and spindle of a wagon from a passing goods train. The spindle had come out of its socket and was projected on to the platform alongwith its wheel resulting in this unfortunate accident.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. However, Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. The figure for accident per Million Train Kilometers, an important safety index, has also come down from 0.55 during 2001-2002 to 0.15 in 2010-11 despite quantum increase in the volume of traffic carried by Indian Railways over the years.

Electronic ticket checking machines for TTEs

733. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for introducing electronic ticket checking and issuing machines for use by TTEs in trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Railways would consider the purchase of these machines to help TTEs become more efficient and accountable and also make things easier for passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Electronic devices in the form of Hand Held Terminals (HHT) have been provided to the Ticket Checking Staff in about 11 pairs of trains as a pilot project. These devices are used for marking passengers as turned up/not-turned up, giving information on vacant berths availability to passengers at stations and on the website, facilitating greater transparency in the on-board allocation of berths and system accountal of ticket checking transactions.

(c) Does not arise.

Automatic Signalling System

734. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Automatic Signalling System has been found useful for increasing train services in the existing lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the length of railway line in kilometres that has Automatic Signalling System at present; and

(d) the per kilometre cost for implementing Automatic Signalling System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir, especially in suburban section around metro cities where traffic is generally segregated and headway between trains is less due to high density of traffic. However, its usefulness is limited in sections where there is mixed traffic with differential speeds.

(b) Automatic Block Signalling permits more than one train in a block section thereby improving the line capacity as well as the throughput. Space interval between trains is secured by continuous train detection devices provided for automatic signals.

(c) At present 2147 RKMs have been provided with automatic signalling systems.

(d) The cost of implementing automatic signalling system is approx. Rs. 50 lakhs per Route Kilometer for double line sections.

Use of scanned tickets

†735. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger can travel with a scanned rail ticket only if he possesses the original ticket otherwise the scanned ticket would be treated as fake;

(b) whether any big racket is involved in the act of scanned tickets;

(c) the number of cases of scanned tickets that have come to the notice of Government so far and the total loss occurred due to rail journeys carried on such tickets; and

(d) the details of measures taken by Government to check the *modus operandi* being used in such rail journees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Passengers can travel on Indian Railways with a proper original ticket or a valid travel authority. Passengers cannot travel with scanned rail tickets as such tickets are treated as fake tickets.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No major racket involving scanned tickets has been detected. Two cases of scanned tickets were detected in Train No. 2108 on 24.06.2010. The loss occurred due to this was approximately Rs. 4,702/-. Another case of scanned ticket was detected on 11.02.2011 in Mumbai-New Delhi Rajdhani Express. The ticket was seized and the passenger was charged as per rules with penalty.

(d) Vigilance and anti-fraud checks are conducted regularly. Intensive Check Posts (ICP) have been set up at important stations/locations for effective control of ticketing fraud especially in unreserved segments. Staff utilized at Intensive Check Posts are educated about ticketing fraud so as to increase their alertness. Hand Held Terminals have been introduced as a pilot project to check the validity of the ticket on a real-time basis. Instructions have been issued to ticket checking staff to use supplementary charts at enroute stations which indicate cancelled ticket after chart preparation at the originating stations. Special drives are also conducted to verify the genuineness/watermarking of tickets.

Construction of new Railway Station near Moulali, Hyderabad

736. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether memoranda have been received from public of Hyderabad during February 2011, indicating urgent need for construction of a new Railway Station with compulsory halt for all trains near Moulali area, Hyderabad for reducing the distance by 40 kms, for all passengers who are compelled to travel to Kachiguda Railway Station through various modes of transport through busiest roads;

(b) if so, whether South-Central Railway would take immediate steps for construction of a new Railway Station, as suggested near Moulali, with compulsory halt for all trains; and

(c) if not, detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been received from Shri G. Ramakrishna, Ex Floor Leader, Malkajgiri Municipal Council, Rangareddi District for providing a new station/halt at LC gate No. 2T i.e. 2-2/1 km. which is located between Malkajgiri and Moulali stations on South Central Railway.

(b) The matter has been examined by South Central Railway and it is found that the request for a new railway station near Moulali is neither commercially feasible nor operationally desirable.

(c) The proposed location of new station/halt which is at Level Crossing gate No. 2T i.e. 2-2/1 km. is between Malkajgiri and Moulali stations. It is seen that this Level Crossing gate is only 2 kms away from Malkajgiri and 1.5 kms away from Moulali Railway Stations. Both Moulali and

Malkajgiri are provided with stipulated passenger amenities/facilities and necessary halts to trains. As the distance to the nearest stations is very small it is neither commercially viable nor operationally desirable to create a new station at close proximity to existing facilities.

Accident case of a woman athlete

737. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a woman athlete, Sonu Sinha, was pushed out of running train thereby losing her leg;

(b) if so, the final outcome of the investigation made by Railway Police on the above incident;

(c) the details of sections under which the case was booked; and

(d) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) On 11.04.2011 between 4.10 hrs and 4.20 hrs, one lady passenger named Arunima Singh @ Sonu Sinha wife of Robin Chitrawanshi resident of Alkapuri, Kurshi Road, P/S Gudumba, District Lucknow had fallen down from train no. 14205 Padmawat Express after passing Chanheta railway station. She was run over by train no. 13010 Dehradun-Howrah Express, which was running on the adjoining track as a result she lost her left leg. She was taken to Civil Hospital Bareilly by railway staff.

(b) to (d) On the basis of complaint lodged by the above lady passenger, Government Railway Police/Bareilly has registered a case vide crime no. 121/2011 under section 307, 393 Indian Penal Code. The case is under investigation. No culprit has yet been arrested.

Modern toilets in trains

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to alter the design of latrines in trains to prevent spoiling of tracks while it stops at stations; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to change the present system of employing human beings to clear feces matter from railway station track by using water cannon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Indian Railways are in the process of developing various types of environment friendly "green toilets" and conducting field trials before considering fitment/retrofitment in coaches as a regular measure.

(b) No manual scavenging is resorted to for cleaning the faecal matter from tracks at the stations.

Mechanized High pressure water jets are used at some of the Railway Stations.

Proposal for Shatabdi between Pathankot and Delhi

739. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing rail passenger traffic, Government has any proposal to introduce a new Shatabdi train between Pathankot and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far and by when the train is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Presently, introduction of new Shatabdi train between Pathankot and Delhi is operationally not feasible.

Accidents involving unmanned railway crossings

740. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during last ten years, 3349 people have died due to various train accidents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that majority of those have been killed at unmanned railway crossings;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways do not give compensation to people killed at the unmanned railway crossings while people killed at manned railway crossings get compensation; and

(d) if so, the justification for the same and what compensation has been given to people killed at Kasganj railway crossing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) During the last ten years, i.e. 2001-02 to 2010-11, 1351 persons lost their lives in consequential train accidents, i.e., collisions, derailments, manned level crossing accidents, fire in trains and miscellaneous accidents, excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings. During this period, 1458 persons

lost their lives in incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

(c) and (d) Under the Railways Act 1989, Railway is liable to pay compensation for loss of life and injury to *bonafide* rail passengers and others in cases of accidents caused due to negligence

on the part of the Railway. No liability accrues in the case of dashing of road vehicles with trains at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users in which railway passengers are not involved. However, the victims or their dependents can claim compensation by moving Motor Vehicle Accident Tribunals and the compensation is paid if any contributory negligence is proved on the part of Railway Administration.

In the unmanned level crossing incident of dashing of a bus carrying a marriage party with Train No. 15108 Mathura – Chhapra Express on 07.07.2011, between Patiyali and Daryaoganj stations of Kasganj – Farrukhabad Section of Izzatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway, no compensation has been paid by the Railways. This incident has been inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As per provisional findings of the CRS, the incident occurred due to the negligent driving by the driver of the bus. The driver did not stop his bus at the Stop Board at the level crossing to check for approaching train as prescribed in Section 131 of the Motor Vehicle's Act, 1988. However, considering the severity of the incident causing loss of 39 lives, on humanitarian grounds, an *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 2 lakhs each to the next of the kin of deceased, Rs. 50,000/- to each grievously injured and Rs. 10,000/- to each simple injured person has been announced. *Ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 84.80 lakhs has since been disbursed to the victims.

CAG report on Railways

741. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG in its report has conveyed that Railways did not perform as well, as claimed by former Railway Minister;

(b) if so, the main points CAG has made in its report on Railways;

(c) if so, the latest position;

(d) whether all projects that were undertaken have been fully completed;

(e) the total loss Railways has suffered till 2009-10; and

(f) the steps being taken to improve the Railways' financial position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its Report No. CA-II of 2009-10 on Union Government (Railways), has not made any such comment.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) All the sanctioned projects have been taken up and are progressing as per their relative priority and availability of resources.

(e) Indian Railways works out excess/shortfall. The excess generated by Indian Railways during 2005-06 to 2009-10 is given as under:-

2005-06	Rs. 6193.32 crore
2006-07	Rs.10206.32 crore
2007-08	Rs.13431.09 crore
2008-09	Rs. 4456.78 crore
2009-10	Rs. 0.75 crore

The main reason for reduction in "Excess" in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is the implementation of the recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission.

(f) In order to improve its financial health Railways are continuously striving to augment traffic earnings and containing the expenditure to the possible extent. For further improvement in earnings, the initiatives taken under freight business segment include plans to improve throughput through increased productivity and efficiency, reduction in wagon turn around time, increasing carrying capacity of wagons, notification of high capacity (25 tonne) routes for carrying additional traffic of bulk commodities, modification of Taper of Base Class-100, distance based surcharge on Iron Ore for export co-related with the international price of Iron Ore, dynamic Pricing Policy for taking advantage in the skew in demand for traffic like levy of Busy Season charge, Development charge, Terminal charge, Busy Route surcharge for traffic to Pakistan and Bangladesh etc. and introduction of more attractive Freight Incentive Scheme for retaining and attracting additional traffic. Initiatives under passenger and parcel business segments include extension of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) facilities to more and more location, speeding up of trains, review of trains with low patronage, deployment of additional coaches in well patronized trains, vigorous checking of ticket less travelling, additional leasing of parcel space in certain nominated trains, leasing of vacant compartment of guard in front of SLR coach etc.

On the expenditure side, Railway is striving to improve productivity by better manpower planning, assets utilization, inventory management, fuel consumption etc. and controlling expenditure through number of austerity/economy measures.

Kalka Mail and Dibrugarh-Puri Express accidents

†742. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers killed and injured in the train accidents that occurred during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the plans of Government to stop these accidents;

(c) the number of passengers killed and injured in the recent accidents of Kalka Mail on Howrah-Delhi route and Dibrugarh-Puri Express in Assam on the same day;

(d) whether actual reasons of these accidents have been looked into;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to check those reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Number of persons killed and injured in consequential train accidents during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April to July, 2011 is as under:-

Type of accident	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (April to July, 2011)	
	Death	Injury	Death	Injury	Death	Injury	Death	Injury
Collision	9	53	44	115	239*	298*	-	50
Derailments	10	142	14	91	4	53	72**	320**
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	18	54	7	6	7	13	-	5
Fire in Trains	31	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	12	42	3	35	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	80	302	68	247	250	364	72	375

* Includes death of 150 persons and injury to 171 persons in derailment and collision of Jnaneshwari Express on 28.05.2010 caused due to sabotage.

** Includes death of 70 persons and injury to 253 persons in the derailment of Kalka Mail on 10.07.2011.

Note: The above figures do not include cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

(b) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents

and to enhance safety. Strategy of the Indian Railways for accident prevention include progressively achieving reduction in accidents attributable to human failure by way of introduction of modern technologies and devices and

mechanization of maintenance. Safety measures taken by the railways include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Fog Safe Device, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)/Anti Collision Device (ACD) etc.

(c) In the derailment of Train No. 12311 Kalka Mail at Malwan station of Allahabad Division of North Central Railway on 10.07.2011, 70 passengers lost their lives, 87 suffered grievous injuries and 166 sustained simple injuries.

In the derailment of Train No. 15640 Guwahati – Puri Express between Rangiya and Ghograpar stations of Rangiya Division of Northeast Frontier railway on 10.07.2011, no fatality took place, 03 persons suffered grievous injuries and 13 others sustained simple injuries.

(d) and (e) A statutory inquiry into the derailment of Kalka Mail on 10.07.2011 has been conducted by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Lucknow. CCRS in his Preliminary Report has concluded that the accident had occurred due to breakage of rail across the weld between left tongue and lead rails and accordingly, he has attributed the cause of the accident to 'Failure of Equipment- Permanent Way'.

Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Guwahati – Puri Express on 10.07.2011 has been conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northeast Frontier Circle, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Kolkata. The CRS in his preliminary Report has concluded that the Derailment was caused due to an act of train wrecking by planting certain explosive device/bomb in the track and triggering the same by a remote control or otherwise in the face of the approaching train by some unknown person(s). Accordingly, the cause of the accident has been attributed to 'Sabotage'.

(f) Policing in Railways is a State subject. Security of passengers

including prevention of crime, registration of cases and maintenance of law and order in railway premises is the statutory responsibility of the State Governments concerned which they discharge through their Government Railway Police (GRP) and Civil Police. Railway Protection Force is supplementing the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying staff for escorting important trains in vulnerable sections. Close coordination is being maintained by the Railways with the GRP and Civil Police to improve security of railways passengers.

New railway line between Jogighopa, Barpeta to Amigaoun

743. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned survey of the new railway line between Jogighopa, Barpeta to Amigaoun;

(b) whether the survey work is being completed;

(c) whether Government would take initiative for budget provision for construction of the said new railway line in 2011-12; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Survey has been sanctioned and is expected to be completed by August, 2011.

(c) and (d) Further consideration of the proposal would be feasible once survey is completed and results of the survey report are finalized.

Sub-urban railway station status to Kishangarh

†744. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kishangarh is the nearest railway station to Ajmer in Rajasthan and falls on the way of every train going from Delhi to Ajmer;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes or would propose giving historical

city - Kishangarh - the status of a suburban railway station of Ajmer Sharif, keeping in view its proximity to Ajmer and the world famous marble market, textile industry and the central university of Kishangarh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to convert Kishangarh station into a suburban station.

(c) Does not arise.

Condition of Railway hospital in Ajmer

†745. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether largest Railway hospital of Rajasthan exists in Ajmer since long;

(b) whether this hospital is in a miserable condition in all respect;

(c) whether because of lack of doctors, medicines and equipments, there is resentment and discontent among the members of the families of lakhs of railway employees of this zone and also among public;

(d) whether Government proposes to modernize this neglected hospital, in public interest, by refurbishing it with doctors, Departments and equipments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a 206 bedded Divisional Railway Hospital at Ajmer.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no resentment in Railway beneficiaries. At present, there are adequate doctors working in the hospital, there are also Honorary visiting specialists in the field of Medicine, Endocrinology, Pathology, ENT and Dermatology. Moreover, Specialists and Super-Specialists are called on case to case basis. There is good infrastructure facility including intensive Care Unit, Multiple Operation Theatres and well equipped Physiotherapy Department. All essential equipments and investigation facilities are available. There is also a blood bank. The only public health laboratory of the Zone for analysis of food samples under quality control has been established here.

(d) Adequate number of doctors have been posted and there are no vacancies. Many modern equipments including Digital X-ray machine, Ultrasonography machine are under process of procurement.

(e) The manpower and other infrastructural facilities available here is adequate and newer equipments as mentioned above are being procured.

Proposals/projects of Jharkhand

746. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals/projects of the State Government of Jharkhand pending for extension of MoU with Railways, as on date;

(b) the details of each of such proposal and status thereof; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Extension of MoU for the following
six projects in

which Government of Jharkhand is sharing cost of project is under process. Work is in progress on all six projects and has not been pending for extension of MoU. Details of these projects are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Kms
1.	New Line Ranchi-Barkakana-Hazaribagh-Koderma.	189
2.	Gauge conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori.	113
3.	New Line Deogarh-Dumka	60 (completed)
4.	New Line Dumka-Rampurhat	64
5.	New Line Koderma-Giridih	105
6.	New line Koderma-Tilaiya (only Jharkhand portion)	14

(c) Extension of MoU is expected to be cleared shortly.

Suggestions of MPs on Catering Policy

747. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a number of suggestions from MPs regarding losses being suffered by the Catering/Vending and Departmental Stalls in Railways due to issue of letter No. 2006/ TGIII/461/3 dated 17 December, 2007;

(b) if so, the details with names thereof;

(c) whether MPs' suggestions have been accepted for change in the Catering Policy so as to allow sale of all miscellaneous article items to all Catering/Vending and Departmental Stalls in Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. A suggestion had been received from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to review provisions of letter no. 2006/TG-III/461/3 dated 17th December, 2007 in which the Miscellaneous Articles stalls had been allowed to sell eatables, beverages including packaged drinking water.

(b) The names of Hon'ble MPs who had given the above suggestion are S/Shri P. Lingam, K. Sugumar, Abani Roy, P.R. Natarajan, R.C. Singh, Bibhu Prasad Tarai, M. Anandan and Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Board reviewed the Miscellaneous Article policy issued vide letter no. 2006/TG-III/461/3 dated 17th December, 2007 (Commercial Circular No. 96 of 2007) and advised vide letter no. 2009/TG-III/461/3 dated 29.07.2009 that permission for sale of eatables, beverages including packaged drinking water which was allowed through the miscellaneous stalls has been withdrawn with prospective effect for all new contracts. However, the existing contracts wherein commitments based on the policy guidelines vide Comm. Circular No. 96 of 2007 have been entered into are continued as per contractual provisions.

Mumbai-Delhi Rajdhani fire accident

748. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a fire accident in Mumbai-Delhi Rajdhani Express in April, 2011;

(b) whether Ministry has tried to find out the reasons behind the fire accident;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) On 18.04.2011, an incident of fire occurred in train no. 12951 Mumbai Central-New Delhi Rajdhani Express while the train was on run in Nagda-Kota Section over West Central Railway in which one pantry car and three AC-3 tier coaches caught fire.

(b) to (d) Statutory inquiry into this incident is being conducted by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As per the preliminary report of the CRS, the fire occurred due to 'Failure of persons other than Railway Staff'. Action will be taken against persons found responsible, if any, on receipt of the Final Report of Commissioner of Railway Safety.

**Shortage of local trains between Ghaziabad and
Delhi/New Delhi**

†749. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of daily passengers commute between Ghaziabad and Delhi/New Delhi by local/express trains;

(b) whether no local train runs from New Delhi Railway Station to Ghaziabad *via* Anand Vihar station between the EMU No. 64034 leaving at 9.05 p.m. and the EMU No. 64036 leaving at 11.10 p.m.;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether a proposal, to run a local train between the above-mentioned hours or between 09.45 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. on this route for the convenience of daily passengers would be considered; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to introduce any additional train Delhi/New Delhi and Ghaziabad section via Anand Vihar between 09.45 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. due to operational constraints.

Accidents at level crossings

†750. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether accidents at level crossing are on the rise and the last three years' details thereof;

(b) zone-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) the action plan formulated and target fixed by zones in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (b) No, Sir. The number of incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users decreased from 65 in 2009-10 to 48 in 2010-11 and accidents at manned level crossings remained at the same level of 5 in 2010-11 in comparison to the previous year. Zone-wise and year-wise number of accidents at manned level crossings and incidents of trespassing by road vehicle users at unmanned level crossings during the last three years is given below:-

Railway	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Unmanned	Manned	Unmanned	Manned	Unmanned	Manned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	-	1	-	-	2	-
Eastern	1	-	-	-	-	1

East Central	3	-	4	-	5	-
Northern	3	3	15	1	7	2
North Eastern	11	1	8	-	7	-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northeast Frontier	1	1	5	1	2	-
North Western	11	-	9	1	5	-
Southern	5	-	1	-	3	-
South Central	4	1	4	-	5	-
South Eastern	1	-	4	-	5	1
Western	9	-	6	1	6	-
East Coast	5	-	1	1	-	1
South Western	1	-	4	-	1	-
West Central	2	-	1	-	-	-
North Central	2	-	2	-	-	-
South East Central	3	-	1	-	-	-
Metro/Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	62	7	65	5	48	5

(c) 1484 numbers of Unmanned Level Crossings have been manned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period till June, 2011. The number of unmanned level crossings on Indian Railways as on 01.04.2011 is 14896. Railways have planned to eliminate the remaining unmanned level crossings in a phased and planned manner during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, by manning of unmanned level crossings, construction of subways, diversion roads to adjacent level crossings/grade separators, closure of unmanned level crossings having very low road/rail traffic etc., subject to commensurate availability of manpower (Gatemen) for manning of new gates and funds for carrying out these works.

Special package for States for trouble free train operation

†751. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a plan to run two new trains and start two new projects under a special package for the States which are able to ensure trouble free operation of trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has formulated any guidelines for this plan or has issued guidelines to States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) There is increasing trend of disruptions of rail operations due to reasons relating to law and order. As maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Governments, it has been decided to give two new trains and two new projects as special package to a State which ensures trouble free train running for the whole year.

Death of elephants in train accidents

752. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the death of elephants in rail accident while crossing railway tracks; and

(b) the details of precautionary measures taken for the protection of elephants crossing railway lines in the Deepor Beel area of Guwahati in Assam and other forest areas where elephant movement is frequent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Railways in consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued a General Advisory to Zonal Railways on 30.3.2010. The advisory prescribes guidelines for Railways and Forest officials which will help in preventing such incidences.

As a consequence of General Advisory, instructions have also been issued to sensitize Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis and for need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of the track within railway land. Elephant Corridors have been identified by the forest department, where, speed restrictions have been imposed and signage boards provided, to pre-warn the train drivers. As per advice of Forest Department, Railway is also attempting to find a more lasting solution in the matter through

proposal for deposit works consisting of measures such as ramps and underpasses etc. Joint inspection was carried out by the Railway alongwith Forest Department in Deepor Beel area to identify the works to be done and consent of Forest Department has been sought. Railway is also holding regular meetings with the Forest Department of State Government of West Bengal to take remedial measures for controlling elephant casualties.

Deficiency of facilities at Base Kitchen of IRCTC

753. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and actual staff strength at the Base Kitchen of IRCTC at New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of staff at the Base Kitchen;

(c) whether the said Base Kitchen is severely deficient of adequate infrastructural facilities needed to provide a safe and comfortable work environment for the staff and consequently, quality food to the passengers; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps being taken by the Ministry to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The sanctioned strength and actual strength of Base Kitchen at New Delhi is presently 117 staff which include 3 Executives, 21 supervisors, 63 workmen, and 30 outsourced staff.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

New rail lines/RoBs Projects in Punjab

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

(a) the details of surveys completed regarding laying of new rail lines and road over bridges (RoBs) in the State of Punjab which are lying approved;

(b) the status of each project;

(c) the details of the projects received from Punjab which are under consideration;

(d) the status of each project;

(e) whether it is a fact that the percentage of constructing new lines in Punjab is much below the national average; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Details of new rail line surveys
falling partly/fully in the State of Punjab are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of new line survey	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1.	Kapurthala-Beas under examination.	85.75	Survey reports
2.	Una-Jajjon-Doaba	946.08	
3.	Una-Hoshiarpur	753.63	
4.	Yamuna Nagar-Patiala	965.65	
5.	Ghanauli-Baddi	541.26	
6.	Patiala-Jakhal	Surveys are in progress.	
7.	Anandpur-Garh Shankar Sahib		
8.	Rajpura-Chandigarh		
9.	Dharamkot-Mogha		

Traffic survey (Train Vehicle Units Census) for identifying level crossings with Train Vehicle Units of more than one lakh is an ongoing process. Such level crossings qualify for replacement by Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) on cost sharing basis. Among the level crossings surveyed in the State of Punjab, 116 have been found to be qualifying for replacement by ROB/RUB on cost sharing basis. Proposals have been received from the State Government of Punjab in respect of 13 of such level crossings. These proposals are presently under scrutiny for inclusion at the appropriate Budgeting stages.

(c) and (d) No proposal for a Railway project has been received from Government of Punjab in recent past.

(e) No, Sir. Punjab has 4.26 km. of rail network per 100 Sq.km. of area as against national average of 1.95 km. per 100 Sq.km.

(f) Does not arise.

Issuing of complementary/free passes

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

(a) whether Government issues complimentary/free passes to some categories of people, both official and nonofficial;

- (b) if so, the criteria/guidelines laid down in this regard;
- (c) the passes issued in the year 2011, category-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to end issuing of free passes in near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Criteria/Guidelines for issue of free pass	Number of passes issued in the year 2011
1	2	3
1.	Freedom Fighters/their widows receiving pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme of the Government of India (Cost borne by Ministry of Home Affairs).	92
2.	Sports persons who are Arjuna Awardees/Olympic Medalists/Asian and Commonwealth Games Gold Medalists/Dronacharya Awardees.	33
3.	Defence personnel recipients of Chakra series gallantry awards viz. Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra.	42
4.	Police personnel recipients of President's Police Medal for Gallantry and Police Medal for Gallantry.	86
5.	Non-official Members of Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti.	0
6.	One office bearer each of the four organizations namely Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad, Nagrik Pracharini Sabha/Varanasi, Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti/Wardha and Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sansthan engaged in propagation of Hindi.	0

7 . Ex-Minister of Railways/Minister of State for Railways/ 01
Deputy Railway Minister.

1	2	3
8. Bharat Ratna Awardees.		0
9. Complimentary card/cheque passes under discretionary powers of Minister of Railways.		01

Installing bio-toilets in train coaches

756. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways propose to install bio-toilets in train coaches to get rid of manual scavenging on railway tracks across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to take off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways has proposed to install bio-toilets in train coaches with a view to develop designs suitable for Indian Railways conditions.

(b) and (c) Approximately 130 bio-toilets have been installed in coaches on Indian Railways and are under trial. Extended trials on several rakes are already planned. Further propagation will be done as per results of the trials.

Development of Anti-Collision Device

†757. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IIT Kanpur has developed an anti-collision device by which the accidents can be prevented and various activities of Railways can be monitored through satellite;

(b) if so, the steps being taken for putting it into use;

(c) whether any other Department/IIT is also working on this technology; and

(d) whether any project is going on under Technology Mission on Railway Security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited is working on development of an Anti-Collision Device.

(d) No, Sir.

Adarsh Stations in Rajasthan

758. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway stations selected to be developed as 'Adarsh Station' in the country, including Rajasthan;

(b) the criteria for selecting a railway station as 'Adarsh Station';

(c) the facilities/amenities that are being provided in these Adarsh Stations;

(d) whether Government is considering to develop Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur Railway Stations as Adarsh Stations; and

(e) if so, the time by which all the facilities/amenities are likely to be provided for such Adarsh Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) 809 stations which include 12 stations from Rajasthan have been identified for development as 'Adarsh Station'.

(b) Selection of railway stations as 'Adarsh Stations' is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities.

(c) Adarsh Stations are provided with basic facilities such as drinking water, adequate toilets, catering services, waiting rooms and dormitories especially for lady passengers, better signage etc.

(d) and (e) Jaipur and Udaipur railway stations have not been identified for development as Adarsh Stations. Jodhpur railway station was identified for development as Adarsh Station in the year 2011-12 and has accordingly been developed as Adarsh Station.

Installing Anti-Collision Devices

759. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways is planning to install Anti-Collision Devices

(ACDs);

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

(c) the amount allocated and sanctioned for acquiring ACDs during the current financial year; and

(d) the deadline by which the entire railway network would be fitted with the ACDs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Anti Collision Device, developed by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), has been provided as pilot project on North East Frontier Railway (1736 Route km.). Sanction was also given for implementation in southern region in the Southern, South Central and South Western Railways on selected 1600 Route km. Four new works in East Central Railway, East Coast Railway, Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railways have been included during year 2011-12.

(c) Rs. 28 crores have been allocated for ACD works during the current financial year.

(d) ACD is planned to be progressively provided on the Railways, after resolving identified operational and technical problems and depending upon the allotment of funds.

Jobs to family members of accident victims

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

(a) the number of train accidents during 2010-11 and 2011-12, date and incident-wise;

(b) the number of persons died in each accident, accident-wise;

(c) whether Government has provided jobs in Railways to one family member of each victim; and

(d) if so, the number of persons that have so far been given employment, accident-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Number of consequential train accidents, i.e., collisions, derailments, manned level crossing accidents, fire in train and miscellaneous accidents during 2010-11 and the current

year from 01.04.2011 to 31.07.2011, is as under:-

Type of accident	2010-11	2011-12 (April to July, 2011)
1	2	3
Collisions	5	3

1	2	3
Derailments	80	16
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	5	1
Fire in Train	2	1
Miscellaneous	1	-
TOTAL:	93	21

Note: These figures do not include incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

Number of persons who lost their lives in these accidents during 2010-11 and the current year from 01.04.2011 to 31.07.2011, is as under:-

Type of accident	2010-11	2011-12 (April to July, 2011)
Collision	239*	0
Derailments	4	72
Manned Level Crossing	7	0
Fire in Train	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0
TOTAL:	250	72

*Including 150 in the derailment and collision of Jnaneshwari Express on 28.05.10 caused due to Sabotage, 66 in collision of Uttarbanga Express at Sainthia on 19.07.10, 23 in collision of Intercity Express at Badarwas on 20.09.10.

Incident-wise and date-wise details of accidents are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) As per extant instructions, only compensation is provided to the victims of train accidents. Extant instructions do not provide for giving employment to the dependents of deceased in railway accidents. However, on humanitarian grounds, railways have announced employment to

the dependents of the deceased of railway accidents in a few exceptional cases. During the period 2010-11 and the current year from April to July, 2011, employment in railway service to one dependent of the deceased in railway accidents has been announced in respect of

derailment and collision of 2102 Jnaneswari Express near Kharagpur on 28.05.2010, collision of Vananchal Express with Uttar Banga Express at Sainthia on 19.07.2010 and collision of Intercity Express with Goods Train at Badarwas on 20.09.2010. The status of applications for railway jobs received in these accidents and jobs provided by the railways is as under:-

Sl. No.	Train No. and date of Accident	Date of sanction order for job	No. of applications for Jobs received	Jobs provided	Remarks
1.	Accident of 2102 up Howrah-Lok Manya Tilak Terminus Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur	19.07.2010	76	23	Remaining under process.
2.	Accident of Vananchal Express and Uttarbanga Express on 19.07.2010 at Sainthia	05.08.2010	43	29	
3.	Accident of 1125 Intercity Express at Badarwas on 20.09.2010	20.05.2011	21	1	Under process.

Statement

Incident-wise and date-wise details of accidents

Date of accident	Collision	Derailment	Fire in train	Miscellaneous	MLC
1	2	3	4	5	6
13 April, 10		1			
19 April, 10		1			
20 April, 10		1			
30 April, 10		2 (1)			
1 May, 10		1			
4 May, 10		1			
7 May, 10		1			
8 May, 10		1			
13 May, 10					1 (1)

1	2	3	4	5	6
16 May, 10		1			
20 May, 10		1			
21 May, 10		1			
25 May, 10		1			
28 May, 10	1 (150)				
6 June, 10		1			
7 June, 10			1		
8 June, 10		1			
15 June, 10		1			
18 June, 10		1			
4 July, 10		1			
8 July, 10		2 (1)			
13 July, 10		1			
19 July, 10	1 (66)				
20 July, 10		1			
3 August, 10		1			
7 August, 10		2 (1)			
11 August, 10		1			
12 August, 10		1			1 (2)
13 August, 10		1			
16 August, 10		1			
22 August, 10		1			
23 August, 10		1			
29 August, 10		1			
30 August, 10		2			
1 September, 10		1			
5 September, 10		1			

1	2	3	4	5	6
8 September, 10		1			
20 September, 10	1 (23)				
21 September, 10		1			
23 September, 10		2			
24 September, 10		1 (1)			
4 October, 10		1			
5 October, 10		2			
8 October, 10		1			
9 October, 10		1			
10 October, 10		2			
20 October, 10		2			
22 October, 10		2			
26 October, 10		1			
27 October, 10		1			
3 November, 10		1			
8 November, 10		1			
19 November, 10					1 (1)
24 November, 10		1			
25 November, 10		1			
15 December, 10		1			
16 December, 10		1			
17 December, 10		1			
21 December, 10		1			
24 December, 10	1				
26 December, 10		1			
27 December, 10		1		1	
30 December 10		1			

1	2	3	4	5	6
1 January, 11					1 (1)
4 January, 11		1			
5 January, 11		1			
8 January, 11		1			
18 January, 11		1			
23 January, 11		1			
25 January, 11		1			
6 February, 11		1			
9 February, 11		1			
21 February, 11		1			
24 February, 11	1				
25 February, 11		1			
26 February, 11		1			
7 March, 11			1		
8 March, 11		1			
11 March, 11		1			
24 March, 11					1 (2)
30 March, 11		1			
31 March, 11		1			
7 April, 11		1			
14 April, 11	1	1			
18 April, 11			1		
20 April, 11		1			
27 April, 11		1			
4 May, 11	1				
6 May, 11		1			
9 May, 11		1 (2)			

1	2	3	4	5	6
4 June, 11					1
9 June, 11		1			
11 June, 11		1			
15 June, 11		1			
28 June, 11		1			
10 July, 11		2 (70)			
20 July, 11		1			
22 July, 11		2			
27 July, 11		1			
31 July, 11	1				

Note: Figures in bracket are number of persons killed in accidents.

Progress of railway line projects in Uttarakhand

†761. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated progress report on Bageshwar-Tanakpur and Rishikesh-Karanprayag railway line projects in the State of Uttarakhand;

(b) whether survey work for these railway lines has been completed and if not, the reasons for delay in completion of survey work; and

(c) the time by which construction work on the above railway lines is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Surveys for Tanakpur-Bageshwar and Rishikesh-Karanprayag new lines have been completed. Rishikesh-Karanprayag new line project has been included in Railway Budget 2010-11 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 4295.30 crore. Tanakpur-Bageshwar new line survey report is presently under examination in the Ministry.

(c) Tanakpur-Bageshwar new line project has not yet been sanctioned. For Rishikesh-Karanprayag new line, preliminary activities like

preparation of part estimate for geo-technical investigation and final location survey have been taken up. Construction work will commence after completion of these preliminary activities and sanction of detailed estimate. No

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

No time limit for commencement of construction work can be committed at this stage as the same depends upon firming up of project alignment and availability of land.

Setting up of Polytechnics

762. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has decided to set up five polytechnics in the country, including one at Rajkot under MoU with the Ministry of Human Resource Development;

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

(c) if so, by when they are likely to be set up; and

(d) the expenditure earmarked to be incurred for setting-up of such polytechnics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways have identified five locations for setting up Polytechnics, namely at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Machlandpur (West Bengal), Vadodara (Gujarat), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) and Hubli-Dharwad section (Karnataka).

(c) Setting up of Polytechnics involves co-ordination with/approval of various other agencies. As such no time limit can be prescribed.

(d) At present no funds have been earmarked.

Trains from Saurashtra to Kolkata N.E. Region

763. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Saurashtra region of Gujarat has very low/inadequate train facilities and representations have been made to the Ministry for operating new long distance trains from that region;

(b) whether the Ministry has received representations from various public organizations for operating such new long distance trains for Kolkata N.E. region from that region;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Trains over Indian Railways are not
introduced on state-wise basis.

Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/organizations/ associations/different levels of State Government, including that of Saurashtra region of Gujarat etc. are received at various levels of railway administration. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken.

It is proposed to introduce 12949/12950 Porbandar-Santragachi Kavi Guru Express (weekly) during 2011-2012.

Train accidents

764. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy and precaution being taken by Railways to prevent train accidents in future;

(b) the details of the number of accidents, loss of life and property in the accidents during last one year; and

(c) the number of cases wherein cause of accidents have been found and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. Strategy of the Indian Railways for accident prevention include progressively achieving reduction in accidents attributable to human failure by way of introduction of modern technologies and devices and mechanization of maintenance. Safety measures taken by the railways include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Fog Safe Device, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)/Anti Collision Device (ACD) etc.

(b) During 2010-11, 93 consequential train accidents consisting of 5 collisions, 80 derailments, 5 manned level crossing accidents, 2 cases of

fire in trains and one miscellaneous accident, took place on Indian Railways. 250 persons lost their lives in these accidents in 2010-11, out of which 150 deaths took place in the derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur caused due to sabotage. These figures do not include cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users. Loss to railway property in the above 93 consequential train accidents has been estimated to be Rs. 71.93 crore (approx.).

Each and every consequential train accident is enquired into either by Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or by a Departmental Enquiry Committee depending upon severity of the accidents.

(c) Based on the reports of Commission of Railway Safety and Departmental Enquiry Committees, out of 93 consequential train accidents, 59 were attributable to failure of railway staff, 10 due to failure of other than railway staff, 2 due to failure of equipment, 16 due to sabotage, 2 due to combination of factors, 4 due to incidental factors.

Findings/recommendations of the Commissioners of Railway Safety/Departmental Enquiry Committees are examined by the concerned departments of Indian Railways for compliance. During 2010-11, major and minor penalties were imposed on 66 and 71 erring officials, respectively. Out of these, 23 Railway officials have been removed/dismissed from service.

Railway lines in Orissa

765. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the fate of Haridaspur-Paradip, Sukinda-Angul, Khurda-Bolangir and Talcher-Bimlagarh railway lines; and

(b) by when these railway lines of Orissa are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) (i) **Haridaspur-Paradeep new line Project** : Overall Physical Progress is 15%. Earthwork and bridges have been taken up. Work is held up as villagers are obstructing work for want of higher compensation for land.

(ii) **Angul-Sukinda new line Project**: Land acquisition is under process. Physical work will commence after land acquisition.

(iii) **Khurda, Road-Bolangir new line Project** : Land acquisition, earthwork, major bridges and minor bridges are in progress. Khurda Road-Begunia (32 km.) is targeted for completion in 2011-12.

(iv) **Talcher-Bimlagarh new line Project** : Land acquisition is in

progress. Major bridges have been taken up. Earthwork will be taken up after the land is made available.

These works will be progressed and completed in the coming years as per the availability of resources.

Factories at Dankuni

766. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual date of laying of foundation stone at Dankuni in Hooghly District of West Bengal for setting up factories for manufacturing Electric and Diesel Engine components;

(b) the initial deadline for completion of these projects; and

(c) the present status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The foundation stone for setting up electric and diesel loco component factories was laid on 26.12.2009.

(b) The electric loco component factory is scheduled to be completed by the selected bidder within 18 months of the award of contract. As regards diesel loco component factory, the initial target for completion is 2011-12.

(c) The site (40 Acres of Railway land) for setting up the ancillary unit of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) at Dankuni has been identified. The works relating to land development, electric supply arrangements, road and rail connectivity is in progress. Bidders have been short listed through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) after finalization of Request for Qualification (RFQ). Further action for inviting bids is under process. The construction work of shops for diesel engine component factory is in progress.

Kanchrapara-Halisahar Railway Complex

767. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Kanchrapara-Halisahar Railway Complex;

(b) whether it is running behind schedule; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The works relating to land development, electric supply arrangements, road and rail connectivity are in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Responsibility fixed in the recent train accidents

768. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two major railway accidents, one of Kalka Mail and another of Guwahati Express, occurred on 10 July, 2011 resulting in deaths and injuries to several passengers;

(b) if so, the details of the preliminary investigations of the accidents;

(c) the details of compensation paid by Government to the victims;

(d) whether proper and timely medical services were not extended resulting in more deaths of passengers;

(e) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed in both the railway accidents;
and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. On 10.07.2011 at 12.20 hrs., while the Train No. 12311 Kalka Mail was passing through Malwan station of Allahabad Division of North Central Railway, its locomotive and 15 coaches derailed blocking both up and down lines. In this unfortunate accident 70 persons lost their lives, 87 suffered grievous injuries and 166 suffered simple injuries.

In the second incident, on 10.07.2011 at about 20.15 hrs., while the train No. 15640 Guwahati-Puri Express was on run between Rangiya and Ghograpar stations of Rangiya Division of Northeast Frontier Railway, there was an explosion on the track and due to its impact, the locomotive alongwith four coaches derailed and four other coaches were thrown off the track. In this incident, no fatality took place; 03 persons suffered grievous injuries and 13 others received simple injuries.

(b) A statutory inquiry into the derailment of Kalka Mail has been conducted by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS), under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Lucknow. CCRS in his Preliminary Report has concluded that the accident had occurred due to breakage of rail across the weld between left tongue and lead rails and accordingly, he has attributed the cause of the accident to 'Failure of Equipment-Permanent Way'.

Statutory Inquiry into the derailment of Guwahati-Puri Express has been conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Northeast Frontier Circle, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Kolkata. The CRS in his Preliminary Report has concluded that the Derailment was caused due to an act of train wrecking by planting certain explosive device/bomb in the track and triggering the same by a remote control or otherwise in the

face of the approaching train by some unknown person(s). Accordingly, the cause of accident has been attributed to 'Sabotage'.

(c) On humanitarian grounds, enhanced *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 5 lakhs each to the next of the kin of the deceased, Rs. 1 lakh each to the grievously injured and Rs. 25000/- to each simple injured person has been announced in the case of derailment of Kalka Mail. So far, an amount of Rs. 1.32 crore (approx.) has been disbursed towards *ex-gratia* to the victims of this incident.

Enhanced *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 1 lakh each has been announced to each grievously injured and Rs. 10000/- to each simple injured in the case of derailment of Guwahati-Puri Express. *Ex-gratia* amount totalling to Rs. 4.30 lakhs has been disbursed to the victims of this incident.

In addition, compensation shall also be payable to these victims on the basis of claims to be filed by them in the Railway Claims Tribunal and decrees awarded by the Tribunal.

(d) No, Sir. Prompt medical relief was provided in both the cases. In the case of derailment of Kalka Mail, medical relief was immediately despatched through Accident Relief Medical Trains from Kanpur and Allahabad which reached the accident site within 1 hour 50 minutes and 2 hour 05 minutes respectively. Rescue and medical teams from Army and Indian Air Force were also requisitioned and three helicopters including Air Ambulances reached the site. The injured passengers were immediately shifted to nearby Government and private hospitals at Kanpur, Fatehpur and Allahabad. The civil authorities also provided local help to shift the injured to nearby hospitals. In the case of derailment of Guwahati-Puri Express, railway medical teams with doctors and para medial staff rushed from Rangiya by road and reached the site within half an hour or so. The injured were shifted to Railway hospital at Maligaon and Civil Hospitals at Rangiya and Nalbadi. No fatality took place in this accident.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

New train for Konkan area

769. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Build, Operate and Transfer provisions with Konkan Railway Corporation Limited;

(b) whether it is a fact that no new train has been provided for people of the Konkan area since last 14 years despite long standing demands to start new train services in this area;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of revenue earned by the Konkan Railway Corporation since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL)
was set up

under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) concept, as a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways. However, with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Government has decided that KRCL would continue as a CPSU even after discharge of its debt liabilities and would not be merged with Ministry of Railways.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There are 31 pairs of passenger carrying trains running on Konkan Railways as compared to 11 pairs of trains running at the time of commissioning of traffic in 1998.

(d) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited has so far earned a total revenue of approximately Rs. 6000 crore, since its inception.

Findings regarding train accidents

770. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of train accidents that took place in the last ten years and the number of people killed and injured in those accidents, accident-wise;

(b) the details of the findings of the Commissioner (Railway Safety) and steps taken to check the recurrence of the accidents;

(c) the number of safety related posts lying vacant and since when and steps taken to fill them up expeditiously;

(d) whether Railways has laid down any guideline concerning maintenance of coaches; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Year-wise number of consequential train accidents excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users during the last ten years, i.e. 2001-02 to 2010-11 is as under:-

Type of Accident	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Collision	30	16	9	13	9	8	8	13	9	5
.Derailments	280	218	202	138	131	96	100	85	80	80
Manned Level Crossing Gate Accidents	8	14	9	5	10	7	12	7	5	5
Fire in Train	9	14	14	10	15	4	5	3	2	2
Miscellaneous	8	7	5	3	4	8	4	7	4	1
TOTAL:	335	269	239	169	169	123	129	115	100	93

Year-wise loss of lives in these accidents is as under

Type of Accident	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Collision	26	26	8	39	25	2	1	9	44	239
Derailments	58	144	90	15	148	8	13	10	14	4
Manned Level Crossing Gate Accidents	14	76	12	9	6	11	27	18	7	7
Fire in Train	62	14	41	-	15	-	-	31	-	-
Miscellaneous	3	11	5	-	1	41	2	12	3	-
TOTAL:	163	271	156	63	195	62	43	80	68	250

Year-wise number of persons injured in these accidents is as under

Type of Accident	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Collision	120	94	36	74	215	35	47	53	115	298
Derailments	393	433	190	117	191	130	145	142	91	53
Manned Level Crossing Gate Accidents	29	94	8	7	13	8	43	54	6	13
Fire in Train	55	128	44	3	68	0	3	11	0	0
Miscellaneous	14	40	67	14	16	73	30	42	35	0
TOTAL:	611	789	345	215	503	246	268	302	247	364

(b) Each and every accident is enquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or the Departmental Enquiry Committee depending upon the severity of the accident. Findings/recommendations of the Commissioners of Railway Safety/Departmental Enquiry Committees are examined by the concerned departments of Indian Railways for compliance.

Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Fog Safe Devices, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Anti Collision Device (ACD), Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) etc.

(c) Arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. The policy of the railway administration is to fill up available vacancies promptly as per laid down procedure. The number of vacant posts in safety category as on 01.04.2010 is 103667. New recruitment policy has been framed and notifications for filling up of most of the safety and operational posts have already been issued.

(d) and (e) Policy guidelines for the pattern of examination and maintenance of different types of coaching stock for passenger services in the open line as well as their overhaul/refurbishment in the Workshops are in vogue on the Zonal Railways. These are reviewed from time to time based on the changes in design of the rolling stock or sub-assemblies/components etc.

Adverse effect of chemicals and fertilizers

†771. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that advanced technology is essential for production of chemicals and fertilizers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cases of adverse effects of chemicals and fertilizers produced in the country on human health and environment have come to the

light;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(d) the details of efforts made during the last three years to make them human health and environment friendly?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Advanced technology is essential for production of chemicals and fertilizers, in order to make the product more competitive in the international market and to have sustainable growth of the sector. These companies also adopt and adhere to safe operating practices for healthy work environment.

(b) and (c) While persistent and prolonged use of chemicals exceeding permissible limits could cause health impacts, no specific information has been received regarding the ill effects of chemicals and petrochemicals produced in India on human health and environment. Imbalanced use of fertilizers, coupled with low addition of organic manure and neglect of micro and secondary nutrients over years have however, resulted in deterioration of soil health in many parts of the country, particularly in intensively cultivated areas of Indo-Gangetic plains.

(d) Government is advocating soil test based balanced and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through conjunctive use of both in-organic and organic sources of plant nutrients like Farm Yard Manure (FYM), compost, bio-fertilizers and green manuring.

Government has launched the "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF)" during 2008-09 to promote soil test based judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and fertility. The scheme includes setting up of new static/mobile soil testing laboratories, strengthening of existing soil testing demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers, promoting use of organic manure, soil amendments and micro-nutrients. Funds amounting to Rs. 1662.25 lakh, 3796.00 lakh and Rs. 1689.848 lakh have been released to States under the scheme during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Fertilizer plants comply with all the environmental standards prescribed by central and State statutory authorities including ambient air quality standards and effluent water standards. In addition to meeting statutory standards, fertilizer units have also taken initiatives like adopting voluntary standards ISO 14001 and OSHAS 18001 to ensure healthy environment in and around the plants.

Monitoring mechanism under MPLADS

772. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of MPLAD Scheme was non-existent; and

(b) whether Government would agree that the implementation of the scheme was therefor fraught with dangers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir. The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is administered through a set of Guidelines which specifies the authority and responsibility of the Central Government, the State/UT Governments, the District Authorities and the Implementing Authority. Apart from regular review of implementation of MPLADS works at the Central, the State/UT Government and the district levels, NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), an independent agency has been engaged to conduct physical monitoring of works executed under MPLAD Scheme. NABCONS has conducted physical monitoring in 208 districts since 2007-08, based on 50 randomly selected works, in each of the districts in phased manner.

(b) No, Sir. The NABCONS has found that the MPLAD Scheme is a unique Scheme, having the characteristic features of decentralized development and has resulted in creation of good quality assets, which have had a positive impact on the local economy, social fabric and the physical environment. NABCONS has reported that 86% of sample works had a positive impact on the social structure/social fabric of local community and there was no negative impact of any sort due to any project in different sectors.

Utilisation of unspent fund under MPLADS

773. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently hiked annual allocation of Members of Parliament under MPLAD Scheme;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that a big amount of MPLADS fund is lying unspent with the district authorities;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to utilize the unspent and undistributed funds which is lying with the district authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government has approved the enhancement of the annual allocation of MPLADS fund from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore per MP from the financial year 2011-12.

(b) As reported by the District Authorities in the monthly progress

reports for
period ending 30.6.2011, an amount of Rs. 2627.98 crore was lying unspent
with the District Authorities.

(c) The State-wise unspent balances are given in the Statement (See
below).

(d) From time to time, letters are written to State Governments and District Authorities to expedite completion of works and rendering of accounts.

Statement

Rs. in crore (as on 30.6.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Unspent balance
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.77
3.	Assam	69.14
4.	Bihar	261.52
5.	Goa	11.28
6.	Gujarat	120.83
7.	Haryana	49.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28.91
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.04
10.	Karnataka	144.36
11.	Kerala	117.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	109.65
13.	Maharashtra	217.34
14.	Manipur	8.46
15.	Meghalaya	6.77
16.	Mizoram	2.02
17.	Nagaland	7.07
18.	Orissa	113.61
19.	Punjab	45.07
20.	Rajasthan	90.46
21.	Sikkim	6.02

1	2	3
23.	Tripura	7.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	408.88
25.	West Bengal	185.52
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.29
27.	Chandigarh	3.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.25
29.	Daman and Diu	3.03
30.	Delhi	69.72
31.	Lakshadweep	9.93
32.	Pondicherry	5.03
33.	Chhattisgarh	46.35
34.	Uttarakhand	30.99
35.	Jharkhand	74.99
36.	Nominated	48.53
ALL INDIA:		2627.98

Implementation of MPLAD Scheme

†774. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Members of Parliament are being called even miser with regard to use of MPLADS fund;

(b) whether Government is also aware that recommendations of many Members of Parliament are much more than the received amount/required amount;

(c) whether any plan is being formulated for amendment in rules and information forms being provided on website and being invited from States while making allocation of Rs. 5 crore;

(d) whether above said matters will be kept in mind while its formation; and

(e) whether slow implementation and interrogative approach of the

Centre and States are causing delay at every level?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per MPLADS guidelines, each MP can recommend works up to the annual entitlement during the financial year, even without receiving any fund for that year.

(c) and (d) Based on the requests received from various quarters, circulars/guidelines are issued from time to time, for more effective implementation of the scheme.

(e) The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is administered through a set of guidelines. Funds under this scheme are released

subject to the fulfillment of the following eligibility criteria as stipulated in the guidelines:-

(i) the unsanctioned balance amount available with the accounts of the District

Authority after taking into account the cost of all the works sanctioned is less than Rs. 50 lakh;

(ii) the unspent balance of funds of the MP concerned is less than Rupees one crore; and

(iii) Utilization Certificate for the previous financial year and the Audit Certificate for the funds released for MP concerned in the year prior to the previous year have been furnished by District Authority.

Authenticity of Government data

†775. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doubts are arising about the authenticity of data prepared by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government is taking measures afresh to maintain the authenticity of the data; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Statistics by the Government are collected and compiled strictly by following the standard definitions, methodology and procedures

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

12.00 NOON

evolved in consultation with the experts in the field to provide the best possible estimates by using the data obtained at a given time point from the identified sources. The initial estimate undergoes revision subsequently in the light of a more comprehensive and updated data gathered from the data sources, which is subjected to critical examination and comments by the users. As an integral part of the statistical system, expert committees on various subject matters of statistics constantly monitor the quality and performance of the system to ensure that the difference between the initial and final estimates of statistics is within acceptable range. Variations observed in the consecutive estimates are not indicative of lack of authenticity of Government statistics.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notification of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

II. Report (2009-10) of NSC, New Delhi and ATR (2009-10) Pursuant to the recommendations of NSC, New Delhi and related papers.

III. MoU's between Government of India and various Limited Companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Notification No. G.S.R. 387 (E), dated the 16th May, 2011, publishing the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4581/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Papers:—

(a) Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National

Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4580/15/11]

- III (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4578/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4579/15/11]

Reports and Accounts (2007-08 to 2009-10) of various Universities, Commissions, Councils, IIT's Missions, Educational Institutes, Sarva Shiksha, Abhiyan and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, for the year 2008-09.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5144/15/11]

- (b) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5145/15/11]

- (c) Reviews by Government on the working of above University.

- (ii) (a) First Annual Report of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of above University.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) and (ii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4657/15/11]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (5) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006:--

- (a) Annual Report of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFL University), Hyderabad, for the year 2007-08.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFL University), Hyderabad, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statements by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (2) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4733/15/11]

- (3) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:-
- (a) Annual Report of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4734/15/11]

- (4) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 33 of the Tripura University Act, 2006:-
- (a) Annual Report of the Tripura University, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Review by the Government on the working of above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4570/15/11]

- (5) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers,

under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4721/15/11]

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4732/15/11]

- (c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4718/15/11]

- (d) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4731/15/11]

- (e) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4720/15/11]

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (6) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:-
 - (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the Recommendations of the above Commission in its Annual Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4565/15/11]

(7) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), 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 Council.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4734/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2009-10 under Section 30 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) Act, 1994.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4566/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Nagaland University, for the year 2008-09 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4571/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4719/15/11]

- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4726/15/11]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4721/15/11]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4720/15/11]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi, for the year 2009-10.
- (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. 4723/15/11]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT&M), Gwalior, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT&M), Gwalior, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4735/15/11]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Manipur, 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. 4717/15/11]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the Rajiv Vidya Mission, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh,

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 (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4722/15/11]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4716/15/11]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

**Report on the ATR Pursuant to the Recommendations of
JPC on Stock Scam**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixteenth Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (June, 2011).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4604/15/11]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture.

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Madhya Pradesh SAIDC Ltd., Bhopal and related papers.

III. MoU between Government of India and various Corporation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture
(Department of

of

Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. S.O. 887 (E), dated the 28th April, 2011, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (First Amendment), Order, 2011, under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1919.

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, 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.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4697/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) and the National Seeds Corporation Limited (NSC), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4560/15/11]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) and the State Farms Corporation of India Limited (SFCI), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4559/15/11]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Railways.

II. Report on intake of SCs and STs in Railways.

III. MoU between Government of India and various Companies of Railways.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Notification No. G.S.R. 384 (E), dated the 12th May, 2011, publishing the Railway Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under Section 199 of the Railway Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4782/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved from them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways, for the year ending 31st March, 2010.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4781/15/11]

III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the IRCON International Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4777/15/11]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4779/15/11]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RITES Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4778/15/11]

**Notification of the Ministry of Communications and
Information Technology**

संचार और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898 की धारा 74 की उप-धारा (4) के अधीन भारतीय डाकघर (तृतीय संशोधन) नियमावली, 2011 को प्रकाशित करने वाली संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (डाक विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 58(अ), दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 2011 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4572/15/11]

Reports of CAG of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, No. 6 of 2011-12:
Union Government (Civil) (Performance Audit) - on XIXth Commonwealth Game 2010;

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2010: No. 7 of 2011-12: Union Government (Defence Services - Coast Guard) - Performance Audit of Role and Functioning of the Indian Coast Guard;
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, No. 8 of 2011-12: Union Government (Civil) (Performance Audit) - Fertilizer Subsidy of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers;
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2010: No. 33 of 2010 -11: Railway Finance and No. 34 of 2010-11: Union Government (Railways) and Appropriation Accounts of Railways - Parts-I and II, including Annexure - G for the year 2009-10; and
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2010, No. 38 of 2010-11: Union Government (Civil) - Autonomous Bodies.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

- (I) Nomination of a Rajya Sabha Member to the Committee on Public Accounts.**
- (II) Appointment of a Rajya Sabha Member to the Joint Committee.**
- (III) Appointment of a two Lok Sabha Members to the Joint Committee.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 4th August, 2011, adopted the following motion:-

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the unexpired

portion of the term of the Committee vice Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan appointed as Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.”

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 4th August, 2011, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan from the membership of the Committee and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House."

(III)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 4th August, 2011, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri Vijay Bahuguna and Ijyaraj Singh to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Sarvashri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and Paban Singh Ghatowar."

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

श्री कप्तान सहि सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं वस्त्रिण संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वस्त्रिण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2010-11) के नस्त्रिलिखित प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वस्त्रिण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वस्त्रिण वस्त्रिण) की "तृतीय मांग (2011-12)" के संबंध में बारहवाँ प्रतिवेदन; और
- (ii) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वस्त्रिण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले वस्त्रिण) की "तृतीय मांग (2011-12)" के संबंध में तेरहवाँ प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each
(in English and

Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2010-11):-

- (i) Fourteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (ii) Fifteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on Thursday, the 4th August, 2011, allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

Business	Time allotted
1	2
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-	
(a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010	Three Hours
(b) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010	Two Hours
(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010	Two Hours
(d) The Pesticides Management Bill, 2008	Three Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2009	Two Hours
(b) The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Three Hours

1	2
(c) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - to replace an ordinance	Two Hours
(d) The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011 - to replace an ordinance	One Hour

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit upto 6.00 p.m. and beyond daily for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I beg to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 8th of August 2011, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
 - (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
 - (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
 - (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010;
 - (d) The Seeds Bill, 2004;
 - (e) The Pesticides Management Bill, 2008; and
 - (f) The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the Coinage Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha.

4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2011,
after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Forceful eviction of farmers from their lands in various parts of the country

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very important point in this august House. Sir, every day we are seeing the news that farmers are being attacked and forcibly evicted in different parts of the country, and right to cultivate their land. Not only farmers, but specially *pattadars* and *bargadars* are unable to cultivate their land which they were in possession for more than 30 years. In some cases, it is generation after generation. They are actually the owners of the land. But different agencies are trying to prevent them from cultivating their own land in different parts of the country, including West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Noida.

I would like to cite some example before you. Recently in West Bengal — I have the figure — 538 farmers-cum- *pattadars* were not allowed to cultivate their own land. The area of the land is 1198.05 acres. Already eviction is taking place. What is the number of *pattadars* and *bargadars*? It is a big figure. It is 29,128. The area of the land is 14,209.8 acres. Who has done this? With the help of the State Government, with the help of the specific political party, Trinamool Congress *, they are trying to grab the land which belongs to the farmers, *patta* holders and *bargadars*. *Pattadars* are actually the owners of the land. It is the right of the farmers which is jeopardized with the change of the Government in West Bengal. It is not only the concern of the people of West Bengal but the concern of the entire country.

Recently, in Haroa of North 24 Parganas, 7,000 farmers went to cultivate their land and police firing took place. Four innocent farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were killed. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... It has happened in North and South 24 Parganas, Burdawn, Murshidabad and Hooghly districts. Only one...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please stop.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Only one minute.

Even former Minister and State *Kisan* leader, Mr. Abdur Razzack Molla, when he went to see the injured, was attacked. It was a very shameful incident. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Mr Hassan, mike is off. It is not going on record.

Concern over suspension of train services on certain routes in Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, for the last several days the railway communication network in the North Eastern Region has been affected.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The local passenger train has been suspended since a long time. This has become a regular practice in our State. Sir, it is interesting to note that on the one hand the State Government is saying that the law and order situation has improved, almost normal, and on the other hand only local passenger trains are not running in the name of deteriorating law and order situation. The Railway authorities are running very long distance trains smoothly.

The MG line passenger trains and the goods trains connecting Arunachal Pradesh have been suspended for a long time. It has not only affected the public life but also helped the price rise in that area. Railway is the life-line of the North-Eastern people. The only strong communication system that we have is the railway line. It is the main mode of transport for petty businessmen, the regular passengers who travel to Guwahati to attend their respective jobs, Government servants and other corporate and private sector employees. When the trains have been suspended, these passengers have become the victims of it. Sir, I demand immediate restoration of these local trains. The problem of security is there in a few cases in that area. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt him.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: The State Government and the Railway Authority can easily arrange and give foolproof protection and maintain security in that area. I would like to suggest that the villagers in those difficult stretches of the railway line can be engaged to keep a vigil. The villagers can help. The Government has to take some initiative. But the State Government and the Railway Authority are keeping silence and they are only harassing the local passengers who are travelling in the trains in the North-Eastern Region.

Sir, with these words I demand that the Government should take immediate necessary action to run the passenger trains and help these passengers who are travelling to various parts of the country. Thank you.

SHRI BIRENDRA KUMAR BAISHYA: Sir, I associate myself with the points raised by Shri Kurna Deepak Das.

Fraud of crores of rupees by "Speak Asia" company in the country

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय , मैं आज एक मसले को यहां उठा रहा हूं , जिससे 20 लाख लोगों की जड़िगी जुड़ी हुई है। वैसे तो इस सदन में 1 करोड़ 76 लाख के घोटाले का जो मामला आया , उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादा असर नहीं देखि रहा है , लेकिन स्फीक एशिया के घोटाले का जो एक मामला सामने आया है , उसमें 20 लाख लोगों का 1320 करोड़ रुपया फंसा है। यह ऐसे लोग हैं , जो मध्यम श्रेणी परिवार से आते हैं , बहुत न्यूनतम श्रेणी परिवार से आते हैं , जबकि झांसा दिया गया कि आप 11000/- रुपए महीने जमा कीजिए और 4000/- रुपए महीने प्राप्त कीजिए। मैं जामना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्फीक एशिया सर्वे कंपनी को कसिने रजिस्टर्ड कसि था ? क्या कसि स्टेट की या केंद्र सरकार की कोई ऐसी एजेन्सी है कि नहीं , जो इनको देखती

हैं ? आजभोपाल , इन्दौर , रायपुर , मुम्बई , कामपुर , लखनऊ पूरे देश के लोग परेशान हैं। सूचीक एशिया का यह काम लगातार चलता रहा और इतना ही नहीं , समाचार पत्रों से लेकर टीबी पर इसके वज्रापन आते रहे। दुनिया में बहुत लोग हैं , जो कम समय में अमीर बनना चाहते हैं और उसी स्वभाव के कारण सूचीक एशिया ने देश के 20 लाख लोगों से 1326 करोड़ रुपए ऐंठ लिये। इस पर कसौटी ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की , खासगी मामला पुलिस में दर्ज हो गया है। क्या पुलिस में दर्ज होने से 20 लाख लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा ? जो लोग दो वक्त की रोटी खाने के बाद इस बात में आ गए कि चलो , 11,000/- रुपए जमा कर देंगे , 4000/- रुपए हर महीने मल्लिने लगेंगे , इस तरह के मुंघेरी लाल के सपने टीबी पर कैसे दखि ए जाते हैं ? क्या ऐसे वज्रापनों को देखे के लिये भारत सरकार के कोई नॉर्म्स बने हैं या नहीं ? क्या लोगों का विश्वास टीबी चैम्बल से और वज्रापन देखे वाले अखबारों से उठ जाना चाहिए ?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : सर, मुंघेरी लाल जी बहिर के प्रतिष्ठित त मंत्री थे , उनका नाम इस तरह नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , नहीं , वह अलग है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : आपबीघ में कहां से आए ? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रभात जी , आप अपनी बात बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आपमुंघेरी लाल जी को नहीं जानते हैं। वह बहिर से दलित के लीडर थे। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , नहीं। ... (व्यवधान)... पासवान जी , प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : पासवान जी , मेरा समय जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं भी बहिर से हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : हम जानते हैं कि "मुंघेरीलाल के हसीन सपने " नामक सीरियल टी. वी. पर दखिया गया था। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वह सबिमा हो सकता है , लेकिन यहां राज्य सभा में मुंघेरीलाल के नाम पर उपहास मत कीजिए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति जी , मेरा दो मिनट का समय चला गया ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , केवल 36 सेकेंड बचे हैं। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री प्रभात झा : उपसभापति जी , यह सब करने के बाद जो सबसे प्रमुख व्यक्ति था , वह दुबई भाग गया। पहली बात तो यह है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन कसिने किया ? अगर रजिस्ट्रेशन किया , तो फिर रजिर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया क्या कर रही थी ? भारत सरकार का पंजीयक क्या कर रहा था , गुप्त एजेंसियां क्या कर रही थीं ? ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर , मेरा समय खराब हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति : मेरे पास रिकॉर्ड है , आपका 36 सेकेंड का समय बचा था।

श्री प्रभात झा : अब सवाल यह उठता है कि क्या सरकार इस पर कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ? क्या 20 लाख लोग इसी तरह से पुलिस के चक्कर काटते रहेंगे ? इसका समाधान होना चाहिए।

Re. COPIES OF CAG REPORTS

श्री एस.एस. अलुवालिया (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के पटल पर 5 CAG की रिपोर्टें रखी हैं, मैंने तुरंत इस्टीमेशन सेंटर में भेजा, रिपोर्ट लाने के लिए - one, CWG घोटाले की रिपोर्ट; two, Performance Audit - Role and Functioning of Indian Coast Guard; three, Fertiliser and Chemical subsidy, जो 93,000 करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला है, ये तीनों रिपोर्टें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बस रिपोर्टें उपलब्ध कराएँ, सदन में उनको lay करने का क्या औचित्य है? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप यह बताइए ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस.एस. अलुवालिया: सर, ये रिपोर्टें हमें मंजुरी चाहिए, ये क्यों नहीं मिलीं ... (व्यवधान) ... ये तीनों जो घोटालों की रिपोर्टें हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, there is no report available. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): No copy is available. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The procedure is, I am told ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I know the procedure, Sir. Whenever a report is laid, we get its copy immediately. Why not today? Why not today? ... (Interruptions) ... When I sent a man to get the copies, he said that the reports have not been received there. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair will not be able to react immediately. ... (Interruptions) ... I will find out and see what the position is.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, when the copies of the reports are not available, how can they lay these reports on the table of the House? If they have laid the reports on the table of the House, then they should provide copies of the reports to the Members. ... (Interruptions) ... CAG रिपोर्ट है, दबा दिया ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रोसीजर क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Why is it not available? ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री उपसभापति : Panyji, please go to your seat. You don't come here for everything. ...(Interruptions)... पाणि जी, आपअपनी सीट पर बैठकर बात कर सकते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, यह CAG की रिपोर्ट है, यह इतनी important report है, यह हमें क्यों नहीं उपलब्ध कराई गई है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आजसवेरे पांच रिपोर्टें lay की गई हैं, वे पांचों रिपोर्टें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, the authentic copy of the report has been laid. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not concerned about that. Are you going to give that authentic copy to the Members? Kindly tell me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... What will I do with that copy?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am directing...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I want my copy. I want my copy, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am directing the Government and whoever has to make available these copies. As and when they lay any report on the Table of the House, they have to supply its copies immediately. If they lay any report, immediately, its copies should be made available.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When will it be available? These copies should be available by 2 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am directing them. Now I am giving the direction that a hard copy should be made available, before it is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it should be made available before 2 o'clock. When we come here after lunch, these copies should be available. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you direct the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have directed the Government that the soft copies should be made available to the Members.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Today is Friday, and many Members will go to their constituencies. We need a copy...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, I have given the direction. You will get it...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We should get it by 2 o'clock...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly find out whether the CAG has supplied sufficient copies or not...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before the House adjourns, you will get it...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAJEEV SHUKLA): We will ask the Lok Sabha Secretariat to make the copies available...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is not the job of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. This is the job of the respective Ministry...(*Interruptions*)... The respective Ministry should provide these copies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given a direction that they should provide the hard

copies...(Interruptions)... I cannot do beyond that. I have given direction that the hard copy should be supplied to the Members before the rise of the House for the day...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, we want it, at least, by 2 o'clock...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Every Friday, Members leave for their constituencies. So, this has to be provided by 2 o'clock. These three Reports are very important. It has indicted several people in various scams...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please, ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, why is there this delay?...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If, today, it does not come, then, till Monday, we will not be able to get it...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are making much about it...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ahluwalia, you wanted that I should give a direction. I have given the direction that before the rise of the House, the hard copy should be made available.

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): यह तो पार्लियामेंट को अंधेरे में रखने की कोशिश हो रही है।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It should be made available by 2 o'clock...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब इसके बाद क्या करना है?...(व्यवधान)...

मैंने बता दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not interested...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you not interested in?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: In spite of all of us complaining about it, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not responding...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी सीटों पर जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

अहलुवालिया जी बोल रहे हैं, आपके लीडर बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आप ये कैसी डबिंड कर रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

वे आपकी बात कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : हमें कॉपी चाहिए हमें कॉपी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... रपॉर्ट दीजिएगा या नहीं , वह बात कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, it will be provided.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: We have conveyed it to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Ministry.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is not the job of Lok Sabha.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: You will get a copy today itself.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, मैंने डायरेक्शन दे दी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... Are you interested in Zero Hour submissions or not?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Yes, we are interested. But he is misleading. ... (Interruptions) ... He is misleading.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: No, Sir. He knows the system and he knows the rules. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the direction and you will get it. ... (Interruptions) ... You are not allowing me to run Zero Hour. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Minister doesn't know. He wants to get these copies from the Lok Sabha Secretariat! ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Then, from where? ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: From the Government. ... (Interruptions) ... The Government will supply them.

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, मैंने डायरेक्शन दे दी है। that it should be made available before the House rises for the day.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No. It should be made available by 2 o'clock. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is not saying anything. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why not 2 o'clock?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्रश्न आपसे है। ... (व्यवधान) ... उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्रश्न आपसे है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ये कॉमनवैलथ और फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी के घोटाले को छिपाने के लिए तीन दसि रफ़ोर्ट नहीं देंगे। आज अगर यह रफ़ोर्ट नहीं मल्लि, तो यह सोमवार तक नहीं मल्लि सकती है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, यह घोटाले पर घोटाला है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: Give a direction, Sir.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : जो घोटाले हुए हैं, उनको एक्सपोज़ करने के लिए रफ़ोर्ट मल्लिनी चाहिए। इसमें लोक सभा सेक्रेटिएट क्या करेगा ? मनिस्ट्री ने रफ़ोर्ट दबाकर रखी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hard copies of the Report should be made available before 2 o'clock.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Government's responsibility. You have to make it available before 2 o'clock.

Now, Shri M. V. Mysura Reddy to make his Zero Hour submission.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – Contd.

**Concern over plight of Indian students following closure of
University of Northern Virginia in U.S.A.**

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, permit me to express concern over the closure of University of Northern Virginia in USA. During the earlier part of this year, in the same House, I had raised the issue about the Tri-Valley University. The memories of Indian students being radio tagged after the closure of the Tri-Valley University are still haunting us. Unfortunately, even now, according to Press reports, the University of Northern Virginia at Annandale near Washington was raided by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement and FBI a few days ago on charges of fraud, F-1 Visa violations and unauthorized admissions. The Student and Exchange Visiting Programme of the ICE has also issued Notice of Intent to withdraw Northern Virginia's authorization to admit students.

Sir, the students are at no fault. The University might not have followed the laws of their land. Now, the students are deemed to be out of status. They must either leave the country or look for admissions in other universities. Unfortunately, this is the middle of the year and there is no possibility of their getting admissions in other universities. It is not a question of one or two students. There are 2500 students in the University and 90 per cent of them are Indians. Of that 90 per cent, 80 per cent of the students belong to Andhra Pradesh. The parents of the students are in the dark and they are worried for their children. On the other side, the University is not informing them about the present status.

In the light of these circumstances, I would request the Government of India to take up this issue with the US authorities immediately and request them not to make students scapegoats. I would also request that students be given enough time either to join other universities or, if required, provide them dependent visas, so that they continue with their studies. Otherwise, the students would not only lose their valuable academic year and money, but also there is every apprehension of their deportation to India.

Non-relaxation of marks for admission of dalit students in
Chatkara University in Punjab

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, पंजाब में Chatkara University है। आपको यह जानकारी होगी कि देश के अंदर सदियों से दलितों का उत्पीड़न हुआ है। बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने भारतीय संविधान के तहत छुआछूत को अवैध घोषित किया , इसके बावजूद भी यह प्रैक्टिस नरितर जारी है। अभी कुछ

समय पहले उड़ीसा के एक मंदिर में भारत सरकार ने SC/ST कमीशन के चेयरमैन को एंट्री नहीं मंजूर की। इसी तरह से देश के दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी ऐसी घटनाएं घटी हैं, जिनका यहां वर्णन किया जा सकता है, लेकिन समय की कमी के कारण मैं उसमें नहीं जाऊंगा। सदियों से दलितों के साथ जो अन्याय होता रहा है, दलित उस उत्पीड़न से उबर सकें, वे अपने पांवों पर खड़े हो सकें, संविधान निर्माताओं ने उनके लिए कुछ सेफगार्ड तैयार किए हैं, जो रजिर्वेशन के बारे में हैं और एडमिशन के समय मार्क्स में रजिर्वेशन के बारे में हैं। पंजाब की Chatkara University में SC/ST बच्चों और जनरल बच्चों के एडमिशन के लिए मिनिमम 60 परसेंट मार्क्स तय किए हैं, जो कि दलितों के साथ अन्याय है। SC/ST बच्चों ने All India Entrance Exam पास किया है और उसके अनुसार वे एडमिशन के लिए eligible हैं, लेकिन Chatkara University के अपने रूल्स के कारण, उन बच्चों के 10+2 में 60 परसेंट मार्क्स न होने कारण, एडमिशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस मामले में दलितों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए भारत सरकार को दखल चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि उन स्टूडेंट्स के फ्यूचर को बचाने के लिए भारत सरकार आगे आए तथा इस मामले में Intervene करे। जी. सेक्टरल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पांच परसेंट छूट की पॉलिसी है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए Chatkara University को bound करे और जो बच्चे एडमिशन के लिए भटकरहे हैं, उनके एडमिशन को सुनिश्चित करवाए। धन्यवाद। जयभीम, जय भारत।

Delay in launching of caste-based census in the country

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, हमारे यहां 1931 में पहली बार जाति के आधार पर जनगणना हुई। देश आजाद होने के बाद भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में जाति आधार पर जनगणना का साहस कोई भी सरकार इस देश में नहीं जुटा सकी। इस देश में इसका दुष्प्रभाव यह पड़ा कि विशेषतौर पर SC/ST, OBC और minorities के जो लोग हैं, उनको मजिने वाली आरक्षित सुविधाएं अनुपातिक तौर से नहीं मिल सकी। मैं आपको इसका उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि पछिले लम्बे समय से BPL श्रेणी के लोगों की लिस्ट को रट्टी नहीं किया गया। अगर जातीय आधार पर जनगणना का कार्य सरकार ने पहले से करा

लिया होता तो कमसे कम BPL श्रेणी के नीचे जड़िगी बसर करने वाले लोगों को सूचिबद्ध किया जा सकता था और सरकार की योजनाओं का लाभ उनको मिल सकता था। अब न तो उनको BPL श्रेणी का लाभ मिल सका और न ही आरक्षित सुविधाओं का लाभ मिल सका, इसके साथ-साथ सामाजिक और राजनैतिक अस्तित्व को भी मजबूती नहीं मिल सकी।

महोदय, बहुत जल्दो-जल्दो के बाद, 82 वर्ष के बाद, सरकार ने बहुत देरी से जाति आधारित जनगणना कराने का फैसला लिया। सरकार ने मामनीय सदस्यों और सदन के सामने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जाति आधारित जनगणना, हर सूत में जून के महीने में शुरू करा देंगे और सितम्बर तक उस जनगणना को पूरा करा लिया जाएगा। मान्यवर, मुझे आजखेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जून का महीना भी गुजर चुका है, जुलाई का महीना भी गुजर चुका है और अगस्त का महीना प्रारंभ हो गया है, लेकिन सरकार अपने द्वारा कहे गए उस वायदे को आज तक देश की जनता के सामने नबिने में कासिर नजर आ रही है। मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगस्त का महीना स्टार्ट है, आपने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सितम्बर के अंत तक जाति

आधारित जनगणना पूरी करा ली जाएगी , जब अगस्त के महीने में जनगणना का कार्य प्रारंभ ही नहीं हुआ है तो सितम्बर में पूरा होने का जो सवाल है , वह कैसे संभव हो सकता है? मुझे इसमें कहीं न कहीं सरकार की नीयत में खोटा नजर आ रहा है। मान्यवर , मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका माइक ऑफ हो गया है , वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

Country-wide strike by the employees of banks in the country

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the entire House and also of the Government that today ten lakh employees and officers of banking sector in the country are on strike to record their protest against the disaster that this Government is going to spell on the financial sector of the economy in the name of so-called reform and seriously jeopardizing the public sector banking system and promoting the private interest, interest of the private tycoons in the financial sector, who, basically, represent the supply side of corruption which has now engulfed the entire country and the entire society. It is unfortunate, despite the Indian public sector banks responsible to save the country from imminent holocaust because of the global melt down, the Government refused to learn any lesson and instead of acting in favour of the national interest, it is acting in favour of those countries whose economy has collapsed by irresponsible speculation, and to bail out those countries from recession, they are weakening our financial sector. They are pushing them towards privatization. This is absolutely unfortunate. Ten lakh workers opposed this today by their one day's strike and this Government continues, and I understand they continue. They are hell bound to do that. Unfortunately, they are seeking cooperation across and what is happening? Now the common people are being thrown out of the institutional credit system. They are promoting private banks or private money lenders in the rural areas through microfinance institutions. They are taking loans at cheap interest rates from the public sector banks and sucking the blood of the poor people through these microfinance institutions and that has become the policy of the present-day Government who are playing with the financial sector economy. Definitely, through the whole design, this whole game of gradual/phased privatization, both directly and through backdoor and through mass-scale

outsourcing in the banking sector, what they are seriously hitting at is: spying the national economy and trying to put the country down the drain. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, they are also attacking the employees' interest. Sir, I am just concluding. Sir, ten lakh workers are striking today and Government must take note of it. If they don't retrace their steps, they are going to face a similar resistance from all the workers. Mind it, all unions – right, left and centre...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all associate ourselves with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would like to tell you...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the CAG Report is available for the hon. Members now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Report is available now – before 2 o'clock. There is some security check. Now, it is available for hon. Members.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): It is not available in the publication counter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since this is the first Zero Hour submissions of this Session, I think, hon. Members might have forgotten and, maybe, finding it difficult to restrict their submission to three minutes. I request them to complete their submissions in three minutes.

Now, Shri D. Raja. You only have to associate.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister sitting here.

At the call given by the United Forum for Banks Union consisting of nine trade unions, includes All India Bank Employees Association representing nearly 10 lakh bank employees and officers working in the public sector banks, private sector banks, foreign banks, regional rural banks and cooperative sector banks, they are all on strike today. The strike is against the reckless, retrograde finance sector liberalization carried out by the Congress-led UPA Government. The demands are quite well known. The hon. Labour Minister would acknowledge their demands. What are they asking? They are asking:—

- Do not privatize the public sector banks.
- Do not reduce the Government's equity in public sector banks.
- Do not avail the World Bank loan to capitalize the public sector banks.
- Do not proceed with the merger of banks.
- Do not allow unrestricted entry of foreign capital in banking

sector.

- Do not delete Section 12(2) of the Banking (Regulation) Act.
- Do not remove the ceiling on voting rights on foreign investors.
- Do not issue licence to industrial houses to start their own banks.
- Do not outsource permanent banking jobs and normal banking services.
- Do not proceed with scheme of private business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not your Zero Hour, Mr. Raja. You only associate.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The issue is known to everybody.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am drawing the attention of the Government. As the Deputy Chairman, you should protect our rights. Let me finish. You please do not interrupt, because it is a very serious issue.

Sir, Madam Indira Gandhi nationalized the banking sector in the interest of the country. Now, what is happening? The present Congress-led UPA-II Government is bent upon to privatize the existing public sector banks which saved our economy. When the world was affected by recession and global economic crisis, the Indian economy could be saved to an extent, because we have the strong public sector banking system. Now, these banks are being privatized. That is why the workers are on strike. The Government should take note of this strike and the Government should not jeopardize our finance sector. This is our demand. Thank you.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my leader.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Mr. Raja.

Serious issue of aggravating fever and other epidemics in Kerala

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I am raising serious situation relating to the health scenario in Kerala.

Sir, a new phenomenon of eradicated epidemics is coming back to Kerala. Different kinds of fever, both viral and non-viral, are reported and lakhs of people are transmitted by these fevers. Lakhs of people are bedridden and dozens of people died because of different fevers. These are rare kinds of fevers. The fevers reported are H1N1, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and other peculiar varieties of fevers in vast numbers. Dangerous levels of platelets reduction and general health deterioration creates a lot of casualties in the society. Many of the varieties are not diagnosed in time.

So, it is big news in Kerala. Moreover, there is a recent trend.

Some vanished epidemics, like cholera, typhoid, malaria, diphtheria, tetanus, which had earlier been eradicated, are coming back in the State. So, this is a very serious situation. And, the State Government is not able to tackle this situation. There are even some findings about gene mutation of some viruses and bacterias. There is even an apprehension that some multinational companies and research organizations, which are profit-oriented, are creating new types of

viruses. This is a very serious matter. Even these have been diagnosed in neighbouring States, like, Tamil Nadu, also. This is a very alarming situation. The Central Government should take it seriously through research and studies and by sending medical teams to the State, otherwise these epidemics may spread to other Southern States also, where it is, till now, not very serious. But in the State of Kerala the situation is really alarming. So, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to take some serious steps to tackle this situation.

Problems of rubber farmers in Kerala

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would, through you, like to invite the attention of the Government to the serious problem faced by the rubber farmers in our country. The Government of India, on the request of the Tyre Manufacturing Association, has decided to give a sanction to import 40,000 tonnes of rubber. Here, the Government has reduced the customs duty from 20 per cent to 7.5 per cent. About ninety-five per cent of the total production of rubber in our country is from my own State, Kerala. This decision of the Government of India would seriously affect the means of living of more than 1.2 million rubber farmers in the State. Out of these 95 per cent are marginal farmers who own less than two acres of land. These families are completely dependent on rubber cultivation. As soon as this decision of the Central Government came out, the prices of natural rubber fell down very sharply in the market. This has also adversely affected the State economy. It is surprising that the decision to import were taken without consulting the Rubber Board of India, which is the competent authority to advise in such matters to the Government of India. This decision has created a market sensation at a time when the first quarter production of rubber in the country grew by 5.4 per cent, that is, by 1.75 lakh tones. This decision is against the farmers of the country and also against the interest of the State of Kerala. Therefore, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to withdraw this sanction accorded to import 40,000 tonnes of rubber.

Sharp fall in Indian Stock Market

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Indian Stock Market is falling very steeply since morning. At about 11.30 a.m. today, when I last saw, the Sensex was down by 450 points and the NIFTY was down by 125 points. Because of globalization every country is dependent on other country. We have been watching the developments in America for the last month. Due to the slowdown in the USA, resulting in the low capital availability to the

companies there, the Dow Jones fell down by 500 points, last night. The last such fall was in 2008 after the collapse of Layman Brothers. After the Dow Jones's fall, all the stock markets of the world, whether it is in Europe or Canada or in Asia, have started falling. The Metal Stock Exchange of London also recorded a fall. Therefore, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to take necessary steps to control and contain such a situation.

Sir, after the recession of 2008, the US Government announced some financial stimulus, which were, ultimately, withdrawn. Last week, they had also increased the debt ceiling to control their money management and debt management. Now, they are going to print about \$ 14 trillion currency notes, which is going to affect our export market. China is a partner in the American treasury. Since they settle their bills through the Treasury, they are going to support America and we are going to lose market in America. It will be difficult for us to control our rupee value also. So, at this juncture, when the stock market is falling, investors are losing their confidence. So, my point is that the Government should come forward with some statement as to how they are going to manage this. In this alarming situation, RBI should take certain precautionary measures and control the market. Thank you.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL (Rajasthan): Sir, one minute please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You all should associate with it. It is not necessary that everybody should speak.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I would just like to fully associate myself with the important point that Mr. Ahluwalia has made. Just to say that the contagion effect of this growing and enveloping global crisis, affecting United States, particularly, which has far-reaching implications for exchange rate management and macro-economic management, deserves the attention of the Government, and I fully associate with it that the Government must come up with a comprehensive statement on how to mitigate this.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Sir, for the last four days, the market has been falling down everyday. Today, as has been informed, it has gone down by 400 or 500 points. So, the market has gone down by almost 1000 points within

one week. This is an alarming situation for the Indian economy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I will, definitely, convey their feelings to the Minister of Finance today itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**

**Demand to stop biometric enrolment of citizens for database
of National Population Register**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): The office of the Director of Citizen Registration/Director of Census Operations, Delhi, has initiated a biometric enrolment of all citizens for the database of the National Population Register. The instructions make it mandatory for all citizens to provide biometrics as part of the enrolment, including ten fingerprints and iris scan.

The Citizenship Act, 1955, and the Citizenship Rules, 2003, provide for mandatory registration of all citizens, but not biometric enrolment. There are several issues which need to be resolved before such an exercise can be undertaken, especially the legal safeguards against misuse and the delinking of social welfare schemes from this exercise, such as access to PDS and MNREGA.

These issues are expected to be discussed and resolved once the National Identification Authority of India Bill is finalized by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, where it is presently pending. To embark upon the biometric enrolment, bypassing parliamentary and legal sanction is entirely unacceptable.

So, I urge the Government of India to stop this biometric enrolment immediately.

Demand to include Dalit Muslims and Christian into SC category

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Demanding Scheduled Caste status for both *Dalit* Muslims and Christian Archbishops and Bishops from Christian community alongwith hundreds of Priests, Pastors, Nuns, Moulanas from various States marched to Parliament on 28th July, 2011 expressing their grief, unrest and disappointment with the Government.

Cardinal Oswald Gracias and prominent Church leaders spoke on the occasion and extended their support.

Several MPs from various political parties, including myself, also spoke on this occasion.

Different delegations met concerned Ministers and the National Commission for Minorities to express their grievances at the unwarranted delay of UPA Government on this.

The documents obtained under RTI prove the delaying tactics of the Government.

Whenever the matter was raised in the Parliament, the hon. Minister of Social

**Laid on the Table of the House.

Justice and Empowerment said that the matter is *sub judice*. I wonder how the Government of India could ensure justice to the people by not filing reply in the court and claim the matter is *sub judice*. Delaying the reply ambiguously unilaterally is a new means to deal with the judicial institutions and keeping the written 'word' of assurance in the process of governance, I wonder.

I strongly urge upon the Government of India and especially the hon. Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to tackle the issue without further delay.

**Demand to give freedom and functional autonomy to
the public Sector banks**

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, more than 10 lakh bank employees are going on strike on 5th August, 2011, to protest against many of the Government decisions which will hurt public sector banks. The public sector banking system, which saved the country from the global financial turmoil, should not be taken for a ride. In the name of reforming the sector, the Government is bent upon killing the public sector banks.

The employees are raising genuine demands. They are asking not to privatize PSU banks. What is wrong in it? They are asking not to avail the World Bank loan to capitalize the PSUBs to avoid unnecessary dependence. They are against the proposed deletion of Section 12(2) of the Banking (Regulation) Act, which will remove the 10 per cent voting rights cap for private investors. Demands like no outsourcing of permanent banking jobs, adequate staffing and new recruitment in the banks are need of the hour. Today, banks are under-staffed, present employees are overburdened and will create a leadership vacuum in next five years at all levels. Their demand for upgradation of pension is also in turn with the concept of adequate social security.

The moot question remains the intentions of the Government. I would like to know whether the Government wants our public sector banks to grow and flourish or whether it wants to destroy banks.

I, therefore, urge the Government to take measures so as to give full freedom and functional autonomy to the PSU banks so that they can achieve the optimum.

**Demand to accord permission to start functioning of three
new medical colleges set up in West Bengal**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the West Bengal Government has decided to set up three new medical colleges, one of which is Berhampur Medical College, in 2010. All steps have been taken to fulfil the requirements of infrastructure for the said college. Construction of the college building and other infrastructure are almost complete. Appointment of principle and other required staff has also been done.

Government of West Bengal approached the Medical Council of India (MCI) for their formal permission. Though MCI had completed their inspection in due time, the MCI regretted to accord permission showing the reason of inadequate infrastructure, which is not true.

Murshidabad is a minority-populated area and the district is lagging behind in the field of higher education, especially in medical education. In order to avail of the treatment, the people have to travel long distances as the average distance of the district from Kolkata is 250 km. The decision of MCI has frustrated the people of the district. There is a need for solving the problem, so that the college can start its activities from this year. It will help the people of Murshidabad as well as the people of the whole State to avail the facilities of medical education and better treatment.

Demand to upgrade project directorate on poultry in Andhra Pradesh to a national-level institute

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Andhra Pradesh is the poultry capital of India, as it is contributing 33 per cent of egg production, 20 per cent of broiler production with 17 per cent chicken breeder population. Project Directorate on Poultry in Andhra Pradesh is contributing a lot for poultry development in the country. It has become a focal point for technical advancements in poultry production, platform for discussing issues concerning academicians, researchers, farmers and allied industries relating to poultry farming. Now, I understand, there is a move in ICAR to covert this independent institute into a regional centre of another institute located in Uttar Pradesh.

This Institute has developed Vanaraja and Gramapriya varieties of chicken which became extremely popular and supplied 50 lakh of these germplasm to rural and tribal farmers in India. This independent Institute is centrally located in South India and it is highly appropriate to keep it independent for addressing various issues of poultry sector. As the Institute is doing pioneering work in the field of poultry in the country, there is a need to elevate this to the status of a national institute with sufficient manpower, infrastructure, etc. Instead, the ICAR is planning to bring it down to the level of a regional centre which defeats the very purpose of establishing this Institute in 1988.

Hence, I request the Agriculture Minister to desist its proposed move

to bring down the level of this Institute to regional centre. Instead, I demand that the Institute be elevated to the level of national institute and sufficient funds be released for its various activities so that it becomes one of the globally-renowned institutes.

Need to frame a rehabilitation policy for sex workers

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the need to develop a comprehensive and

well-structured rehabilitation policy is imminent for the large number of sex workers in the country in pursuance of an order passed by Justice Markendey Katzu and Justice Gyan Sudha Mishra, wherein they have stated the need for more comprehensive rehabilitation policies in this regard. As the number of sex workers in India has increased to 6.8 lakh, there is a greater need for such comprehensive rehabilitation policies to be implemented to ensure that a socially and economically backward part of our society is looked after. The Government can bring such persons under the bracket of the Women Labour Cell working under the Ministry of Labour and include them under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, the Grants-in-aid scheme and provide vocational and technical education so as to make them self-sufficient, economically independent and encourage them to join Self Help Groups as well. The extremely downtrodden sex workers can also be considered for the MNREGA. Such positive steps would not only help remove the social menace of women trafficking and prostitution but also give such women the right to lead a dignified life and it will also provide them with equal social and economic opportunities.

Demand to declare Mumbai the financial capital of India

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, Mumbai is the most unfortunate city in India. She is wailing and crying for development. She is the hen that lays golden eggs, but she has no crumbs to eat. Mumbai gives huge amount of money to the Central Government in the form of taxes - indeed more than any other metropolitan city. But she gets pittance in return. 59 per cent people of Mumbai live in slums. Both her body and soul are smeared in dirt and mire which has disfigured her face. Mumbai is a city of slum dog millionaires.

Mumbai is a cosmopolitan city that enshrines secularism and other democratic values. Everybody claims over her but she cannot claim everybody's help for her development. Even though she is the commercial capital of India, she wears rags to hide her shame.

Delhi is the political capital of India. Three agencies, that is, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi State Government and Central Government spend on the development of this political capital of India. But, what about the

commercial capital of India? Like Delhi, three agencies, namely, Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Government and the Central Government should take the responsibility of Mumbai's development because she is the commercial capital of India. Mumbai is the nervous centre of India. If it breaks down, India will cease to function properly.

I urge upon the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to officially declare Mumbai as the Financial Capital of India and share the burden of her development like Delhi, the political capital of India.

Demand to improve the condition of Chakeri Airport in Kanpur

श्री **महेन्द्र मोहन** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं सदन का ध्यान चकरी एयरपोर्ट कामपुर की बदहाल स्थिति पर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। 20 जुलाई , 2011 को दिल्ली से आ रहा एयर इंडिया का विमान उतरते समय रनवे से आगे निकलकर मट्टी में धँस गया तथा इस फ्लाइट में सवार 70 यात्री बाल-बाल बच गए। एयर इंडिया के सूत्रों के अनुसार इस दुर्घटना का कारण पायलट द्वारा I.L.S. का संकेत नज़रअंदाज करना था।

महोदय , अनुभवहीन पायलटों का ऐसे सेक्टरों पर लगाया जाना , यात्रियों की सुरक्षा से खलिवाड़ करना है। इसके अलावा चकरी एयरपोर्ट पर कई ढाँचागत समस्याएँ हैं , जम्हिलें दूर करना जरूरी है। एयरपोर्ट के रनवे पर नील गाय के झुंड अक्सर आजाते हैं। ऐसे में कई बार बाउन्ड्री वाला ऊँची करने की बात आई लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। यहां पर weather राडार नहीं है तथा प्लेन ATC VOR और DME सिस्टम से लैंड होता है। DGCA के मामलों के तहत जहां पर 70 या अधिक सीटों वाला जहाज उतरता है वहां पर weather राडार का होना बहुत जरूरी है। यहां से A1 9801 और A1 9802 दो फ्लाइटें दिल्ली -कामपुर -कोलकाता की चल रही हैं तथा आजकल यात्रियों की संख्या काफी बढ़ गई है। इसलिए अब यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि यहां से एयर बस चलाई जाए तथा एयरपोर्ट की हालत को सुधारा जाए। कामपुर से यात्रियों की संख्या अधिक होने की वजह से यहां के लगभग 60 प्रतिशत यात्री लखनऊ से उड़ान भरते हैं। इसलिए यहां से कोलकाता -मुंबई और बेंगलुरु के बीच भी फ्लाइट तुरन्त शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है जो कि कामपुर में वित्तीय गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने में भी सहायक होगी। धन्यवाद।

Request to strengthen trade and cultural relationship with Myanmar

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu) : Myanmar as Burma was part and parcel of Indian continent traditionally and culturally. During the British rule and after Independence, its relationship with India further strengthened. Many Tamils and South Indian people preferred to live in Myanmar as they love its tradition, culture and people. They invested huge money in property development, agriculture and financial services. Nagarathar people living in Sivaganga, Pudukkottai and Chennai were traditionally investors and bankers in Myanmar. They are very much anxious to strengthen the democratic government of Myanmar. Hence I request the

Government to send an 'Indian Trade Delegation' there consisting of such traditional investors to strengthen the relationship between the people of two countries and to further the cause of democracy.

**Demand to stop the activities of land acquisition until the
enactment of new legislation**

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, यह सबको पता है कि देशभर में अब भूमि अधिग्रहण को लेकर व्यापक आंदोलन चल रहा है। पंजाब में कहीं लाठीचार्ज में व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होती है, तो उड़ीसा में कहीं महिलाओं पर रात के अंधेरे में पुरुष पुलिस द्वारा नर्सिम लाठीचार्ज होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश से भी भूमि अधिग्रहण के नाम पर व्यापक बल प्रयोग की रफ़ोर्ट आती है, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल के सच्चिर और नंदियाम में नरसंहार के कारण 34 साल से चल रही सरकार गिरि जाती है। शायद इन सब कारणों से ऐसा लगता है कि भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून

1894 में व्यापक संशोधन हेतु, सब लोगों ने मन बना लिया है। इस परिवर्तित कानून के आधार पर अगर मुआवजे की राशि अधिक मिलनी है, तो वर्तमान किसान क्या नुकसान उठाएंगे। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि उड़ीसा में ग्रामीणों को सबसे कम मुआवजा दिया जाता है। कोरियाई मेगा परियोजना 'पोस्को' (POSCO) हेतु अत्यंत कृषि योग्य भूमि कोड़ियों के भाव अधिग्रहीत की जा रही है। धान, पान और मीन (मत्स्य) पर निर्भर जीवन जीने वाले लाखों लोगों को अत्यंत निर्भरता से बेघर किया जाता है। अंगुल जिले में राईझारण (Raijharan) नाम का एक गांव है, जहां पर चार परियोजनाओं हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण हो रहा है और चारों कंपनियों की ओर से अलग-अलग मुख्य दिया जाता है। अगर लोग इसका प्रतिरोध करते हैं, तो रात के अंधेरे में महिलाओं पर पुरुष पुलिसकर्मी डंडा बरसाते हैं। उसी जिले के कशोर नगर ब्लॉक में 'जे.आर. जेब' नाम के पावर प्लांट के लिए सुरेश्वरी मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना के 'आयकट एरिया' से एवं दैकानाल जिले के कमलांग ग्राम में 'जी.एम.आर.' पावर प्लांट हेतु रंगाली सिंचाई परियोजना के 'आयकट' इलाके से हजारों एकड़ अत्यंत कृषि योग्य भूमि ली जा रही है, जबकि प्रस्तावित वधियक में प्रवधा न है कि सिंचाई युक्त तो दूर, कृषि योग्य भूमि भी अधिग्रहीत नहीं होगी। मैं इस प्रकार की स्थिति में सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि नए कानून पारित होने तक सभी भूमि अधिग्रहण को बंद रखा जाए एवं इसके संबंध में कानून को यथाशीघ्र पारित करवाया जाए।

Demand to make stringent laws to ensure food safety in the country

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, though food security is a major concern in the background of changing crop patterns, shrinking of area under cultivation and raising population, 'food safety' which has a crucial impact on the health of people of the nation has not been given the attention it deserves. The food adulteration laws do not adequately address the current concerns, as use of pesticides is indiscriminate and more and more harmful.

Chemicals have been used in foodstuff and packaged food, making use of the loopholes of the existing laws. An examination of existing laws to update them to incorporate contemporary concerns is necessary. A

comprehensive law on food safety, with adequate punitive provisions have to be enacted and local bodies and officials should be empowered to arrest the trend of making a fast buck at the cost of the nation's citizens.

The awareness campaign against smoking is before us as a success model. A similar campaign for 'healthy eating' and 'preventive health' based on our traditional cost effective systems of health care should be taken up nationally to stop the new generation degenerating it due to unhealthy lifestyle, lack of health awareness and advice on proper eating habits. This could be entrusted to the national health mission and included in the school curriculum.

We need a multi-pronged strategy to ensure the safety of all cooked or packeted foodstuff and fruits and vegetables by ensuring control in pesticide use, proper processing and including

information in labelling etc. State should initiate steps for awareness campaign.

Stringent

egal provisions should be enacted to punish the guilty for hindering the 'Citizen's Right to Safe Food'.

Need to dig tube wells for providing safe drinking water to citizens of India

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Every year thousands of people die for drinking polluted water in forest and hilly areas special in tribal and scheduled caste areas. Dalits have become victims of unknown diseases and dying in Koraput, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Kandhaal, Phulbani, Balasore, Sonepure, Jharsuguda areas of Odisha. There is also scarcity of drinking water in Gajapati, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Nayagarh, Khurda, Kendrapada, Jajpur, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkamal, Aangul, Sambalpur, Sundargarh districts of Odisha. Drinking water scarcity also created serious problems in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, North-East States, Assam, Tripura and Bihar. It is a matter of great regret that we are not able to dig tube wells for providing safe drinking water to all our citizens.

Demand for speedy approval of pending projects under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): राजीव गाँधी ग्रामीण वद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 100 से अधिक आबादी वाले 138373 मजरा के वद्युतीकरण हेतु लगभग 12367 करोड़ की योजनाएं केन्द्र सरकार को भेजी गयीं। केन्द्र सरकार ने उनमें से रायबरेली एवं सुल्तानपुर जनपदों के मजरा के वद्युतीकरण के लिए 453 करोड़ की तो योजना स्वीकृत कर ली तथा शेष प्रदेश की योजना को अभी स्वीकृत नहीं किया। बाद में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने नीति में संशोधन करते हुए 100 की जगह 300 से अधिक आबादी वाले मजरा के वद्युतीकरण हेतु डीपीआर मांगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पुनः रायबरेली एवं सुल्तानपुर को छोड़ कर शेष 69 जनपदों के 63909 मजरा के वद्युतीकरण हेतु रु. 8371 करोड़ की पुनः डीपीआर भेज दी जो कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पास लम्बित है। केवल रायबरेली एवं सुल्तानपुर की योजना स्वीकृत करना व पूरे प्रदेश को छोड़ देना केन्द्र सरकार की उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति नीति दर्शाती है। कृषया ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से उत्तर प्रदेश की लम्बित योजनाओं को तुरंत स्वीकृति दलाने की कृपा

करें।

**Concern over horrendous scenario of seven children
missing every hour**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, according to information received under RTI by NGO Bachpan Bachao Andolan, as many as 60,000 young ones below 18 were reported missing in 2009 as compared to 44,000 in 2004. There is a jump of 35 per cent. About ten per cent or 6,000 children who went missing were infants less than a year old. It means that seven children, mostly from extremely poor families, go missing every hour with a count of 165 a day. Only two

States, Delhi and Haryana, have uploaded data on all missing children. The figure would have been higher had bigger States like Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu provided information under RTI.

Twenty-four children going missing from Noida's Nithari area in 2006 stirred the Government to announce a Rs. 200 crore scheme for a database of all missing children in India. There is not even 15 per cent interest in implementing this good initiative. What is more disturbing is that only 40 per cent of them are traced, mostly through individual efforts by parents. The RTI replies filed by the States show the police investigates just 15 per cent of complaints it receives because of manpower constraints. In most of the cases investigation does not proceed more than 15-20 days.

In view of the above horrendous scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take urgent corrective steps to save Indian Childhood.

Concern over the new fertilizer policy

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत सरकार की नई उर्वरक नीति से उर्वरक के दामों में भारी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, जिससे किसानों की फसलों का लागत मूल्य बढ़ गया है। देश के किसानों की आर्थिक हालत वैसे ही बहुत खराब थी। नई उर्वरक नीति से बड़ी संख्या में किसान आर्थिक बोझ व अलाभकारी कृषि के कारण आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं तथा बड़ी संख्या में किसान कृषि कार्य छोड़ रहे हैं। कृषि कार्यों को छोड़ कर किसानों द्वारा अन्य व्यवसाय अपनाने से हमारे कृषि उत्पादन में नरितर गणिवट आरही है। यह हमारे देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। हमारी बढ़ती आबादी को देखते हुए खाद्य संकट हमारे देश के लिए बड़ी समस्या बन सकती है।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से माँगा करता हूँ कि उर्वरकों, कीटनाशक दवाइयों तथा डीजल पर किसानों को विशेष सब्सिडी देकर कृषि को लाभकारी बनाया जाए, जिससे किसानों को कृषि कार्य छोड़ने से रोका जाए तथा उन्हें आत्महत्या करने से रोका जा सके।

Demand to erect statues belonging to the period of Mahabharata on the route from Pipali to Jyotisar in Kurukshetra

डॉ. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): हरियाणा में कुक्षेत्र विश्वप्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक नगर है। भारतीय जनमा नस ने इसे सदा धार्मिक नगरी के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। देश-विदेश के हजारों

यात्री प्रतिवर्ष यहां आते हैं। वर्ष में कई मेले लगते हैं। महाभारत की धरती औरगीता की जन्मस्थली होना इसे एकवशिष्ट पहचान प्रदान करते हैं , परन्तु किसी यात्री को पीपली से ज्योतिसर तक 12.5 किलोमीटर चार -मार्गी रास्ते पर गीता द्वार के अतिरिक्त महाभारत से जुड़ा कुछ भी ऐसा नहीं मिला , जसे देखने की आशा लए वे यहां आते हैं। दिल्ली की नक़्क़िता औररेल तथा जी.टी. रोड से जुड़ा यह नगर अपने में पर्यटन की अनेक संभावनाएं संजोए हुए है।

अतः मेश सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह स्वयं या हरियाणा सरकार के सहयोग से पीपली से ज्योतिसर तक सड़क के किनारे बगल में उपलब्ध भूमि पर महाभारत के इतिहास पुरुषों और घटनाओं (जैसे योगेश्वर कृष्ण , धनुर्धारी अर्जुन , गदाधारी भीम , चक्रव्यूह में अभिमन्यु , शर-शैल्य पर लेटे भीष्म पत्निमह , दुरौपदी आदि) के

लगभगपन्द्रह धातु के आदमकक्षुत्त लगवाने की व्यवस्था करे। ये बुद्ध पीपली के अग्रसेन चौक तक बाई ओर श्रद्धानंद चौक व वश्विकर्मा चौक के साथ सरकारी भूमि, छठी पाहशाही गुरुद्वारा के सामने सन्निहित सरोवर की ओर थीम पार्क के नक्किट तकिणों, थामेसर स्टे शनके बाहर, वश्विविद्यालय की चार -दीबारी तथा कल्पना चाबला तारामंडल के साथ आदि नखिवाद उपलब्ध भूमि पर लगाए जाएं। इस हेतु कखी चौक पर लगी कोई मूर्ति हटाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इससे नगर का सौंदर्यकरण होगा, नगरवासियों को भ्रमण के लखे जगह मखिगी और पर्यटन को बढ़ा वा मखिगा।

Contagious effect of global economic crisis on Indian economy

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, the continuation of global uncertainties both in the United States and Europe will adversely impact the growth prospects of the Indian economy. The two regions combined represent 32 per cent of India's total exports. In the case of Europe, an analysis by the ASSOCHAM has indicted that there could be a 10 to 12 per cent slump in export proceeds in the European market alone, which represents 20.16 per cent of Indian's exports in 2009-10. In addition, the continued uncertainties in the pattern of recovery of the American market would also have an adverse impact on our exports. This would affect the mitigation in our current account deficit, which has come down from 12.8 billion dollars to 5.4 billion dollars in the January-March quarter from last year. Additionally, FDI inflows to India could also see a decline. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to take concrete measures to ensure that Indian's economic growth remains unaffected. Thank you.

Need for implementing update of NRC in Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): It is a matter of serious concern that illegal immigration, which is having sinister implication on the security and integrity of the country, is yet to be tackled effectively. The international border- fencing of the North-Eastern region, along Bangladesh and other countries, is left unfenced and no flood light facilities is arranged through Indo-Bangladesh border so far and the riverine border is not being kept in a close watch round the clock, more particularly, at night. Construction company like NPCC, NBCC have given away land to the Bangladeshis, at their whims, at the time of implementation of border fencing work. It has been found that out of the 14,856 illegal

Bangladeshis, who have been identified since 2001, 11,869 have gone missing. The entire machinery of deportation has been a farce and no useful purpose served in establishing the foreign tribunals.

The decision taken to upgrade the National Registrar of Citizens (NRC), 1951, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India in 2005 has not been started till date. The two pilot projects sanctioned by the Government of India to update NRC at Borpeta and Chaygaon have been suspended by the State Government. On the other hand, hon. Home Minister's assurance on the floor of the House for completion of the work of the pilot project within December 2010 has

gone in vain. These are the shocking reflections of the kind of governance in case of implementation of Assam Accord, 1985. The Centre, therefore, needs to take up the works of detection and deportation of the illegal foreigners and update of the NRC in Assam, for immediate implementation, for the sake of sovereignty and integrity of the country.

Demand to take steps for prevention of brain fever in the country

श्री प्रभात झा: (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, जापानी इंसेफलाइटिस कहा जाने वाला दमिगी या जापानी बुखार देश के बड़े हिस्से में मौत का सबब बन रहा है। नेशनल वेक्टर बोर्ड डजिज़ कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम नदिशालय (दिल्ली) के अनुसार वर्ष 2000 से वर्ष 2010 के बीच देश में इसके 37,830 मामले सामने आए जिनमें 8,043 लोगों को जान गंवानी पड़ी। यह आँकड़ा कहीं ज्यादा होगा, क्योंकि इलाज के अभाव में मरीज सरकारी अस्पतालों तक नहीं पहुँच पाते। इस बीमारी की रोकथाम के लिए नेशनल वेक्टर बोर्ड डजिज़ कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम नदिशालय नोडल एजेंसी की भूमिका नभिता है, अतः इस बीमारी से बचाव के लिए टीकाकरण की ज़म्मेदारी भी नदिशालय की है। नदिशालय ने यूबीसेफ के साथ मलिकर बड़े पैमाने पर 1-15 साल के बच्चों के टीकाकरण का अभियान चलाया है, परन्तु सचचाई यह है कि टीके से मल्लि सुरक्षा कुछ ही महीनों में कमजोर पड़ जाती है, वहीं टीकाकरण के दायरे में केवल 1-15 साल के बच्चों के आने से बाकी लोग स्व-उपाय से ही बचाव करने को विवश होते हैं। एक ओर जहाँ टीकाकरण के मामले में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग नदि शास्य को नहीं मल्लि पाता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर केन्द्र सरकार की लापरवाही भी कसि से छुपी नहीं है। संसद में रखे गए तथ्य के अनुसार केन्द्र से भारी संख्या में एक्सपायरी तथि के टीके सप्लाई कए गए थे। इस संदर्भ में सरकार की लापरवाही का ताजा खुलासा यह है कि असम में जुलाई महीने में 115 लोगों की मृत्यु दमिगी बुखार के कारण हुई।

अतः सरकार से यह माँग की जाती है कि देश में दमिगी बुखार की रोकथाम के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएँ।

Concern over the threat posed by illegal migrants in the country

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL (Rajasthan): Sir, it has been reported in the media that, despite the terror threat faced from illegal migrants, the Home Ministry does not maintain any centralized information about such persons

as it is not possible for the Ministry to estimate the total number of foreign nationals, including Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals who have entered the country without valid travel documents and who are still over-staying in India. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also said that it has no data, of people who have been over-staying in the country, for the year 2010 and 2011 as it is yet to be compiled. Sir, in foreign countries, illegal migrants without valid documents are not allowed to stay beyond seven days.

Since the entry of such foreign nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, I feel there is urgent need for the Home Ministry to maintain centralized lists of such migrants and to immediately deport those who have been over-staying here since 2010-11. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, through you, Sir, the number of foreign nationals

(country-wise) who had been over-staying in our country before 2010-11. Also, till date, how many of them have been deported from India?

**Need to enhance allocation of kerosene under PDS to the
State of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I request the Government to consider the demand of the State Government of Tamil Nadu for enhancing the allotment of kerosene from 44,580 kilo litres to 65,140 kilo litres per month. With 1.95 crore family cards holders, the State Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Universal Public Distribution System and kerosene is essential commodity supplied to the card holders. The actual requirement of kerosene for those 1.95 crore card holders is 65,140 kilo litres per month. But the Central Government's reduced allocation of kerosene is not quite enough to meet the actual requirement. The Central Government has recently allotted only 44,580 kilo litres for the month of June 2011. Due to the gradual reduction of allotment of kerosene to our State of Tamil Nadu, the Public Distribution System has faced severe stress making it very difficult to meet the genuine needs of the card holders. A large section of people in rural and urban areas, especially people belonging to below poverty line are benefitting under this scheme and they will be put to severe hardship if their entitled quantity of kerosene is not supplied. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already requested the Government to enhance the allotment of kerosene from 44,580 kilo litres to 65,140 kilo litres per month. Therefore, I request the Government to consider the demand of enhancing the allotment of kerosene and take immediate steps accordingly, keeping in view the need of the card holders covered under Universal Public Distribution System in the State of Tamil Nadu.

**Demand for speedy implementation of Rajiv Gandhi
Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, in spite of promises given and targets set out, rural electrification remains a distant dream even after completion of Tenth Five Year Plans. We are in the XI Five-Year Plan and

soon will enter into Twelfth Five Year Plan.

In 2005, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh announced Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, by merging then all ongoing schemes, to set up sound infrastructure and provide electricity to rural households by creating Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Electrification for rural households. Its main objective was to provide access to electricity to all rural households over a period of four years, i.e. by 2009, by creating Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) and also by creation of village Electricity Infrastructure for electrification of all un-electrified

villages/habitation and provisions of distribution transformer. But still many rural households do exist in our country without electricity due to tardy implementation of the scheme by the Union Government. For example, in Uttar Pradesh alone, there are thousands of villages and many rural households without having any electricity infrastructure/electricity.

The Ministry of Power again and again extends the time for attaining these objectives in the name of different programmes. Recently, the Central Government, failing to accomplish the task within the revised time frame, again promised that electrifying of every village in the country will be done by 2012.

Sir, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to realize the goals set out in the year 2005 and prior to 2005 and also to ensure that clean, sufficient electricity at reasonable rates is provided to all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up private Members' legislative business. Bills for introduction.

BILLS INTRODUCED

The constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (to amend article 348)

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए वधियक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं वधियक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The unorganized workers' social security (Amendment) Bill, 2010

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

कि असंगठित कामगार सामाजिक
 सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2008 का संशोधन करने के लिए वधियक को
 पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी
 जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं वधियक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ

The Media Council Bill, 2010

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Media Council and certain stringent measures to regulate electronic and print media and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The public liability for Non-Nuclear Industrial Mishap Bill, 2010

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for stringent punishment and adequate compensation for non-nuclear industrial mishaps in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The consultation and ratification of treaties Bill, 2011

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a procedure for the ratification by Parliament of treaties entered into by the Central Government and to ensure accountability and democratic consultation in respect of power of the Union to enter into a treaty and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Learning of Devanagari Script (for National Unity)
Bill, 2011**

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory learning of Devanagari Script in schools by every citizen of India and for matters connected therewith and incidental

thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Tarun Vijay; not present.
Shri Thomas Sangma.

**The constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Amendment of
the Tenth Schedule)**

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Amendment of
Article 324)**

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The distressed and neglected widows and divorced women
(Maintenance, Support and Welfare) Bill, 2011**

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protective umbrella through maintenance, financial and other requisite support, withdrawal from begging, chanting of *bhajan* as profession and flesh trade, get rid of exploitation and for the welfare measures to be introduced by the State for the distressed, neglected, indigent, poverty or infirmity stricken widows and divorced women irrespective of their caste, creed or religion and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The prevention of trafficking of girl child for
Commercial Purposes Bill, 2011**

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of trafficking of girl child by forcing her into flesh trade through various means and making her available for hiring or for taking possession by her client for promiscuous sexual acts in the garb of adventurous tourism or otherwise and for providing deterrent punishment including capital punishment for such

commercialization and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Insertion of
New Articles 80A and 171A)**

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The farmers (Removal of Indebtedness and Welfare) Bill, 2011

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of farmers from exploitation by moneylenders and other unscrupulous elements, removal of indebtedness, extending easy and hassle free loans, compensation of farmers affected by natural calamities by providing them adequate relief and for welfare measures such as old age pension, remunerative prices for their produce to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI R.C. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (insertion of
new article 24A)**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI R.C. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The right of children to free and compulsory education
(Amendment) Bill, 2011**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Endosulfan Pesticide (Prohibition) Bill, 2011

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of endosulfan pesticide in agricultural activities with a view to preventing its harmful effects on

human beings, environment and to provide relief to persons affected by the harmful effects of endosulfan and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the India Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Anti-Corruption, Grievance Redressal and Whistleblower Protection Bill, 2011

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of effective anti-corruption and grievance redressal system at the Centre by creating effective deterrent against corruption and also to provide effective protection to whistleblowers and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN)
IN THE CHAIR.

The armed forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill, 2011

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The right to Shelter Bill, 2011

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill to provide for the right to shelter to the persons living below poverty line or falling under low income group by providing a dwelling unit to each and every such family in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The prevention of extravagance and unlimited expenditure on marriage Bill, 2011.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention and prohibition of sheer extravagance and unlimited expenditure being incurred on marriages and related ceremonies in various parts of the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The special financial assistance to the State of Madhya Pradesh Bill, 2010

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि आदिवासियों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाने, लक्षि अनुपात एवं बालिकाओं की शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति में सुधार लाने, शहरी क्षेत्र के गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवारों की छात्राओं को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने, सामान्य वर्ग के गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवारों को उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर पर शिक्षण शुल्क में रियायत प्रदान करने और भूमिहीन खेतिहर श्रमिकों के कल्याण तथा सुरक्षा प्रदान करने तथा मातृ एवं शिशु मृत्यु दर को कम करने से संबंधित कार्यरत विभिन्न योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने के प्रयोजनार्थ मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता का उपबंध करने के लिए वधियक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं वधियक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, we shall take up the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006. Dr. Manohar Joshi to move the motion for consideration of the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006.

The Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation)

Bill, 2006

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill to set up a National Commission to identify and deport illegal immigrants in the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration”.

Sir, as you know, the title of the Bill is ‘The Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006’. Sir, I have waited for a long time for this Bill to be discussed in this House. About four

years ago, in 2006, I introduced this Bill, and, in 2011, I am getting a chance to speak on this Bill. Still, I am happy because this issue is very close to me. As I remember, as the Chief Minister of the State of Maharashtra, I took actual action in connection with this type of things, and, today is the day when I am trying to put the matter into legal words. Sir, I am sure that every nationalist-minded Indian will be happy if this Bill is passed today.

Sir, I come to the first part of the discussion. What is the Bill all about? What does it contain? The title of the Bill is very simple. This Act may be called as The Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Act, 2006. In this Bill, an illegal immigrant means any person who comes and stays in our country from a foreign country, and, stays here without proper visa, without proper passport, and, particularly, without permission of stay from the Government authorities. Therefore, it is suggested in the Bill that a National Commission be appointed for identification and deportation of illegal immigrants.

Sir, I must say that the Government has received a directive from the court saying that such action is absolutely necessary. There was a Writ Petition in the Supreme Court. The number of the Writ Petition was 125 of 98. On 15.4.2009, the Supreme Court gave a direction to the Government to continue taking preventive steps so that the illegal immigrants shall not come to India from the neighbouring countries.

The hon. Court also directed that No further orders are required except to take all possible steps to prevent illegal migrants. Accordingly, action is being taken. Sir, it means that the Bill introduced and being discussed in the House is the Bill according to the directives of the Supreme Court. Sir, here the first provision is to set up a National Commission. This National Commission shall consist of, as I have said, a Chairperson and two Members. Who will be the Chairperson? A retired Judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed by the President of India. The other two Members shall also be appointed by the President of India himself. The Central Government shall also set up a State Commission for two or more States for identification and deportation illegal immigrants. Every State Commission shall perform the following functions. First is to carry out necessary

exercise to identify illegal immigrants and their nationality in their respective area. Second is to prepare and send list of all illegal immigrants in their respective area to the district administration. Sir, the National Commission may direct the respective State Governments to:

1. Stop all assistance being enjoyed by the illegal immigrants immediately.
2. Impound the ration card in the possession of illegal immigrants.
3. Terminate the services of such immigrants in case such immigrants are employed in any public sector and inform persons concerned in case they are employed in private sector. It means that those immigrants can never say that since we have got employment in this country, we would stay here.
4. Such necessary action to recover loans

borrowed by immigrants. Sometimes an immigrant had taken a loan here from somebody and he gives the ground that since he has to repay the loan, he may be allowed to stay in the country till the loan is repaid. That should not be permitted. 5. Facilitate speedy hearing of cases against illegal immigrants; and, lastly, take immediate action for deporting them to the countries of their origin. It means this gives us the idea as to what the National Commission should do - give a directive so that these people can be removed from our States and they can go back to their original state. The State Government shall take such action as directed by the National Commission within three months. Time limit of three months is put. Otherwise, we will get a letter from the Government, if we are the complainant, that action is being taken. Therefore, it is also specifically said that this being an important national issue, there should be time limit for the action. The State Commission and the district administration shall ensure that - there is also a humanitarian section - no inconvenience is caused to the *bona fide* citizen of the country during the enforcement of the provisions of this Act. They may be foreigners, but we must treat them as human beings and there should not be inconvenience caused to them. This is on humanitarian ground.

There is always a discussion as to what is the total number of illegal immigrants in our country. No reliable number is available. So far, no survey has been done. The Census of 2001 gave a figure of two million people, although the figure is as high as 20 million as reported in the media. This is a very serious issue because the number is very huge. Most of the Bangladeshis migrate to Assam and West Bengal. This issue became so big that there was an agitation for a long time in Assam. Students not just from the East, but from the entire country, particularly the students' association known as the *Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad*, went to Assam and they also agitated against illegal immigrants.

I would like to put some figures here which pertain to the growth in their population during 1971-1991 and 1991-2001 in Assam and West Bengal. In Assam, the percentage of growth of the Hindus and the Muslims was 41.89 and 77.42 respectively. The difference was 35.53. In West Bengal, the percentage of growth of the Hindus and the Muslims was 21.05 and 36.67

respectively. The difference was 15.62. Their percentage is growing and, therefore, there is an urgent need to take a decision by the Government of India. If you don't take a decision now, such people will keep on entering into our country and indulge in all types of activities. Once they establish themselves here, further problems may emerge.

Students agitated there from time to time. Sometimes, unfortunately, those agitations took a violent form. According to some people, the total number of illegal immigrants in India is three crore. It has also been stated that every day around 6,000 Bangladeshis unauthorisedly enter

India. A report on population analysis of Bangladesh says that in recent times their population has gone down by one crore. The population of Bangladesh is decreasing and the population of India, because of such illegal immigrants, is increasing. Some people say that the total number of illegal immigrants in India is three crore.

It also says that there is a plan of immigrants to form a greater Bangladesh between Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. Therefore, the issue has become very serious. It means there are some people who are behind this. When migrants from Bangladesh come to India, they have a design to form a greater Bangladesh which will include Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. When we start thinking of their motive behind migration, we find that there is no single motive. There are a number of motives. One motive, as I have already said, is to form a separate country having three Indian States with Bangladesh.

The Private Secretary to barrister Jinnah explained that the dream of Jinnah was to connect Assam and West Bengal with Bangladesh whereas Sheikh Mujibur Rahman wrote in his book about Assam's rich forestry and enough coal and oil.

3.00 P.M.

And, therefore, the region of Assam should be part of East Pakistan. The very motive behind these illegal immigrants, I am sure, is to see that every Indian becomes more conscious.

Sir, some of the immigrants come not because of political results but because of starvation and unemployment also. But, starvation and unemployment is not only a problem of Bangladesh, it is also a problem in our country. Therefore, this has to be taken seriously as to whether our country has enough food to eat and whether we have enough jobs to give to the youngsters. Involvement of immigrants in criminal activities is a serious motive behind their coming to India. Illegal smuggling of cows and buffaloes to Bangladesh by these illegal immigrants is known to all. Terrorists in our country are provided weapons by the Bangladeshis by smuggling these weapons. We had a discussion about the terrorist attacks. Terrorists come with modern and ultra modern weapons, and such weapons are provided by illegal immigrants who come from

Bangladesh.

Their approach is to destabilise Indian economy. In order to destabilise our economy, fake currency of Rs. 500 is being sent through Bangladesh. These immigrants also carry drugs with them and they have made Siliguri as their hub for all these activities. There is a large scale smuggling of one rupee coin from India to Bangladesh. Bangladeshis prepare blades with this coin and this blade is given for the price of Rs. 5 in Bangladesh. So, different measures are adopted by them to use their land for purchasing our currency. Very unfortunate part of this migration is that

Bangladeshi women and girls are being brought by these immigrants to involve them in illegal flesh trade in India. How serious it is! It means, they have gone to this extent. They do not care for the morals of the people in our country. In fact, they are encouraging to do such activities.

It does not mean that the Government has not taken any steps to stop these illegal immigrants. Round-the-clock surveillance of the border by the Border Security Force is being done. Secondly, they have set up 1185 Border Out Posts alongwith the Indo-Bangladesh border to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border domination, of which 802 BOPs have already been established. Thirdly, they have introduced high-tech surveillance equipment including night vision devices. Some measures have been taken by the Government but if you see the number of Bangladeshis coming to India, the action taken by the Government is not effective. Therefore, officially, a Bill is required from the Government to stop such activities and to stop the entry of illegal immigrants. Expert on security issues, Shri Ajay Sahani, has said, "We cannot deal with first class level terrorism with third class level laws." It means, terrorism is first class whereas the laws available, at present, are third class.

Therefore, I mention below some points on which urgent action is required on the part of the Government. I am mentioning only a few points and there may be more also. Concrete steps should be taken to deal with the illegal migration. Their names should be removed from the voters' list and immediate action should be taken to throw them out of the country. We must also pressurize Bangladesh to cooperate while taking the above measures. In order to stop the criminal activities by migrants, enquiry and search movement should be started. These are all actions possible for the Government, but the Government has not awakened. Therefore, I am forced to bring forward this Bill before the House.

Sir, detection and deportation of illegal migrants from the country is continuous process. Powers to detect and deport illegal migrants under Section 3(2) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

In the year 2006, while replying to a question, the Government mentioned the following figures of illegal migrants who have been deported during 2002-04. As per the illegal migrants coming into the country, the number

is very small. In 2002, 6,394, in 2003, 20,767 and in 2004, 39,189 were deported. When the total number is either one crore or more than one crore, the deportation of illegal migrants is very small.

While replying to a question No. 2398 on 23rd March, 2005 in Rajya Sabha, the Government has given the following figures of the foreigners who are illegally staying in India – in 2001 39,843, in 2002, 46,818 and in 2003, 46,587. It means the figure is very meager that the Government has totally neglected this very important point. These illegal migrants may cause danger to the

country. The Minister while replying also said that the Government of India has taken up the matter with the Bangladesh for a bilateral dialogue in this regard.

The influx of Bangladeshi nationals who have been illegally migrated to Assam and other parts of India pose a great threat to the integrity and security of the Northern region.

Shri Indrajit Gupta, the then Home Minister, while replying to a question in Lok Sabha has stated that there were 10 million illegal migrants residing in the country. I am sure that no other country will tolerate such things. But, unfortunately, in our country it has started and that also increases the activity of terrorism.

Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra had not agreed with the hon. Minister and had said in the Lok Sabha that illegal migrants were not less than five crores in India. I am afraid, by this time; the number must have reached more than six crore. Are we simply going to be observers? Are we simply going to discuss the issue in the House? If the Government promises to bring forward this type of Bill within a period of two months, I can understand it. Otherwise, the Government will have to face the music in future.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Lahoti and Justice Brijesh Kumar had said, These migrants are eating the economy of the country and, to a large extent, becoming a security threat.

I don't know how these people can come when there is fencing; how these people can get jobs; how they can change their names; how they can change the ration cards. This is really shocking and surprising and must be condemned by every nationalist-minded citizen of this country.

Sir, I must put before the House what happened in Maharashtra. I was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for four years. During my time, 1997 or 1998, while addressing the Shiv Sainiks, Shri Bal Thackeray said, "The Congress Government at the Centre is siding with them for its political gains, but in Maharashtra there is a Government of Shiv Sena and BJP, and, therefore, the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra must take action against those who are unauthorisedly residing in Maharashtra." That was the whip from the party. That was the intention of Shri Thackeray.

There was a lot of hue and cry over his statement. But, as Chief Minister, I took Shri Thackeray's statement seriously and I declared that under any

circumstances illegal migrants would be removed from the State of Maharashtra. This is a nationalist approach and every body must respect the feelings of Shri Thackeray.

The then Police Commissioner said that there was no danger from the illegal migrants and on hearing his statement, the famous lawyer and a Member of this House, Shri Ram Jethmalani, who was very angry, asked a question: How can he say that there is no danger from illegal migrants to

the country? It is absolutely dangerous for the national integrity and independence of the country.

Sir, I am happy to bring to the notice of the House that some important Muslim leaders from Mumbai came to my office, the Chief Minister's office, and declared their whole-hearted support to the statement made by me. In the Rajya Sabha a demand was made to take action against Shri Thackeray. Instead of illegal migrants, the words used were minority people. It means that they are minority people and, therefore, action can't be taken against them. Shri Malhotra, former Member of the Lok Sabha, brought to the notice of the House that from Saudi Arabia four lakh Bangladeshis were repatriated to their own country. But nobody said anything about it. Then, why should there be this hue and cry when we talk repatriation of these illegal immigrants?

Lastly, in Maharashtra, in the year 1995, I started detection and deportation of illegal migrants as Chief Minister. Under the present Foreigners Act also we can do it and I actually started it. Under my instructions, about 2,116 such people were detected. We put them in one train and sent them back to Bangladesh. However, when they reached West Bengal, unfortunately, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal had put them in another train and sent them back to Mumbai. We did so because they were unauthorised people who were staying there, but the then West Bengal Chief Minister, maybe, for political reasons, sent them back to Mumbai. We may have differences, but the issue of Bangladeshis is the issue of integrity and nationality of our country. Therefore, finally, I would request the entire House to support this Bill and also request the Government to bring forward this Bill as an official Bill in the interest of the country. Thank you very much, Sir. I am obliged.

The question was proposed.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , सर्वप्रथम मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आप पैमल ऑफवाइस चेअरमैन की लस्टि में नामांकित होकर पहले दबि बैठे हैं और यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आपके यहां पर पीठासीन होने पर मुझे बोलने का वक्त मिला है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you very much.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : महोदय , 'अवैध अप्रवासी (पहचान और वकिसन) वधियक , 2006' , जो लोकसभा के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष और हमारे माननीय सांसद श्री मनोहर जोशी जी ने पेश किया है , मैं उस पर बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

महोदय , अवैध अप्रवासी , illegal immigrants का वषिय बड़ा पुराना है , साथ ही यह गहरी चस्ती का वषिय भी है। यही कारण है कि 80 के दशक में वहां की All Assam Students Union (AASU) ने इसके खिलाफ एक आन्दोलन छेड़ा कि ये जो illegal immigrants और घुसपैठिए हैं , इनको वापस भेजा जाए। चूंकि इनको वोट देने के अधिकार और वहां रहने के अधिकार मंजूर किए गए थे , इसलिए सामाजिक व्यवस्था चरमरा गई थी , क्योंकि

सामाजिक व्यवस्था में उनकी भागीदारी के कारण वहां के जो पुराने बाशिंदे थे, वे अपने अधिकारों से वंचित हो रहे थे और total religious demography चेँज हो रही थी। इसी कारण वहां 'आसू' ने आंदोलन छेड़ा।

उस वक्त हमारे देश के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री माननीय राजीव गांधी जी ने 15 अगस्त, 1985 को Memorandum of Settlement Agreement कथि। उस Memorandum में 'आसू' की तरफ से ब्रिज शर्मा, प्रफुल कुमार मोहंतो और भृगु कुमार फुक्कन ने दस्तखत कथि। उसमें यह फैसला हुआ था कि ये जो illegal immigrants हैं, इनकी पहचान करके इनको वापस भेजा जाए या इनको वोट देने के अधिकार से वंचित कथि जाए। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि आखिर ये बांग्लादेशी वहां आते क्यों थे? चूंकि जब बांग्लादेश बनने के समय पार्टिशन हुआ, तो total population migration नहीं हुआ। ऐसे में उस इलाके के जो बहुत सारे हिंदू सटिज़न थे, the then part of undivided India, वे वहां के नेताओं के कहने पर वहीं रह गए थे। जब कोई भी बॉर्डर नहीं था या कोरस बॉर्डर था, आना-जाना बना रहता था तो वहां से लेबर आती थी, जो फार्म में काम करती थी। वे असम में धान की रोपाई और हार्बेस्टिंग के लए आते थे। इसके लए उन्हें साल में दो बार आना पड़ता था, फरि तीसरी बार वे ईट के भट्टों में काम करने के लए आने लगे। साल में तीन बार आने-जाने के कारण उन्होंने वहीं बसना शुरू कर दथि। वहां के जो अल्पसंख्यक नेता थे, जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति भी रह चुके हैं, डॉ. फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद, वे उस इलाके से लीडर हुआ करते थे, उन्होंने उनको वहां पर बसने की अनुमति भी दे दी और वे वहीं बसने लगे। बसते-बसते एक दबि इल्लिगल इमीग्रें ट्स ने एक वकिरा ल रूप ले लथि और एक भयानक समस्या खड़ी हो गई, जिसके कारण 'आसू' का आंदोलन हुआ। 'आसू' के इस Memorandum of Settlement Agreement के बाद ऐसा लगा कि अब यह सारा कुछ खत्म हो जाएगा, लेकिन वह खत्म नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद एक 'Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) (IMDT) Act' लाया गया, पर उसमें कुछ ऐसे गलत प्रवधान थे, जिसके कारण उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्वाश कर दथि और वह खत्म हो गया।

महोदय, वहां पर घुसपैठ की समस्या पैदा होने के पीछे एक कारण इम्प्लॉइमेंट था। दूसरा कारण, 1971 में जब ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से बांग्लादेश बना, उस वक्त बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में लोग रफ़्यूजी बन कर आए। जब वहां पर East Pakistan Vs Mukti Vahini का युद्ध चल रहा था, तब बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग रफ़्यूजी बन कर भारत आए थे।

जब इन्दिरा -मुजीब समझौता हुआ , तब उसके बाद यह कहा गया कि आप लोग वापस चले जाएँ। परन्तु , उन लोगों के यहाँ गरीबी के हालात थे , रहने लायक हालात नहीं थे , खाने -पीने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी , रहने को घर नहीं थे और यहाँ पर उनको कुछ सुख -समृद्धि नजर आती थी , इसलिए ये लोग यहाँ बसना शुरू कर दिए। ये यहां अपने आपको छुड़ाकर बसना शुरू कर दिए। अंततः : हमारे सस्टिम में जो कमजोरियाँ हैं , उन कमजोरियों ने उनको प्रलोभन दिया और लोगों ने उनको यहाँ पर राशन कार्ड बना दिए , इशविंग लाइसेंस बनवा दिए , उनके रहने की व्यवस्था कर दी , इंदिरा आवास योजना में उनके मकान बनाए गए और वे लोग यहाँ बसने लगे। परन्तु , यह आंदोलन खत्म नहीं हुआ। यह आंदोलन वहाँ पहले आसू ने छोड़ा था और उसके बाद सारे देश में अखिल भारतीय वदियार्थी परिषद् ने छोड़ा। यह आंदोलन पूरे देश में चला कि इनकी पहचान की जाए और इनको वापस भेजा जाए। उसका कारण क्या है ? जतिनी job creation हमारे यहाँ होती है , चाहे unorganised sector में या organised sector में , खास कर अगर यह unorganised sector में है और minimum wages अगर सौ रुपए है तो वह बांग्लादेशी , चूँकि illegal migrant है , इसलिए 50 रुपए में ही वह काम करता है। चूँकि वह 50 रुपए में ही काम करता है , इसलिए उससे काम कराने वाले को तो लाभ होता है , किन्तु इससे काम पाने वाले एक भारतीय

नागरिक को नुकसान होता है। इसका खयाल लोग नहीं रखते। इसके लिए हमारे देश में जो ठेकेदार हैं, भट्ठा चलाने वाले हैं या अपने खेत-खलिहानों में रोपाई या कटाई का काम कराने वाले लोग हैं, उनको भी इस बात का ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है। यह जो basic problem हमारे यहाँ पर है कि मट्टी या पहाड़ काटने का या पत्थर काटने का जो काम है, उसमें भी ठेकेदार या mine owners, illegal migrants से रास्ते में काम करा के उनको एक पहचान बना दे रहे हैं।

महोदय, इससे तरह-तरह के खतरे पैदा होते हैं। Law Commission जब Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2000 को सितम्बर, 2000 में एड्रेस कर रहा था, तब उसने अपने रफ़ोर्ट में कहा कि "One of the major causes of aggravation of the problem of illegal migration, specially, in the border States, has been the crisis of identity and absence of proper mechanism for identification of illegal migrants. The available legal framework has failed to curb illegal migrants." दूसरी बात उसने यह कही कि "This apart, the illegal migrants continue to stay in India, with impunity, on account of rampant corruption in rank and file of the enforcement agencies. One of their prominent destinations is Mumbai." सर्फ़ि असम ही नहीं, सर्फ़ि बंगाल या बहिर ही नहीं, बल्कि उन्होंने मुम्बई भी जाना शुरू कर दिया। इससे नुकसान बढ़ने लगा। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में कई बार direction issue किए और कहा कि इनको identify करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, कब्तु वह वफ़िल रही। अंततः जनरल सव्हिा, जो असम के गवर्नर थे, उन्होंने 8 नवम्बर, 1998 को demographic invasion के बारे में एक रफ़ोर्ट बनाई : 'Report on Illegal Migration into Assam'. उन्होंने अपनी रफ़ोर्ट में कहा कि "The Government has specially highlighted, in the Report, the dangerous dimension to the unprecedented migration of Bangladeshis to Assam, and drew the attention of the Centre to the security threats to the North-Eastern region arising out of such migration as also the strategic and economic consequences flowing from the same." उन्होंने आगे रफ़िमेंडेशन में कहा कि "Promotion of awareness about illegal migration to Assam, not only being a threat to identity of local people, but also a grave threat to our national security and provision of multi-purpose photo identity cards to all Indian nationals giving top priority to the border districts." सर, border districts पर photo identity card के बारे में कहा गया और multi-purpose

card का concept लाया गया , लेकिन उन सारी चीज़ों को नकार दिया गया है।

सर, अभी हमारे सामने दो चीज़ें हैं। हम किस तरह से इन illegal migrants की पहचान बता रहे हैं ? अभी हमारे सामने , इसी सदन के सामने , UID cards के बारे में एक बिल लम्बित पड़ा हुआ है। महोदय , आप तो लॉ के अच्छे जानकार हैं , कमेटी के चेयरमैन रह चुके हैं , लॉ को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं और आप खुद एक बहुत वद्वान वकील भी हैं। आप उसके सैक्शन (3) को पढ़िए। Section 3 talks about residents. They are not talking about ADHAAR number to the citizens. They are talking about giving ADHAAR number to the residents. इसमें resident और citizen में क्या फर्क है , वह आसानी से समझ में आ जाएगा। According to the Companies Act, whosoever stays in the country for more than 180 days becomes a 'resident' Indian. जो लोग यहां पर बिली किसी document के रह रहे हैं , कब्तु 180 दिनि से ज्यादा से रह रहे हैं और अगर

वे यह प्रमाणित कर देते हैं। तो they are residents. They can get the ADHAAR number, not the citizenship. Citizen के बारे में वाकई एक सवाल है। अगर आपसे कोई यह पूछे कि आप भारत के citizen हैं या नहीं या इस संबंध में मुझको challenge किया जाए, तो I do not have a proof to prove it. I have to collect so much information to prove that I am a citizen of India that it would become an uphill task. लेकिन citizen card न बन कर हमारा resident card बनने जा रहा है।

महोदय, जो हमारा population register बन रहा है, वह भी हमारे Citizens Act की कुछ धाराओं के खिलाफ है। Population Register में भी जो population है, उनका नाम लखि रहे हैं। उसमें एक column nationality का है। उसमें लखिना है या नहीं लखिना है, क्या करना है, इसके बारे में, census का जो ऑफिसर आता है, कोई cognizance नहीं लेता है। इस तरह से Population Register में भी हर illegal immigrant का नाम आजाएगा और इससे हर illegal immigrant को भी आधार नम्बर मलि जाएगा। इस तरह से वह legally यहां का citizen बन जाएगा, क्योंकि आधार नम्बर से कोई भी व्यक्ति बैंक account खुलवा सकता है, PAN नम्बर ले सकता है, Driving license बनवा सकता है, Trade license, आदि बनवा सकता है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आधार नम्बर उनको सबकुछ दलि देगा। इस तरह से illegal immigrant सारी व्यवस्था के अंदर आजाएगा और जो सुविधाएं एक citizen को उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए, वे एक illegal immigrant को भी उपलब्ध होंगी।

महोदय, अगर हम इन चीजों को ध्यान से देखें, तो जसि बात का उल्लेख हमारे वदिवान साथी मनोहर जोशी जी कर रहे थे कि हमें बहुत मुसीबतें आती हैं। अगर आपकसी post office में दस रुपए का नोट लेकर जाइए और वहां पांच रुपए का सामान लीजिए तथा पांच coins मांछिए, तो आपको वे नहीं मल्लिगे। वह इसके बदले टॉफी दे देगा या माचिस दे देगा या एक कंडोम पकड़ा देगा और कह देगा कि यह ले जाइए, क्योंकि हमारे पास खुदरा नहीं है। हमारे यहां coins की shortage इसलिए है, क्योंकि ये coins हमारे यहां से बंगलादेश चले जाते हैं और वहां इससे artificial jewellery बनती है। इनसे वहां blades और पेस की नब्स बनती हैं, जबिहें वे लोग export करते हैं। हम इसको बड़ा आसान समझते हैं। अब हमने एक रुपये से लेकर दस रुपए तक के coin बना दए हैं। अब ये सारे coins बंगलादेश जाएंगे और वहां इनसे सुनहरी नब्स

बनेंगी , क्योंकि इनमें सनुहरा रंग भी डाला गया है और ये नब्बिस 50 रुपए या सौ रुपए में बिकेंगी। इससे उनको लाभ होगा और उनकी economy को लाभ होगा। परन्तु , इन चीजों पर विचार करने के लिए हमारे पास समय नहीं है। हम इसको रास्ता देते हैं।

महोदय , अभी भी बंगलादेश का बॉर्डर porous है। वहां अभी भी पूरी fencing नहीं हुई है और पूरी तरह से आवाजाही पर रोक नहीं है। हर रोज़ करीब 22 से 25 हजार cows and buffaloes smuggle होते हैं। बंगलादेश के बॉर्डर पर मलेशियन slaughter house हैं , जो एक साल में 1 करोड़ 37 हजार टन बीफ़ तैयार करता है। वहां पर इतना cattle है नहीं , ये सारा हब्सिदुस्तान से जा रहा है और हम उसको रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारे यहां बंदोबस्त नहीं है।

महोदय , वहां से जो fake currency आ रही है , उसको हम नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं। मेघालय में high sulphur coal, डोलोमाइट , लाइमस्टोन और वूड है , ये सारे smuggle होकर वहां जा रहे हैं। You can find it through

the satellite. Our agency can see it on the border area where the dolomite or the limestone is not available or coal is not available, they are running cement plants. How are they doing that? From where is the raw material coming? It is illegally exported from India.

It is illegally exported from India. Then the essential commodities also go from this area to that area. Sir, not only that, a petition in the nature of a Public Interest Litigation was filed in the Supreme Court by the All-India Lawyers' Forum for Civil Liberties, on 4th February, 1998, seeking direction to the Union of India to make adequate arrangements for the return of Bangladeshi nationals illegally residing in India, to check their further infiltration, to officially declare them as 'Bangladesh nationals,' as also to properly identify them, and the land purchased and jobs occupied by them as well as their bank accounts. Sir, the Union of India and the State of West Bengal were directed by the Supreme Court to file status reports regarding Bangladeshi migrants illegally staying in India. The other North Eastern States were also directed by the Court to do so. The Supreme Court expressed serious concern about the infiltration from Bangladesh and the presence of infiltrators in certain regions of the country, and hoped that the Union of India and the bordering States would take effective steps to check infiltration and deport illegal infiltrators. The status report was filed by the Union of India in the Supreme Court. The status report submitted by the Union of India in the above case paints a grim picture of the illegal migrants from Bangladesh in various parts of India, especially in West Bengal and some North Eastern States. It brings out the magnitude and gravity of the problem of illegal migration from Bangladesh, causes for the same as also its impact, especially on the security of India.

Sir, even after the direction of the Supreme Court, till today, no concrete and comprehensive Bill has been enacted nor a commission has been constituted by the Government of India. That is the reason why my friend has moved this Private Members' Bill to draw the attention of the Government so that they can come out with a comprehensive legislation to control this. It is because the situation has taken a serious turn. Each and every State

is facing this problem. If you go to Gujarat, even in the ship breaking industry, mostly the workers or labourers or mechanics or welders or cutters are dominated by Bangladeshis. If you go to the docks of Mumbai, you will find the same people. If you go to Chennai, you will find the same people. In Kerala also, you will find the same people. In Punjab, the agricultural farm labourers were earlier coming from Bihar and Jharkhand. Now Bangladeshis have outnumbered them. You take Haryana, Rajasthan or any State; they are everywhere. So, there should be a check on them. Either you should declare it, if you so wish, and say that, or you should keep a check on them. You cannot provide everything to them. The sanitation system, the security system, the social structure and whatever you are giving

to the Indian masses or to the Indian population is totally collapsing because the population is increasing. The illegal immigrants have put pressure on it. They are eating away the vitals of our country. Our humble request to you, Sir, and, through you, to the Government is, to bring a legislation, at least, in the same shape for setting up a commission for identification of illegal immigrants and for deportation of such people from India so that our population could get the benefit of our national exchequer, and our social schemes could reach out to the Indian masses. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Tarun Vijay could not present at the time when he was called, if the House permits, we can allow him to introduce the Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I have two Bills to introduce.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011
(To amend article 15)**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011
(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, we will go back to the discussion. We thank Mr. Ahluwalia for the pleasant speech. Now, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia to speak.

**The Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation)
Bill, 2006 – Contd.**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, I thank the hon. Member, Shri Manohar Joshi, for bringing this important Bill. This is a very, very

important subject, as has been said by hon. Members, Shri Manohar Joshiji and Shri S. S. Ahluwaliaji. This Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006 is a very important Bill. Now, we have illegal migrants

from Bangladesh to the Eastern part of India, i.e. Bengal, Orissa, Assam and North-East. Some of the persons permanently residing, are Nepalis, and others are also coming. In South also, we have some immigrant labourers and illegal migrants. No doubt, this is creating problems for our country. They are increasing the population. They are occupying the space where our Indian workers could have got employment. Sometimes, they are a danger to the security of the country. The militants and others are trying to use them in the voting pattern of a democratic system. By becoming a member, and by also becoming a voter, they are trying to influence the political system in the State and also at the national level. This is definitely a dangerously trend, and it has to be checked. I fully agree with the hon. Member, Shri Manohar Joshi. I do feel that this is a subject to be discussed without having any political motive. There are many things like who has brought the Bill, who has not brought the Bill, why the Bill could not come etc.

The Bangladesh problem has arisen more after the Bangladesh War. Migrants from Nepal and also migrants in South Indian States are not new. It was started much before and is still continuing. Many Governments came to power, but nobody has brought legislation to check the system. As a trade union leader, I have also visited many countries. Yesterday, there was a discussion. It was said that there are 150 million workers in Malaysia. But, the hon. Minister also might not know that there are thousands of workers are in various jails in Malaysia. I had visited the workplace and jail in Abu Dubai and in the Middle East Countries and found hundreds and thousands of illegal migrant labour from Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and UP in jails. I don't know when they are going to be released. Sir, neither our Embassy is interested for release of Indian illegal migrant labour nor is interested to look after the welfare of the Indian workers working there. So, my view is, whether it is the Middle East Countries or Malaysia or Hong Kong or Dubai or Europe everywhere they have checks and balances to control illegal migrants. It means, wherever Indian labour is going as illegal migrants, they are arrested, harassed and put in jail. I know, as a trade union leader, lakhs and lakhs of workers are in jails. The Government of

India might not know about this. So, I urge that the Government of India should find out, through its Embassies, how many workers are working legally and illegally in various countries, how many of them have been arrested illegally or legally, how many of them are in jails, etc. There is nobody to bring them out on bail. I am apprehensive if at all they are released from jails in their lifetime. Sir, they are put in jail without committing any criminal offence! They are arrested simply because they have entered into those countries without any valid documents.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: As per the existing Act you cannot put them behind the bars.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: That is okay. I know that in the Middle East countries, there are many people in jails, because false allegations and false criminal activities have been leveled against them. Now, the question is, why cannot our country have law to check immigrant migrant labour or those who are entering into our country illegally. I do fully agree that there should be some legislation and it is high time that the Government should bring official legislation to check illegal entry of illegal migrant labour from other countries. How to do it? Hon. Member, Shri Ahluwalia, has mentioned about U.I.D. system. Some provisions – national commission, State commission, provision for salaries, staff and infrastructure – have been made in the Bill. But the question is, whether the commission alone can identify in the entire country without infrastructure at the level of district, block, taluk or work place. How to do it? Why has it been done? Sir, if you go to Europe or USA, I am giving an example, you will find that any worker working in workplace requires a certification or identification which in India you don't require at all. Sir, we have the Construction Workers Act, 1996. There is a welfare board. This gives you the authority to issue an identification card showing that such-and-such person is a construction worker.

If our country implements it strictly and gives a direction that no worker, who has not been issued an identity card by the Labour Department, would be allowed to work at any place, and the contractors also will not engage any worker who has no identity card, it will have two benefits. One, no illegal migrant person will be able to work. Secondly, Sir, you will be astonished to know that the Construction Workers Welfare Board has twelve hundred crores of rupees in Maharashtra itself; in Delhi, it has more than thousand crores of rupees; in Madhya Pradesh, it has about one thousand five hundred crores of rupees. If you have an estimate of the whole country, the total money collected by the Building Construction Workers Welfare Board is around more than some thousand crores of rupees. But the problem is that the workers are not getting the benefit. In Delhi, the total members enrolment are only forty seven thousand. As per the direction of the Supreme Court, the State Governments, alongwith the Labour Department, are enrolling the members. If you have a survey of the construction workers,

you will find that many illegal migrant workers are also working there, whether it is Mumbai or it is Kolkata or it is any other metro city. If there are strict directions that no contractor can engage any worker who does not have a proper identity card, it would, to a great extent, check the problem of illegal migrant labourers. The Government has established a fund for unorganized workers. There was also a committee, known as Arjun Sengupta Committee for agricultural workers. This Committee has recommended that there should be a social security fund. Who are these people? These are poor people, poor workers. They are mingling with the Indian workers. In a country, like, India यह रथ यात्रा तो एक दमि होती है, लेकिन हमारे जो लोग काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, वे 400 मिलियन वर्कर्स हैं। Given such a huge

number, which is spread all over the country, it is very difficult to identify any illegal migrant worker. Even if you have a Commission, the Commission can take cognizance only when somebody makes a complaint, or, if we give a list of illegal workers. There is one Building Construction Workers Welfare Act, 1996. We also have Inter-State Migrant Labour Act, 1979. Why I am mentioning this is because thousands of workers are moving across the length and breadth of the country. Many workers from Orissa are working in Jammu and Kashmir. The people of Jammu and Kashmir do not know whether that worker is from Orissa or Bengal, or, he is from East Bengal, or, he has come from somewhere else. In order to check this, the Inter-State Migrant Labour Act, 1979, should be strictly implemented. If identity cards are issued to each one of them, a record can be maintained. Hon. Members know it that many workers from Orissa are working in Central Africa, South Africa and Sudan. The State Government raised the issue and the Central Government evacuated them back to the country. But we come to know about these workers only when some incident takes place. The Government of India or any State Government has no data. Why I am mentioning this is because unless you identify the migrant labourers, moving to other States, there is no system to identify whether a particular worker is from West Bengal or Orissa. How can you do it?

So, we have to check the process from the beginning. One, the migrant labourers, who are moving inside India, should be identified. They must have identity cards. The construction workers who are working on the site must have identity cards. If each of the agricultural workers and unorganised workers is identified, then only we will be able to get the information about those who come, enter and work illegally. Then, we can identify those who have come illegally. It will take some time. We are in a country where if I say there are 400 million workers, then, the Labour Minister may come and say, 'No; no. There are 450 million workers. The Department of Women and Child Development may say it is 12 million. Some other organisation's sample survey may say it is 20 million. Some other NGOs may say it is 50 million. That means, in our country, I am sorry to inform this House, we have not been able to carry out survey of our workers who are working in different sectors. We don't have the record of migrant

labourers who are moving inside the country. We don't have the record of migrant labourers who are going outside. We also don't have the record of workers who are coming inside either legally or illegally. It is a great danger to the internal security of our country also; there is no doubt about it. Unless and until you know who are coming from outside the country, and unless and until you know who are the persons working in one place, definitely, it will create a problem. Whatever the Bill is proposing, or whatever the intention of the Bill is, it is, definitely, good. We fully accept it. So, my submission would be that in addition to the setting up of a Commission, we should have a system by which we should be able

to achieve the target. We should have a system that works. Just having a commission at the national level or a commission at the State level will not be enough. We have a Commission for Child Labour. We have a Commission for Women Labour. We have Women Commissions at the Centre and in all the States. We should have the Child Labour Commission at the Centre. There should be a direction from the Supreme Court on the issue of abolition of child labour. I remember that at the time of Shri Narasimha Rao Honble Prime Minister also, an assurance was given to the international community and the International Labour Organisation that we will be abolishing child labour in all hazardous industries. After that, a child labour project was started from our Budget, without accepting ILO donation. We thought, we would be able to manage ourselves. But, still, we have not been able to abolish child labour completely. My impression is that just having a commission may not be sufficient to identify the immigrant workers or illegal immigrant workers who are working in the country. It may not be possible to do that. It requires the infrastructure support of the State Labour Departments, the Central Labour Department, the blocks, the Tehsils, and the Panchayats. Everybody has to cooperate in this. If they don't do that, we also cannot do that. It requires a time-frame. Why? It is like a census. Unless each of the villages, worksites and States is verified, it is very difficult to identify them. In our State, if you go to Paradeep, or other areas which are on the sea shore, you will find many people who have come from outside and settled there. That problem is also there. You don't know from which place they have come. They might be fishermen, or, they might be doing some other business. Sir, my submission is this. This is a very serious and important problem. The Government should take a serious note of this situation. It is the sense of the House and everybody wants this. After listening to everybody, the Government should take a decision and bring a comprehensive labour legislation to check this thing in our country. If it is not done, in future also our country will face the problem, and the working class also, as a whole, will face the problem because employment opportunities are declining and population/workforce is increasing.

If more and more illegal migrant workers come from outside, that will also add to the problems of the workers in the country. So, what I would

like to suggest is: (i) The Inter- State Labour Migrant Act be strictly implemented so as to identify the migrant labourers who leave the State and also where they are working. (ii) The Construction Workers' Welfare Board, which is already there in the States, is not functioning properly in some States. It must function properly and issue the Identity Cards.

Then, for unorganized workers, the social security scheme should be implemented.

Identity cards should also be issued. In case of agricultural workers also, the same thing could be done. All of them should be issued identity cards so that their identity

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could be established. All this should be done. The Labour Department should make an action plan to establish their identity. They should cooperate with the Government, so that legal workers could be identified and illegal migrant workers could be eliminated. I think that will be the best suggestion to address this issue. With this suggestion, I once again support the idea mooted by hon. Member Shri Manohar Joshi. I suggest that the Government may also consider bringing in a comprehensive legislation to address this issue. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you, Mr. Rama Chandra Khuntia. Now, the total time allotted is two hours. We have already spent more than one hour and thirty minutes. There are many more speakers. Kindly try to conclude within your time. Now, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधायक पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आज आप प्रथम बार इस चेयर पर वसिजमान हुए हैं। महोदय, अवैध अप्रवासी विधायक, 2006 कई मायनों में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नजर आता है और इसलिए नजर आता है, चूंकि हमारा देश आबादी की दृष्टि से वैसे ही बहुत बड़ा देश हो गया है, वर्तमान आबादी करीब 121 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा हो गई है। बढ़ती हुई आबादी की वजह से पहले ही हमारे देश में महंगाई, बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी जैसी बहुत सारी गंभीर समस्याएं आज देश के सामने हैं। ऐसे में अवैध रूप से अप्रवासियों का देश में आना और देश रहना, यह हमारे देश के लिए चिंता का विषय हो सकता है। महोदय, अवैध अप्रवासियों की आबादी चूंकि करोड़ों में आंकी जा रही है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में जहां हमारा देश महंगाई, भुखमरी से पीड़ित है, नरितर आबादी बढ़ने एक चिंता बनी हुई है, ऐसे में करोड़ों अवैध अप्रवासियों का देश में रहना या आना, यह देश के लिए अच्छा संकेत नहीं है। इसका दुष्प्रभाव आज देश में देखने के लिए भी मल्लि रहा है। हमारे देश का नौजवान रोजगार से वंचित है, अप्रवासी अवैध रूप से रहने वाला व्यक्ति उसके स्थान पर रोजगार हासिल कर लेता है। हमारे देश का मजदूर मजदूरी से मशकूर है।

वदेशि क रहने वाला प्रवासी यहां के लोगों के स्थान पर
 मजदूरी ले लेता है और तमाम चीजों पर काबिज होने की कोशिश करता
 है। महोदय, देश के जो वास्तविक नक्सी है, उस वास्तविक नक्सी
 के अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण के दौर आजलगातार बढ़ रहा है, इसलिए मैं
 इस बिल को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझता हूँ। देश के वास्तविक
 नक्सियों की तमाम समस्याओं के नज़िात के लिए यह बिल लाया गया
 है। अगर हमारी सरकार अवैध रूप से रहने वाले आप्रवासियों को, संधि
 के द्वारा अथवा किसी और रास्ते के जरिए, उनके देश में पहुंचाने
 में सफलता हासिल करती है, तो नसिंदेह इस बिल के बहुत बड़ा फायदा
 हमारे देश को मिल सकता है। कई बार देश के अस्तित्व के लिए भी
 मुश्किलें पैदा हो जाती हैं। अवैध आप्रवासी लोग न जाने कसि समय
 कसि मूड में, कौन-सी घटना घटित कर दें, इसका पता नहीं होता है।
 ऐसा अमूमन हुआ भी है, कई बार छोटे ब्लास्ट भी होते हैं, बड़ी
 घटनाएं भी होती हैं। इस तरह के खतरे भी लगातार हमारे देश में बढ़
 रहे हैं। मैं एक बात यहां पर कहना जरूरी समझता हूँ कि हमने इस
 वधियक को पढ़ा है और समझने की कोशिश की है। इसकी नीयत अच्छी है,

इसका नज़रिया अच्छा है , लेकिन इस वधियक को हम किसी जाति , मजहब से जोड़कर प्रस्तुत करेंगे , तो शायद यह आपत्ति की बात हो सकती है। चाहे बंगलादेश का रहने वाला अवैध आप्रवासी हो , चाहे नेपाल से आकर रहने वाला हो , चाहे किसी और देश से आकर अवैध रूप से रहने वाला आप्रवासी हो , उनके बारे में , हमें इस वधियक के जरिए अपनी भावनाओं को इस तरीके से प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता है , ताकि किसी जाति , धर्म के व्यक्ति की भावनाओं को ठेस न पहुंचे। इस वधियक के कामून बन जाने के बाद एक ऐसा माहौल हो , एक ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो , ताकि अवैध रूप से रहने वाले आप्रवासी अपने देशों को लौटें और देश का वास्तविक रहने वाला मूल नविसी अपने हकों को हासिल करने में कामयाब हो सके , जबकि पाने का वह हकदार है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , इस बिल को हमारे साथी डा॰ मनोहर जोशी जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है। यह ठीक है कि यह आज की समस्या नहीं है , यह समस्या साक्षों से हमारे देश में लगातार बढ़ रही है। आखिर यह समस्या क्यों बढ़ी है , हमारी सरकारें इस समस्या का नदिन क्यों नहीं कर पायी हैं , इसकी तह में भी हमें जाना पड़ेगा। आखिर एक बंगलादेशी , एक नेपाली , भूटानी , चीनी या किसी भी कंट्री का व्यक्ति आसानी से हमारे देश में प्रवेश कैसे कर जाता है ? क्या हमारे देश में पासपोर्ट सिस्टम ठीक से लागू नहीं होता है , क्या उन पर हमारे यहां enter करने के लिए कोई नयिम लागू नहीं होते हैं ? वे हमारे देश में आसानी से enter हो जाते हैं , और साक्षों से यहां बसे हुए हैं , क्या हमारी सरकार उनको चिह्नित नहीं करती , क्या उनके रहने पर वयिम नहीं लगाती , क्या उनके दूसरे अधिकारों पर कटौती नहीं करती ? आखिर यह समस्या करोड़ों अवैध आप्रवासी के तौर पर हमारे देश में वदियमान है , इसके लिए कौन जम्मेदार है ? इसके लिए कौन -सी परिस्थितियां जम्मेदार हैं ? ये करोड़ों लोग हमारे देश में कैसे आगये ? ये लोग यहां पर कैसे बस गए ? जब तक हम इस गम्भीर वषिय पर कोई कामून , नयिम , सिस्टम नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक अवैध आप्रवासियों का प्रवेश हमारे देश में शायद रोक पाना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , बहुत लम्बी बात न करके , मैं इस बिल का इस आधार पर समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस बिल का उपयोग किसी एक वशिष जाति , धर्म और वर्ग के लिए नहीं होगा , बल्कि समान रूप से लागू होगा।

इस देश की सरकार को इस बिल को पास करके यह व्यवस्था देनी चाहिए कि जो करोड़ों अवैध आप्रवासी हमारे देश में नविस कर रहे हैं ,

उनको कसि सन्धि , कसि आधार पर , उनके देश वापस लौटाया जाए और आगे यह सबसिला जारी न रहे , इस पर भी कोई न कोई ठोस कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हमारी देश की सीमाएं ओपन हैं , खुली हैं , सीमाओं पर सक्थुरिटी फोर्सेज लूज हैं , लोगों का देश में आसानी से एन्टर करने का सस्टिम बंद नहीं होता है , तो कानून बनाने का , अधिनियम बनाने का लाभ कई बार देश को नहीं मिल पाता है।

महोदय , आप जानते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में बहुत से कानून बने हैं , बहुत से नयिम बने हैं , लेकिन नयिम , कानून बन जाने के बावजूद भी मुश्किलें जहां की तहां खड़ी हुई हैं। इसलिए मैं आपकी रहनुमाई में सरकार के नुमाइंदों से यह गुजारिश करता हूं कि इस बिल को सकारात्मक रूप से सरकारी तौर पर मंजूरी मिले , साथ ही साथ अवैध रूप से रहने वाले आपवासियों की संख्या में घटौती हो , अवैध रूप से रहने वाले आपवासी अपने देशों को लौटें और देश के वास्तविक मूल नागरिकों को वे सब हक और हक्क मिलें , जिनके वे हकदार हैं। अगर सरकार ऐसा प्रयास करती है , तो हमारे देश की जनता के लिए बेहतर कानून और बेहतर कोशिश हो सकती है। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया , मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूं और आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I rise to support the broad thrust of this particular Bill, The Illegal Migration (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006, moved by my senior and very distinguished and learned colleague here.

Sir, I have had the privilege of being a member of the United Nations International Commission on issues connected with migration. I had the privilege of, therefore, seeing at close quarters the factors which drive migration in the first place.

Broadly speaking, without getting into too many complications, clearly, all over the world, the basic driving force of international migration is the opportunity for better life quality and the opportunity to seek better governance. I think wherever we go, whether we look at it from a political point of view or whether it is a quest for better governance or a quest and expectation for improving life quality, these were the two principal guiding factors. Also, I think that cross-country experience would suggest that the world is difficult to be compartmentalized as it becomes more and more inter-dependent, and being able to only check, as an enforcement mechanism, illegal migration. And yet, there is a growing need and recognition that what we must foster is what we generally call 'managed migration'. Now, why managed migration? What will managed migration do? That is almost a little more than legal migration because the nomenclature, internationally speaking, of what is the distinction between legal and illegal migration is something which is liable for legal interpretation of various kinds. In fact, if you look at all the major conventions of the United Nations to which India is privileged to be a signatory, the distinction between illegal, quasi-illegal and illegal migration is an increasingly opaque area, but what is recognized is what would serve the world best. What will serve any country the best is to manage migration in a purposeful way which optimizes opportunity with all countries.

Unfortunately, Sir, India is one of the unique countries where you do not have a migration policy. We neither have a migration policy for receiving migrants from outside its borders, nor do we have any credible policy of managing our migration which takes place outside India. If you look at some of the countries in Asia, for instance, Philippines, it has a very large number of outward migration, most of it is legal. But, they

have a credible policy of what they call the National Migration Policy. We neither have a national migration policy, nor do we have an international migration policy. And, my distinguished colleague has brought this particular Bill which is designed to focus attention of this important lacuna in the overall economic strategy management. What will, for instance, the managed migration of Indians abroad do? It will certainly improve the social security systems. It will have insurance for large number of Indians who are going abroad, who are left to fend for themselves. It will, by the inculcation of vocational skills, improve the value added in terms of what our migrant workers can do when they go abroad.

Similarly speaking, Sir, we do not have a mechanism to check people who are coming into the country in ways which are other than regular. And, the word 'irregular migration' internationally, by the way, is better accepted than 'illegal migration'. The nomenclature which is used by the United Nations is 'irregular migration' and not 'illegal migration'. They believe, as my distinguished colleague, who moved this Bill, himself recognised, that there are issues of human rights involved and these human rights need to be respected because human rights, in any way, cannot be considered divisible. So what if you do not have a check on irregular migration? What are the consequences? The consequences, in my view, at least, are three important consequences. First and foremost, Sir, if you do not have a mechanism, it will lead to a total disequilibrium between demand and supply because in most countries, which manage long-term and medium-term planning, there is a question of harmonising emerging demands in the economy and the supply side responses to these emerging demands. If you do not have a check on irregular migration, you will upset this equilibrium which is necessary between demand and supply on the requirements of labour skills and labour requirements. That will, Sir, act in a very deleterious way for the economic development of the labour population in the country as far as this concerns India.

Second, clearly, when planners plan for infrastructure, one of the basic factors is improving societal satisfaction and improving life quality. Irregular migration, if committed in an unchecked manner, without any institutional mechanism, will lead to enormous pressure on the social cohesiveness of the society, on infrastructure, on civic amenities, and everything which are the fundamentals of our overall economic strategy and planning.

The third thing, which it will do, is that it will bring us in conflict with numerous international conventions and agreements to which India is a signatory. We are a signatory to the U.N. Convention on Migration. We are a signatory to the International Convention on the whole idea of resettlement of refugees. We are signatory to that, and that has also been ratified. Therefore, I think that if the broad thrust of this particular Bill is one to seek articulation of a Government policy on migration in

general, international migration, irregular migration, I think this Bill points to an important lacuna and infirmity in the overall economic strategy which we have. The second point, obviously, is that being a signatory to international conventions, which have suggested and prompted national governments to enact legislation and to enact institutional mechanisms which can deal with irregular migration, it will enable us to fill an important gap in what is our own commitment to international charters. Unfortunately, Sir, we do not have such a response here. But, the problem arises because the Government's approach on this issue is an uncoordinated one.

We do not know whether this is in the realm of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs or the Ministry of Labour. Who is really the repository in Government as one single entity to handle this complex issue? Therefore, the need for having an institutional mechanism to deal with both regular and irregular flows is an important lacunae in our overall economic strategy which needs to be fulfilled. I think, that, therefore, in trying and supporting the broad thrust and proposition of this Bill which is before us, I would urge upon the Treasury Benches to look beyond the narrow confines of this Bill in the present form, but to look to what we can do to subscribe to international treaties to which India is a signatory, to be able to fulfil this important lacunae in our policy and to seek an institutional mechanism which is adequate to address the broader issues of international migration in a holistic way. Such a strategy, Sir, would help us optimize our own labour force; it will help us guarantee better life quality to people who come to this country in search of employment in regular ways and it will help us plan better for the growing dynamics between the demand and supply of labour. Internationally speaking, Sir, this is a problem which has assumed large proportion. We should act before this problem becomes serious; we should act, Sir, before what is happening to large parts of Europe begins to surface itself in India; we should act, Sir, before the example of Spain gets replicated where thousands of such people who have come in irregular ways are creating social incohesion. We should look to what is happening on the borders of Russia over large scale irregular migration which is taking place in East Europe. We should look to the impact, for instance, of what we call Arab Spring taking place in large parts of Europe. I think, this particular Bill is, therefore, a wake up time and a wake up moment for India to act before time runs out. It is, therefore, for these reasons, both national and international, and showing sensitivity and showing adequate response to what is happening to the rest of the world that I support this particular Bill in the spirit and the substance which has prompted the hon. Mover of this Resolution to move that. Thank you.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. I support this Bill. I also compliment Dr. Manohar Joshi for bringing this very important Bill to be discussed in this particular House. Sir, the problem is very

sensitive and we have to deal with it very delicately at the same time. There has been illegal immigration for a very long time, specially after partition. This has posed threat to two things - it is a threat to the security and to the economy of our country. So, there is great burden on our economy. People coming from across the border seeking employment are creating certain local problems also. So, this is the problem. It is a problem of national security also. We have not looked at it very seriously. In spite of the fact that the Supreme Court has given a directive, we have not taken it very seriously. So, there is no mechanism today with our Government to check this illegal immigration. That is why there are the problems;

especially of the Bangladeshis illegal immigration in Assam. Sometimes such problems create security problems and it becomes Trozan Horse sometimes.

It is very difficult to identify them. Many people have suggested different ways of identification. But their identification is really very difficult. Fencing our borders is also an enormous task, a huge task. This problem of illegal immigration has to be tackled at the national level. The Central Government should take it very seriously. There should be some mechanism before we bring in the National Commission on Illegal Immigration. There should be a national policy on it.

A concrete suggestion was given by Shri N.K. Singh. We do not have that policy. All other countries have it. Illegal immigration is still a world phenomenon. For example, America is a nation of immigrants. In the beginning, there was illegal immigration. They have checked it. Even today, thousands of Mexicans enter into America. But they have got a law. The people are very vigilant there. We are not vigilant. We are not vigilant even on our borders. That is why this is going to create a problem.

Why don't we take up this problem with our neighbouring countries, especially Bangladesh? There should not be any confusion in the minds of the people and it should not lead to political complexities. Why don't we take it up in SAARC, which is a group of neighbouring countries?

People migrating from Bihar to Mumbai is one thing. They are our own people. They have that right. But people migrating from a neighbouring country into our country is a very serious problem. Unfortunately, we don't take serious problems seriously. We are very easy with that. This will ultimately lead to a problem.

There was a problem in Assam. There was an agitation. Even today the people of Assam are not very happy with the whole situation. They are very unhappy. Now the immigrants, who have migrated illegally in our country, have become voters in our country. This is more dangerous. That is how it will create disequilibrium in this country. This has to be checked.

I support this Bill and I urge upon the Government to look at it very seriously. When we accept this idea of a National Commission, let it come into existence. But this Commission should submit annual report every year

on how many people migrated to our country illegally from Bangladesh, Nepal and other countries. That annual report has to be discussed in Parliament. We should discuss it in Parliament, so that the whole nation knows about it. That will bring some checks. This is what I would like to say.

This is a very fine Bill indeed. I support this Bill. We should look at it not just from a political view. We should look at it from a humanitarian angle also. Of course, sometimes this creates

political problems. I think that the only purpose of this Bill is that our country should not feel insecure. It is a very comprehensive Bill. Let us consider this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill - the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006. This is a very serious issue before the country. We ignored this problem of illegal immigrants for decades. Their number is in lakhs now. It is creating innumerable problems not only for the security of the country but also for the whole economy.

India is having crores of unemployed people, both in urban areas and rural areas. Illegal immigrants from our neighbouring countries have been allowed for years together to enter into our country. It is not only in Mumbai, but also in many other parts in Southern, South-Eastern States, Bihar, UP, Orissa and many other States of our country. Their number is very high. Many of them have managed to become voters of this country. I have seen the vote bank politics. Many of the political leaders allowed them and made them voters. I will give you one example of the POSCO plant agitation. You will be astonished to know that many of the so-called local people, so-called villagers and so-called settlers, who are agitating against the establishment of this mega plant, are from Bangladesh. They don't have any document of land. They do not own any land legally. They are not owners of the land. The land belongs to the Government. The Government has not given them *pattas*. So, that is why, they are not claiming their ownership over the land. But, they are voters. They managed to become voters and enlisted themselves in the voters' list. In many Panchayat or Block level elections, they play a major role in defeating candidates of different political parties. It is so in Assam, in other North-Eastern States and also in Mumbai. These illegal immigrants, persons or labourers, have now become a threat to our security and sometimes, to our democracy. So, I fully support this Bill which our hon. Member of this House and a veteran politician, Dr. Joshi, has brought forward.

Sir, this issue of migrant labour is now an international issue. Not only India is facing this problem, but, as my learned friends have already mentioned, America, South America and many other countries like Germany also are facing it. I have seen many Arab people who settled for decades together there and now, many of them are citizens of Germany. But, they

are an internal problem for that country. Specially, when there is an economic crisis, native people of Germany are agitating and there are some social disturbances in that country. So, in India, it may happen in future. Already, we have seen it on many occasions. It will definitely create more problems in future.

So, we cannot prevent, disallow totally migrants from other countries because we are a signatory to the international UN convention. So, we cannot prevent all migrant labourers those who are coming. But they must come through some institution as per laws of the country and the

law must be firm. We must decide who will be allowed to enter into this country as legal migrants. We must decide what advantages and what facilities they will get as our citizens are getting. That must be decided by our Government according to a specific law. That must be done.

Another thing is those who have already entered into our country illegally and living inside the country, if their names are found in the voters' list, they must be scrutinized and they must be driven out from this country. That must be done. Otherwise, we cannot control this problem.

Sir, another thing is about their rights. From humanitarian point of view, as many of our learned Members of the House have mentioned, those who have entered into our country as legal migrant labourers must be treated in accordance with the convention of the U.N. They must be given security. They must be allowed to enjoy specific facilities which are determined by our Central and State Governments.

Now, how to manage this has been specified in this Bill. A Central Commission must be formed. Accordingly State Commissions must be formed to identify and regulate this thing. Sir, it is very good, very essential and timely Bill brought before this House. I think the Members of this House will appreciate and thank our veteran Member having very rich experience specifically on this issue. I support the Bill moved by him whole-heartedly. The House must accept it. I appeal to the hon. Minister that the Government should bring forward a specific Bill and pass it in both Houses of Parliament so that it could become an Act. Thank you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006 moved by the hon. Member, Dr. Manohar Joshi and seconded by the hon. Member, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia. There are a lot of things in this Bill, and it is a very serious concern of the nation that has been highlighted by Dr. Manohar Joshi.

We all know India historically, Bangladesh and Pakistan used to be part of India, as one nation. That was about 60 years ago. It is really very difficult for the East Bengal to identify as it used to be before. It had become Bangladesh and West Bengal in India, and to identify one person from

the other is very difficult. So, that is the advantage that the Bangladeshis are taking. In language-wise also it is very difficult to recognize that he is from Bangladesh or from India or West Bengal.

They have relations in both the countries. They come in and we have such porous borders and such a huge coastal line that these migrants are taking advantage to get into India. Once they are in India, they have relations. They come in hordes, they establish themselves and then they move to other parts of the country. If they say that they are from Kolkata or they are from some

remote village, it is very difficult to identify them and they spread into the whole nation. Then this problem becomes huge and it becomes very complex issue. If the Government of India is serious in identifying and deporting them, I think, it could have been done. We are going to have this UID. That has also to be seen. This UID, I hope, will not take care of these people and they get the UID and become citizens of this country. That is also to be looked into. Otherwise, they will become citizens of India.

Sir, there was some treaty signed with Bangladesh. They said that, on humanitarian grounds, if somebody at night crosses the border, he should not be shot at. If they are not shot at, it will become very easy for them to cross the border. In any other country, if you go across, you will be shot dead. It is necessary, at least, to shoot, not to kill, so that it will deter them from coming in. Now these are the things that we have to look into. If we have a treaty like that and if we allow them to get in, then they will spread into the country and this problem will get more and more complicated and complex.

Let me also refer to a different thing. In 1971, after the 1971 war, some Sodha Rajputs were driven out of Pakistan and they had come to Barmer and they have been staying there. It is a different issue. They have still not been recognised. They did not get the citizenship. They have not been given the ration cards because all of us know that they were the people driven out of Pakistan. It should be looked into and they should be given the right to stay in this country. That problem is different from this problem of illegal immigrants who come from Bangladesh. We have a long border in Barmer on the Nepal side and on the Bangladesh side and a huge coastal line of 7,000 kilometres or something like that. It is very difficult for us to really stop anybody getting into India. We must have a system in every village that if anybody comes into India, he can be identified. There are thanas; there are police chowkies. They should be able to look into this problem and if a person comes, he should be deported. But what I feel is that the Government is not very serious on this issue. I support this Bill saying that something must be done to curb, identify and deport these illegal immigrants. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you very

much, Shri V.P. Singh. Now, the two hour period is going to be over. Kindly make only points. Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री तरुण वजिय (उत्तराखंड): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डॉ. मनोहर जोशी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवैध आप्रवासी (पहचान और वकिसन) विधियक, 2006 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, मैं कुछ समय पहले करीमगंज और सल्लिचर क्षेत्र में था। वहां मैंने देखा कि किस प्रकार से अवैध आप्रवासी पूरी तरह से भारत के क्षेत्र में छाए हुए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में भारत का कोई मोबाइल सस्मि कार्ड नहीं चलता। मैं

करीमगंज से होकर आने के बाद की बात बता रहा हूँ। वहाँ एअरटेल का सन्धि नहीं चलता, रिलायंस का नहीं चलता, टाटा का नहीं चलता। वहाँ बंगलादेश का गुप्तचरी सन्धि काँट चलता है। वहाँ पर भारत के मूल नक्सिनी, जो नदी के इस पार उस क्षेत्र में, उस गाँव में रहते हैं, वे रात को अपने मवेशी और जानवर अपनी बैठक में अंदर बाँधते हैं, अपने bed room और अपने शयनकक्ष में बाँधते हैं और उस पर ताला लगाकर स्वयं आँगन में इसलिए सोते हैं क्योंकि रात को बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए नदी पार कर के आकर उन के जानवर बंगलादेश की सीमा में ले जाते हैं और उन के ऊपर कोई न्यति रण नहीं रहता है। महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत और बंगलादेश की यह पूरी सीमा 4095 किलोमीटर लंबी है। इस में से 2989 किलोमीटर भूमि पर है और लगभग 1016 किलोमीटर नदी की सीमा है। इस में ब्रह्मपुत्र, बड़ाक, उकसान, महानंदा, तीस्ता, जीजीराम, सीमसंग जैसी नदियाँ हैं जसि कारण बंगलादेश के अवैध घुसपैठियों को उस क्षेत्र में आने में बहुत आसानी होती है। महोदय, Intelligence Bureau की रपॉर्ट के अनुसार इस प्रकार से जो अवैध घुसपैठिए भारत में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, वे भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये आज सब से बड़ा खतरा बन गए हैं और इस कारण असम, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, मजोरम, पश्चिमी बंगाल, झारखंड, बिहार, नागालैंड, दिल्ली और जम्मू काश्मीर में इन अवैध घुसपैठियों के कारण अपराधों की संख्या में बहुत तीव्रता से वृद्धि हो नहीं हुई है बल्कि वे पाकिस्तान की Intelligence Agency, ISI के हस्तक बनकर भी काम कर रहे हैं। अभी हाल ही में जो बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए पकड़े गए हैं, सरकारी रपॉर्ट के अनुसार, इन के पास ग्रेटर बंगलादेश बनाते के प्लांस मल्लि हैं। महोदय, मैं इस रपॉर्ट का एक हस्ति पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ उस में बताया गया है कि, "After the arrest and subsequent questioning of Gulet Mohamed of the Muslim Voluntary Force with AK-47 and 500 cartridges, Afzal Ali of the Muslim Liberation Tigers of Assam; Rafeeq Ali of Social Reforms Army of Assam, Mohammad Latif of Kargil Pak Muslim Organisation, Mohammad Masood of Adam Sena, Arif Mohamad of Islamic Liberation Army of Assam, Akram Khan of North East Muslim Front, it was understood that Pakistan's ISI is planning a big conspiracy against India, using these illegal infiltrators who are coming from Bangladesh. As per the ISI plans, 16 BSF Jawans were killed at

Doraibadi. Later one another BSF Jawan, Jeewan Kumar, was brutally killed by these Bangladeshi infiltrators.” These sources say, “2,000 kilometres of Bangladesh bordering area in Bihar and West Bengal, 200 kilometres in Assam, 300 kilometres in Meghalaya and 700 kilometres in Tripura are being used for illegal trafficking of coal, woods, fake notes, narcotics and arms.” महोदय , आज बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये सब से बड़ा खतरा बन गए हैं। इन की एक रपॉर्ट के अनुसार इस समय 80 लाख बंगलादेशी बंगाला में , 55 लाख घुसपैठिए असम में , 4 लाख त्रिपुरा में और 5 लाख बहिर के कटिहार , पूर्णिया और कस्बिनगंज जिलों में हैं। इन में से झारखंड के शाहगंज जिले में भी घुसपैठिए बड़ी संख्या में हैं। महोदय , इस कारण पश्चिम बंगाल की 294 विधान सभा क्षेत्रों में से 53 में इन घुसपैठियों का high concentration हो गया है।

असम में 40 विधान सभा क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं , जहां पर निर्णायक स्तर पर इन बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों की बहुसंख्या हो गई है। साल 2001 की जनसंख्या के मुताबिक यह एक अनुमान लगाया गया था कि अकेले दिल्ली में ही 13 लाख बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए रह रहे हैं और यह अगस्त , 2000 की एक रपॉर्ट है टास्क फोर्स ओन बोर्डर

मैनेजमेंट , इसके अनुसार पूरे देश में 1 करोड़ 50 लाख से अधिक बंगलादेशी हैं , इनमें हर महीने 3 लाख बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए भारत में प्रवेश करते हैं।

महोदय , अरुणाचल प्रदेश के पूर्व इंस्पेक्टर जनरल ऑफ पुलिस श्री आर.के. ओहरी ने इन तमाम बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों की जो आमद्वारे , उस पर अध्ययन करते हुए उनके सोर्स से लिखा है कि वे एक सोची - समझी डेमोग्राफिक इन्वेजन की नीति के अंतर्गत भारत आ रहे हैं और एक कोरिडोर जो भारत -नेपाल और भारत -बंगला देश सीमा तक है , यहां मुगलिस्तान के बनाने के षडयंत्र में ये बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए शामिल हैं।

महोदय , पश्चिम बंगाल के तत्कालीन राज्यपाल श्री गोप्रा लक्ष्ण गांधी ने 21 जुलाई , 2005 को दिए अपने बयान में कहा - The State is sitting on an infiltration time bomb. As *The Pioneer* reported on 21st July, 2005, Mr. Gandhi had informed President Kalam that unchecked infiltration was creating a demographic crisis with the border districts of Murshidabad and Malda witnessing a steep rise in minority population. The BSF officials say that the magnitude of the threat can be gauged from the fact that over 11 lakh Bangladeshis, who entered the State illegally since 1971, have simply disappeared. As for illegal aliens, the former Home Secretary, Mr. Madhav Godbole, wrote a report that at least 1.5 crore Bangladeshi infiltrators have come to India and settled down.

महोदय , यह सुरक्षा का प्रश्न राजनीतिक दायरों , वैचारिक मतभेदों और पार्टियों के दायरों से ऊपर उठकर सोचा जाना चाहिए। यह भारत पर आक्रमण है , यह भारत माता का आक्रमण है। चूंकि बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भारत में आजाते हैं , इसके कारण से भारत के विभिन्न नृसंतों में अपराधों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। ये आईएसआई के हस्तक बनकर इस देश में विभिन्न प्रकार की आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में शामिल हो रहे हैं। यह बात आईबी और गृह मंत्रालय की रफोर्ट करती है। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि न केवल ऑलभसमसुड्डेंट स यूनियन ने 30 साल पहले इन बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों के वस्त्र आंदोलन करते हुए पूरे असम को आंदोलित किया था , अखिल भारतीय वद्विथी परिषद ने बहिर में और असम में इसको लेकर आंदोलन किया था , बल्कि अब हम जसि अराष्ट्रवादी , आतंकवादी संगठन उल्फा कहते हैं , उल्फा के नर्माण के पीछे भी अगर कोई एकमात्र बड़ा कारण रहा है , तो वह

एकमात्र कारण यही था कि उल्फा की डस्मिंड थी कि बंगलादेशी
घुसपैठियों को यहां से बाहर नकाला जाए।

महोदय , यह सामूहिकता का प्रश्न है। इसमें सभी दलों को इकट्ठा
होकर एक सर्वदलीय संकल्प लेना चाहिए कि जो भी ये अवैध वंदिशी
घुसपैठिए भारत की सुरक्षा , यहां की सामाजिक एकता और यहां के
समन्वय को भंग करने के लिये हम पर यह जनसांख्यिकी आक्रमण कर रहे
हैं , एक डेमोग्रफिक इन्वेजन कर रहे हैं , इसको समाप्त करने के
लिये यह कमीशन बनाया जाए और इस कमीशन को दंडात्मक अधिकार दिये जाएं ,
ताकि यह स्वयं कार्रवाई करने में एकसक्षम बॉडी बन सके। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, the Minister
to reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Vice-Chairman, sir, at the outset,
let me thank

the hon. Member, Shri Manohar Joshi, for moving this Private Members' Bill, that is, the Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006.

I also express my thanks to the hon. Members who have actively participated in the discussions as also for their valuable observations and suggestions.

I have been listening with rapt attention to the views expressed by Dr. Joshi and other illustrious Members. By this Bill the hon. Member seeks to establish a National Commission and State Commissions for identification and deportation of Illegal Immigrants to countries of their origin. Sir, the functions of the Commissions, according to the mover of the Bill are:-

1. To identify illegal immigrants and determine their nationality and to deport them.
2. To prepare and send list of all illegal immigrants in their respective areas to the District Administration .
3. To hear any complaint or appeal against the findings of any State Commission.
4. To recommend to the appropriate Government to take steps to stop all assistance being enjoyed by illegal immigrants, including ration cards, loan facilities, jobs etc. Sir, it is indeed a fact that there are innumerable illegal immigrants in our country. This is a matter of serious concern for all of us. It is also a fact that the presence of illegal immigrants create a variety of problems in the country. These illegal immigrants are mostly coming from our neighbouring countries and figures will show that this influx is mainly from Bangladesh.

Considering the large influx of illegal immigration from Bangladesh through the long porous border and further in view of the geographical proximity, family ties. and ethnic similarity, coupled with better economic opportunities in India, a special procedure has been laid down for identification and deportation of Bangladeshi immigrants.

As regards other countries' nationals, once an illegal immigrant comes

to the notice of the State Government, and after due nationality verification is done through the Ministry of External Affairs, and appropriate 'travel documents' are prepared from the respective missions and, thereafter, such persons are deported.

Sir, if we look at the question of illegal immigration, it is not a problem which confronts our country alone. The problem is being faced by a good number of countries the world over. Therefore, illegal immigration is a global phenomenon and even countries like USA and Europe experience the difficulties posed by illegal immigration.

India being the second most populous country in the world, we have our own domestic problems to face. The presence of a large number of illegal immigrants is a major issue both socially and economically. Therefore, we know that we have to deal with the matter in all the seriousness it deserves. While tackling the issue, therefore, we make sure that all State Governments are taken into confidence.

I would like to mention here that we have adequate and appropriate legislation by way of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to deal with illegal immigrants and related issues. The 1946 Act defines 'Foreigners' as persons who are not citizens of India. It gives wide powers to the Union Government to make orders relating to every aspect of illegal immigration and overstay of foreign nationals in India.

The Foreigners Act, 1946 provides for detection, identification and deportation of illegal immigrants and foreigners overstaying in India. The authority for the enforcement of the 1946 Act or any Order thereunder is given to the District Magistrate and Commissioner/ Superintendent of Police. Besides, the Act also stipulates certain obligations on Masters of vessels, pilots of aircrafts, owners of hotels and premises frequented by foreigners, to furnish information about foreign nationals. The effectiveness of the procedures laid down in the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order of 1964 passed under the said Act is also worth mentioning.

I reiterate the fact that illegal immigration is a serious issue which needs to be tackled very effectively. But I must also state that existing Acts, rules and orders made thereunder, especially the Foreigners Act 1946, are adequate to deal with the problem of detection, identification and deportation of illegal immigrants.

The present Private Members' Bill proposes to set up National and State Commissions without providing for ground level mechanism for detection and identification of illegal immigrants. If the exercise is to be carried out through the District police, there will be no change from the existing arrangement. Currently, Sir, the Superintendent of Police of the District has been made responsible for the detection, identification and deportation of such persons. Adding an additional layer of State Commission through Civil Court process will only delay the final identification and, thereafter, the deportation.

Sir, the current system of identification is quasi judicial summary proceeding. Changing this to regular Civil Court proceeding will again delay the identification.

The Bill provides for appeal to the National Commission against the orders of the State Commissions. This will further delay the process of identification and deportation through another layer of proceedings. This will again help illegal immigrants to stay longer in our country. Once the Commission starts functioning like a Civil Court, it is possible that those identified as illegal

immigrants may agitate through further process of legal mechanism before the Hon'ble High Courts or Supreme Court to get the orders of the State or National Commission reviewed or quashed. This will again add to delay in processing of the case which will be advantageous to illegal immigrants. Even after findings of the Commission, 'that the person is an illegal immigrant', he or she cannot be deported until respective Mission issues 'travel document' after due nationality verification.

Sir, the Bill projects a non- recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 crores and an estimated amount of rupees one crore as recurring expenditure. From the experience of the Foreigners Tribunals in the State of Assam, it may be stated that the financial implications may be far more than these projected amounts. Apart from adding a layer of process in identification and thereby causing a delay, the proposed Commissions will not lead to any value addition. Therefore, Sir, these expenses from the Consolidated Fund of India cannot be justified.

Sir, the hon. Supreme Court of India, in its order, dated 12-07-2005, in Writ Petition No. 131/2000 S. Sonowal vs. Union of India and another has said that the Foreigners Act, 1946 confers wide ranging powers to deal with foreigners or with respect to any particular foreigner or any prescribed class or description of foreigners for prohibiting, regulating or restricting their or his entry into India or continued presence including arrest, detection and confinement. The Apex Court has noted in this Judgement that the most important provision of Foreigners Act is Section 9 which casts the burden of proof that the person is not a foreigner of a particular class or description, as the case may be, upon such person. The hon. Supreme Court has also observed that the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 proved advantageous for such illegal immigrants as the proceedings initiated against them almost entirely ended in their favour enabling them to have a document having legal sanctity to the effect that they are not illegal immigrants.

Sir, the proposed Bill is also likely to lead to similar kinds of judicial process as was under IMDT Act and delay the process of identification, detection and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals in the country.

Sir, in view of the above reasons, I oppose the Private Members' Bill and fervently appeal to the learned Member, Dr. Manohar Joshi, to kindly withdraw the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Dr. Manohar Joshi, you can give your reply.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very exhaustive reply. But, I must say, he should reply only one question of mine. If the

5.00 P.M.

present provisions in the law are sufficient, then, how is the number of illegal immigrants increasing everyday? It clearly proves that your present provisions are not sufficient.

The hon. Minister has also said that there is a proper procedure and that procedure is enough. But, according to me...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Dr. Manohar Joshi, will you take some more time for your reply or shall we continue next time?

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes, we can continue. I don't mind. If you want, we can continue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, we will continue next time. The House

stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 8th August,

The House then adjourned at one minute past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 8th August, 2011.