

Vol. 223
No. 10

Friday
12 August, 2011
21 Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-24)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 25-45)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 45-215)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 215-22)

Message from Lok Sabha—

State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011 –
Laid on the Table (page 222)

Report of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human
Resource Development – *Presented* (page 222)

Evidence tendered before the Department Related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Human Resource Development – *Laid on the Table* (page
223)

Statement regarding Government Business (pages 223-24)

Matters raised with permission—

Reported news of stopping airconditioning in underground Metro
Railway Station in Delhi after 8.00 P.M. (pages 223-24)

Outbreak of Dengue in Odisha (page 225)

Situation arising due to sudden fall in prices of raw jute (pages
225-26)

Devastating floods in West Bengal (pages 226-27)

Killing of farmers in Pune in police firing (pages 227-31)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Special Mentions-

Demand for construction of a six-lane service road along the express way from Nizamuddin to Meerut via U.P. Gate, Vijay Nagar and Dasna (pages 231-32)

Demand for CBI inquiry into Forbesganj police firing and compensation to families of victims (page 232)

Demand for adequate supply of kerosene oil to the State of Gujarat (page 233)

Demand to conduct public hearings on the Indira Sagar Polavaram project on river Godavari in Orissa and Chhattisgarh (pages 233-34)

Demand to give financial assistance to families of martyrs of independence struggle of the country (pages 234-35)

Demand to include people belonging to Sanvara and Saura castes in the scheduled tribes category in Chhattisgarh (page 235)

Demand for scrapping Shyamla Gopinath Committee report on post office savings schemes (pages 235-36)

Concern over water pollution off the Mumbai coast (page 236)

Demand for withdrawing decision of clubbing caste census with poverty survey (page 236-37)

Demand for reducing price of medicines for treatment of cancer (page 237)

Demand for effecting reservation to Dalits in MBBS course in Punjab (pages 237-38)

Demand to take steps to protect people from spread of dengue in Odisha (page 238)

Demand to take action to protect State of Punjab from adverse impact of construction of Hansi-Butana canal by Haryana (pages 238-39)

Demand to run special trains on occasion of Onam festival from Metro cities to Kerala (pages 239-40)

Need for second green revolution (page 240)

Impact of rising borrowing costs on economic growth (page 241)

Demand for giving early clearance to pending railway projects in

Southern
(pages 241-42)

Tamil

Nadu

Demand for establishment of a separate development board for
North Maharashtra
(page 242)

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

Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna on Dr. Bhupen Hazarika (pages 242-43)

Demand for incorporating required provisions in software used for assessment of property tax in Goa (pages 243-44)

Demand for connecting Dalli, Rajhara and Raoghat to Jagdalpur by railway network in Chhattisgarh (page 244)

Need for allotment of adequate railway catering units to SCs/STs in railway catering policy, 2010 (pages 244-45)

Demand for measures to ensure availability of coal and power in Madhya Pradesh (page 245)

Demand to provide financial aid for development in West Bengal (pages 245-46)

Demand to take immediate action to check deforestation in region proposed for setting up of steel plant by posco in Odisha (pages 246-47)

Need to conduct a detailed study on pentavalent vaccine before its introduction in the country (page 247)

Demand to set up one All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Kerala (page 248)

Need for cooperation with relevant U.N. Organisations for rehabilitation of Tamils in Sri Lanka (page 248)

Demand to take steps to revamp the financial condition of Air India (pages 248-49)

Demand for enquiry into the alleged transfer of land to Tata Steel Ltd. in the Hurdag coal block acquired by CCL (pages 249-50)

Private Members' Resolutions—

Redefining contours of food security proposals and restructuring proposed 'Food Security Bill' as 'Food and Social Security Bill' - *Withdrawn* (pages 250-271)

Enacting a comprehensive central legislation to regulate fees, admission and academic quality in private professional institutes and private deemed universities - *Discussion not concluded* (pages 271-289)

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 12th August, 2011/21st Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

The House assembled at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of persistent organic pollutant pesticides

*181. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many pesticides mentioned as persistent organic pollutants by Stockholm Convention are in use in the country; and

(b) the details of States where these chemicals are in use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(A) Out of pesticides recognized as persistent organic pollutants by Stockholm Convention, only two pesticides, namely, DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) and Lindane are allowed for use in the country. Use of DDT is restricted to public health programme. Manufacture, import and formulation of Lindane have been banned with effect from 25th March, 2011 and its use banned with effect from 25th March, 2013 vide notification no. S.O. 637(E) dated 25th March, 2011. Recently, the pesticide Endosulfan has also been recognized as a persistent organic pollutant by Stockholm Convention. Production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country has been banned vide ad-interim order dated 13th May, 2011 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs. Union of India and Ors".

(b) Use of DDT has been reported in 23 States/Union Territories in the country, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Use of Lindane has been reported in 13

States/UTs, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in the answer, the Minister has stated that, "production, sale and use of endosulfan in the country has been banned *vide* ad-interim order of the Supreme Court". But, Sir, the Union Government has taken a stand that there were endosulfan victims only in Kerala and Karnataka, and, it should not be banned in other parts of the country. Sir, in 2010, the National Human Rights Commission had recommended a nation-wide survey on population that has been affected by the use of endosulfan. So, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has conducted any study to know the effects of endosulfan in other parts of the country other than Kerala and Karnataka. If so, what are the details of that study, and, if not, on what basis, the Government has taken such a stand in the Supreme Court.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, this particular subject is before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has given an interim order. The matter is *sub-judice*. That is why, I have limitation to discuss this subject. On the question whether the Government has appointed any Committee to study the entire issue, yes, there were two committees, one headed by Mr. Dubey and the other by Dr. Mayi, and, in both the reports, they have given certain suggestions but they have recommended that it should be allowed to be used.

Recently, the Supreme Court has also appointed a new committee and that committee's final report will be presented before the Supreme Court, and, the Government has taken a stand that whatever guidelines by the Supreme Court will ultimately be there, we will accept, honour and implement those.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my question is regarding the stand taken by the Government in the Supreme Court. The Minister has mentioned about the study only in Kerala and Karnataka. I want to know whether any study has been conducted in other States. That is my question. I want your protection, Sir. The Government has taken a stand in the Supreme Court. What is the stand taken by the Supreme Court? That is not a *sub-judice* matter. That is my first question.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, basically, the study was about that particular product. We also called a meeting of all the Agriculture Commissioners from all the States and the representatives from

Agricultural Universities, and, we have taken a view also. We have taken a conscious decision in the matter. The matter is before the Supreme Court, which has passed an interim order. The Supreme Court has appointed a committee of experts, and, the Court will give a final decision on the basis of that committee's report. So, till that time, we don't want to take any stand.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is not a satisfactory reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know the stand of the Government. It is not a *sub-judice* issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go on to your second supplementary.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in 2010, the National Human Rights Commission made a recommendation and the Minister of Agriculture was busy to sponsor the conference conducted by the endosulfan manufacturers in Delhi. In the NHRC's recommendation, it was clearly stated that the Government should take administrative and legislative action to ban endosulfan, and, in the interim order of the Supreme Court, it is clearly stated that production and use of endosulfan violates the Right to Life under article 21 of the Constitution, which is basic to all the Fundamental Rights. So, whether the Government has taken a stand in the court in favour of the ban on endosulfan in the country, and, whether the Government is ready to initiate steps to rehabilitate the victims of endosulfan in our country.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, basically the entire issue is restricted to Kerala. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is not true.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The reason behind this is that the guidelines which were given on how to use this particular pesticide were not honoured by one of the organisations there and that is the outcome. We have received one complaint from Karnataka. There is no complaint from rest of the States. In fact, for the last 30 years, this particular type of pesticide has been used in our own country. It is a cost effective pesticide. But when the Supreme Court takes a specific decision, it is the responsibility of the Government of India to implement that. At international level also, in the Stockholm Convention, it was recommended that it should not be used. The Government of India has accepted that recommendation also.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Thank you, Sir. I agree that there was improper use of Endosulfan in Kerala because of aerial spray. But the fact is that the Stockholm Convention has recognized Endosulfan as a persistent organic pollutant. Number two, majority of the countries in the world have banned Endosulfan. Number three, the Government itself has admitted that the aerial use in Kerala has caused sufferings to a large number of people in Kasargod district of Kerala, not only in Kasargod district of Kerala but in Karnataka also. What more evidence is the Government seeking to prove that it is a harmful pesticide and should not be used? I think, you need not wait for the Supreme Court

order. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government, in view of the three points which I mentioned and other evidences available, will the Government ban the use of Endosulfan without waiting for the Supreme Court order?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As on today, the Government has banned the use of Endosulfan in our country.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति जी, किसानों के लिए यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, क्योंकि किसान सालों से Endosulfan यूज कर रहे हैं, जो 200 रुपये, 300 रुपये लीटर में मल्लि रहा है। इसका जो alternative आएगा, वह 2000 रुपये, 3000 रुपये लीटर से आएगा ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, एक मिनट ... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: If it is banned, why don't the Government withdraw the case in the Supreme Court? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सभापति जी, यह किसानों को एक सस्ता मल्लिने वाला pesticide है। एक चीज यह है कि मेजर ऑफ द कंट्री में कहीं भी, कुछ भी दुष्परिणाम नहीं हुए हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह सब जानते हुए भी केरल में एक वाक्या हुआ और एक वाक्या, कर्नाटक में एक जगह हुआ, मेरा सरकार से यह सवाल है कि किसान जो भी कीटनाशक use करते हैं, उसके बारे में सरकार लगातार continuous study करती है कि नहीं करती है? अगर study करती है तो Endosulfan के बारे में भी सालों से study की होगी, यदि की है तो आपने वह study सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने रखी थी कि नहीं रखी थी? क्योंकि यदि दोनों पक्ष सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने ठीक तरीके से आते, तो आजकिसान को जो मल्लिना चाहिए था, उनका सस्ते में चीज मल्लिने का जो अधिकार है, वह समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री शरद पवार : यह बात सच है कि यह जो Endosulfan pesticide है, इसका जो alternative pesticide available है, जिसका किसानों को इस्तेमाल करने की आवश्यकता है, इसकी कीमत में फर्क है। Endosulfan की cost 113 रुपये, 340 रुपये पर हेक्टेयर है जो alternative है, उसकी cost 900 रुपये से 1600 रुपये तक है और जो एक दूसरा है, उसकी cost 2800 रुपये तक है, इसलिए यह बात सच है कि किसानों के लिये जो alternative solution है, वह महंगा है। बाकी राज्यों के किसानों की इस बारे में नाराजगी है, मगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस बारे में क्लियर कट डायरेक्शन दी है कि... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : आपने क्या पक्ष रखा है?

श्री शरद पवार : हमने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने दोनों ही बातें कहीं हैं। इतने सालों से इसका use हो रहा है। इसके जो दुष्परिणाम कासरगोड डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हुए हैं, वे भी हम उनके सामने लाए। हमारे एक्सपर्ट ने इसकी जो स्टडी की है, उसके मुताबिक इसके पीछे जो कारण मीमांसा है, वह भी हमने उनके सामने रखी। यह सब उनके सामने रखने के बाद कोर्ट ने इसे ban करने का आदेश दिया। जसि दल्लि कोर्ट ने इसे ban करने का आदेश दिया, उसके बाद हमने उस तरह का ऑर्डर अभी नक़िल दिया है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक एंडोसल् फ़ाइन के इस्तेमाल से देश के कबि-कबि प्रदेशों में किसानों को कतिनी

आर्थिक हानि होने का अनुमान है और अभी तक कतिने किसानों के बीमार होने की सूचना विभाग को है? क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री शरद पवार : सर, राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से हमारे पास जो रिपोट्स आई हैं , इससे केरल में कासरगोड डिस्ट्रिक्ट में नुकसान हुआ है। केरल के कासरगोड डिस्ट्रिक्ट के साथ कर्णाटक का जो बॉर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट है , वहाँ भी कुछ समस्या पैदा हुई है , वहाँ के चीफ मनिस्टर साहब की इस तरह की चिन्ता आई थी। इन दोनों को छोड़ कर देश के किसी भी राज्य से इस तरह की समस्या की शकियत हमारे पास नहीं आई है। इसके साथ-साथ गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने हमें communicate किया है कि इससे नुकसान होता है , यह बात सच नहीं है , इसलिए इसे बंद मत करिए , क्योंकि इसे बंद करने से किसानों का ज्यादा नुकसान हो जाएगा। इस तरह की दूसरी साइड भी हमारे सामने आई है। मगर एक बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा इसमें कुछ तय करने के बाद गवर्नमेंट की यह नीति है कि हम उसे स्वीकार करें। दूसरी बात यह है कि स्लॉकहोम कंवेन्शन में दुनिया के सात देशों ने इसे न कहा है। इसलिए भारत सरकार ने इसे भी स्वीकार करने की तैयारी की है।

*182. The questioner (Shri Parimal Nathwani) was absent.

Security and safety of passengers

*182. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman athlete lost her leg after she was pushed out of a train by robbers near Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken by Railways to provide security and safety to passengers;

(d) whether Railways are facing shortage of RPF personnel; and

(e) if so, the manner in which Railways propose to augment the number of RPF personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) On 11.04.2011, between 4.10 hrs and 4.20 hrs, one lady passenger named Smt. Sonu alias Arunima Sinha wife of Robin Chitrawanshi resident of Alkapuri, Kurshi Road, P/S Gudumba, District Lucknow was involved in an incident while travelling by train no. 14205 running between Faizabad and Delhi, after passing Chanethi 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. The cause of the incident is being investigated by the Government Railway Police.

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. No culprit has yet been identified.

(c) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. However, RPF supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:-

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations and is under implementation.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.
5. An amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act to enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active consideration.

(d) and (e) The strength of security establishment on Indian Railways has been enhanced considerably in the recent past.

- (i) Post amendment of the Railways Act in 2003, sanctions have been augmented in 2010 with 5134 Non-Gazetted posts including one Mahila Vahini and 03 RPSF Battalions.
- (ii) 973 Non-Gazetted posts were created in the year 2008 for East Coast Railway, East Central Railway, Northern Railway and South Eastern Railway Zones.
- (iii) Additional sanctions for Kolkata Metro are in an advanced stage of processing.
- (iv) Efforts are on to augment the Railway Protection Force cadres for which Employment Notifications have been issued for recruitment of 11952 vacancies of Constables and 511 Sub-

Inspectors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, railway safety is very important for our country. In his maiden speech, the newly-appointed Railway Minister very rightly says that there is no compromise on safety. Sir, in the last 30 days several train accidents took place in our country. Out of those, two trains were from Guwahati. One is Guwahati-Puri Express. Another was Guwahati-Bangalore Express. In his reply, the hon. Minister says that they are appointing Mahila

Railway Vahini, and 973 non-gazetted posts were created in the year 2008 for the East Coast Railway, the East Central Railway, the Northern Railway, and the South Eastern Railway Zones. In addition to it, another process of appointment for Kolkata Metro is going on. But, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the hon. Minister forgot the Northeast Frontier Railway. Due to shortage of security, I would like to repeat it here, 'due to shortage of security,' there has been no train service between Rangiya and Murkongselek for the last six months. It means the rail connectivity between northern part of Brahmaputra valley and Arunachal Pradesh has been totally cut for the last six months.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, my question is very specific. Why does the hon. Minister forget to appoint personnel for the Northeast Frontier Railway? And when is the Ministry going to reintroduce railway service between Rangiya and Murkongselek?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, as far as security is concerned, it is a well coordinated effort between the State and the Railways. That is why we have the GRP and the RPF. Law and order – I need not say this because the hon. Member himself knows it well – is a State subject. But we just don't leave it like that and say that it is a State subject. We have a very well coordinated effort. That is why many times we have been able to discover a lot of things concerning security. And, through you, Sir, I can say that there is just not going to be any compromise as far as security is concerned. That's why we are also talking about the integrated security system which is going to be placed very soon.

Sir, as far as the new line is concerned, I will have the matter enquired and let him know. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: It's not about a new line. There is an ongoing railway service between Rangiya and Mukekselng which is stopped for the last six months. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: If it is being stopped for some security reasons, then, we will talk to the State Government and find out the reason. If there is some problem because of the Railways, you have my

assurance that (*Interruptions*) we will get it restarted after looking into its aspects.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : सभापति महोदय , मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान उनके प्रश्न के जवाब पर दिलाना चाहता हूँ , जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में 13,455 रक्षितियाँ हैं तथा कांस्टेबल के 11,592 पदों एवं उप-नरिषकों के 511 पदों को भरने के लिये रोजगार अधिसूचना जारी कर दी गई है।

आज बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत जबरदस्त है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी सारी रक्षितियाँ होने के बाद रेल मंत्रालय के द्वारा कौन सी कार्यवाही त्वरित गति से की जा रही है , ताकि ये रक्षितियाँ

जल्दी से जल्दी भरी जा सकें और रेलवे में यात्रा करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था हो सके ?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन रक़्तियों को भरने में कतिना समय लगेगा।

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, there are three stages of recruitment. I fully appreciate the concern. In fact, I also would want that no position which relates to anything, whether operation or security, should remain vacant. There are three stages of recruitment. One of the problems which we had was, recruitment examination on a single day in 15 regional languages to do justice to the regional aspirations of the people. Rightly so, we have had 15 different languages. But, I am also assuring the Member that we have already issued employment notice - employment notices 1 and 2 dated February 27 - where we are going to recruit 11952 constables and 511 sub-inspectors. Sir, I am aware of this lacuna. So, how to speed up so that we do not have these kinds of lengthy gaps? One of the reasons is, many times - I do not know whether for the right reason or the wrong reason - people also go to the court. And once the matter is in the court, the entire process also suffers due to the legal process.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। हमारा सौभाग्य है कि साझों के बाद एक फुल टाइम रेल मन्निस्टर हमें प्राप्त हुआ है।

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय, यह तो सुना गया था कि लुटेरों ने महिला यात्री को धक्का देकर ट्रेन से निकाल दिया। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि हाल में उड़ीसा में एक नौजवान यात्री से दो-तीन टीटी लोगों की बहस हो गई, तो उन टीटी लोगों ने उसे ट्रेन से ऐसे धक्का दिया कि वह गिर गया और उसका पैर कट गया ?

सर, मेरा इतना कहना है कि फोर्स इसलिए तैनात की जाती है, ताकि लुटेरों के कब्जे से यात्रियों की रक्षा की जा सके। टीटी भी रेल को रैगुलेट करने के लिए तैनात होते हैं। इन्हें टीटी कहिए या फोर्स कहिए, संयम से काम लेने के लिए क्या इन्हें कोई ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ? अगर पहले से इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था है, तो कृपया उसके बारे में बताएं अन्यथा क्या रेलवे में आगे इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I will have the matter of this particular incident checked. But, I can assure the House and the country that

there is not going to be any sparing of anybody at any level. We would have strictest of discipline and more important is monitoring of the duties of various people concerned in the Railways. Whether it is TT or RPF or GRP, we are going to monitor very strictly. I assure this to the House.

Development of higher and technical education in underdeveloped States

*183. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any special initiatives for development of higher education and technical education in the underdeveloped States like Orissa, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of the initiatives taken so far during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) to what extent, students have benefited from those initiatives so far; and

(e) how much money has been spent, so far, on such initiatives during the last three years?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Access with inclusiveness and quality are the cornerstones of the education policy of the Government of India in the Eleventh Plan. In its effort to make higher and technical education more equitable and accessible, the Government has taken special initiatives for development of under provided areas of the country.

The Government/has introduced a new scheme to provide central assistance for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educationally backward district where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. A scheme Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development has been launched for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 unserved and underserved districts of the country.

In 2009 the Government has established 16 new Central Universities including one each in Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan. The Government has also established new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) including one each in Bihar, Rajasthan and Orissa. The Government has set up 10 new NITs including one each at Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. Six new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have been also been set up including those in Jharkhand and Rajasthan. Further financial assistance to Universities for promoting Distance Education system and the National Mission on Education through ICT also help taking quality teaching and learning material to the seekers of knowledge residing in remote and inaccessible areas.

(d) Students admitted to these institutions are receiving quality education.

(e) The total expenditure in the last three years on the above initiatives has been Rs. 61698.92 crores.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, out of 374 educationally backward districts where GER is less, how many model degree colleges have been set up so far and how many new polytechnic colleges have so far been set up out of 300 sanctioned in the identified un-served districts in the country, especially in Odisha?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, 374 districts are educationally backward where the Gross Enrolment Ratio into higher education is less than the national average which is 12.4 per cent and out of the total number of 374 model colleges, 48 have been sanctioned. But this is a programme which has to be shared between the Central and the State Government. Sir, the land and the recurring cost needs to be provided by the State Government and the nonrecurring cost is borne by the Central Government. The reason for the delay in sanctioning some of them is because land has not been identified in some of the States. There are other issues when it comes to the utilization of the funds that have been provided.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: My second supplementary is in 16 new Central Universities and 10 NIITs set up, is there any reservation for the local youth in the undeveloped/un-served States like Odisha in acquiring technical education?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Eleventh Plan period, 16 Central Universities have been set up in various States. This would include the IITs, IIMs and the NIITs. The intention behind the exponential expansion of higher education is to ensure that every State does have a Central University. So, when it comes to admission into the NIITs, it is based on an All India Engineering Entrance Examination which is conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education wherein 50 per cent of the seats are filled up from eligible candidates from the States where NIITs have set up themselves; and the remaining seats are actually given to the eligible candidates from other parts of the country.

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : सभा पति महोदय , माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है , उसमें यह कहा है कि 2009 में 16 नए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए गए हैं , जिनमें बहिर का भी नाम है। बहिर के बारे में जो इन्होंने कहा है , वह half truth है , अधूरा सच है। बहिर में टोकन रूफ से एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पटना एयरपोर्ट के बगल में चल रहा है। बहिर सरकार ने चम्पारण में , जहां महात्मा गांधी दक्षिण अफ्रीका से लौटने के बाद पहली दफा गए और इस देश में उनको पहचान मिली ,

सरकार को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए 1 हजार एकड़ जमीन ऑफर की है, लेकिन हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को पता नहीं महात्मा गांधी के नाम से एलर्जी है या क्या है, ये वहां विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

श्री सभापति : कृपया आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : उनका कहना है कि यह जगह बहुत दूर है, जब कि यहां पटना से तीन घंटे में सड़क मार्ग से पहुंचा जा सकता है और यहां रेलवे स्टेशन भी है। लेकिन, बहिर जैसे पछिड़े राज्य में हम राजधानी पटना में 1 हजार एकड़ जमीन नहीं दे सकते हैं। बहिर में 1 हजार लोग 1 square kilometer में रहते हैं, वहां आबादी का घनत्व ज्यादा है।

श्री सभापति : तिवारी जी, कृपया आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : महोदय , मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बहिर सरकार ने सरकार को चम्पारण में जो 1-1 हजार एकड़ के तीन प्लॉट ऑफर किए हैं , उनमें से कौसी एक पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के बारे में मानव संसाधन विभाग क्यों अवरोध पैदा कर रहा है ?

श्री कपिल सच्चल : सर, राष्ट्रपिता के नाम पर हमें तो कोई एलर्जी हो नहीं सकती , शायद कौसी और को हो। हम यह बात , यह चर्चा बहिर के मुख्य मंत्री से कई बार कर चुके हैं और हमारा जो experience रहा है कि Central Universities ऐसी जगह स्थापित होती हैं , जहां connectivity हो , क्योंकि जहां कोई connectivity नहीं होती है , वहां मुश्किल यह रहती है कि न तो वहां कोई faculty जाना चाहता है और न तो वे सुविधाएं वहां उपलब्ध होती हैं , जो faculty को मंजुरी चाहिए। और यह हमारा प्रयास रहा है कि remote areas में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना हो। सर, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का मतलब यह है कि quality education बहिर के बच्चों को मंजुरी चाहिए। मेरी कई बार बहिर के मुख्य मंत्री से चर्चा हुई है और हम ने उन से आग्रह किया कि आप हमें केवल एक ही जगह मोतीहारी में नहीं दीजिए बाक़ी एक-दो जगह और दीजिए ताकि हम तय कर सकें कि कहां हम इसे स्थापित कर सकते हैं , लेकिन उन्होंने मुझे कहा है कि यह या तो मोतीहारी में होगी या कहीं नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है। हम उन से दोबारा बात करेंगे और हम चेष्टा कर रहे हैं कि पटना में ही इस यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना करें।

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : अगर पटना में जगह नहीं मिलेगी तो आप सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी वापस ले लेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सच्चल : हम जगह का इंतज़ाम भी कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर आप पटना में जमीन नहीं देंगे तो हम ही आप को लेकर देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen. This is a supplementary question, not a discussion. ... (Interruptions) ... डा. प्रभा ठाकुर।

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : अगर इस तरह का जवाब आप देंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... कहां से आप दीजिएगा ? कहां से पटना में ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please no disturbance on this, Tiwariji. ... (Interruptions) ...

Dr. Prabha Thakur. ... (Interruptions) ... Please allow her to speak.

...(Interruptions)... No purpose is being served by this cross-talking. ... (Interruptions)... Please resume your places. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Under the Government of India, in a federal structure, how can he decide where the University is to be set up? ... (Interruptions)... Who is he to decide it, Sir? ... (Interruptions)... This is a State Government institution. ... (Interruptions)... How is he going to decide about that? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy, please sit down. ... (Interruptions)... Please resume your places. We are not discussing the federal structure here, please. ... (Interruptions)... This is a supplementary question. तक्रिरी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। बैठ जाइए , बैठ जाइए आप, प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : यह देश ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Now, please allow me to make supplementary to be asked. ... (Interruptions) ... आप क्वेश्चन आवर में agitate मत करिए। Sorry. ... (Interruptions) ... Dr. Prabha Thakur. ... (Interruptions) ... Sorry, please. ... (Interruptions) ...

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : आप मंत्री बने हैं , जो मन में आएगा करेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, इस बारे में ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, please. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : क्या भारत सरकार के मंत्री जी राज्यों से कभी चर्चा करेंगे कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : यह चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं , और भी करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : रूझी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... क्वेश्चन आवर को चलने दीजिए। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री एस.पी. सहि बघेल : सर, मुझे एक भी बार मौका नहीं दिया गया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Mr. Rudy, please. ... (Interruptions) ... If you are dissatisfied with the answer ... (Interruptions) ... Just one minute, please. ... (Interruptions) ... Hon. Members, please take things in proper perspective. This is a supplementary question to the main question. If any Member feels aggrieved with the answer, then she or he can raise that subject, that the answer is unsatisfactory or incorrect. And there is a procedure for it. But there is no point taking up the time of other Members by cross-talking and agitation. I mean, we are losing precious time. That's all.

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : मंत्री जी ने जैसा बताया , पटना में जमीन कैसे हासिल कर सकेंगे ?

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : मैं बता रहा हूँ as I have said, we have no objection. We have set up Central Universities in almost every State. We have consulted the State Government. We don't set up Universities without consultation. But we told the distinguished Chief Minister of Bihar that though Motihari is historically a great place to set up the University, because of the needs of the faculty and the need to set up the University at a central location so that we get the best faculty it would be better to set up it near a city. Now the Chief Minister has rightly said that it is very difficult for them to obtain land in Patna. We would like to set up it. But he has said that it is very difficult. So, I am now trying to evolve a solution. Five hundred acres of land were given to the

IIT, Patna. A part of this can be used to set up a Central University in Patna itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... Five hundred acres of land have already been granted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : यह दोमों को बर्बाद करेंगे।

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : कोई कसि को बर्बाद नहीं कर सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... So, we are going to discuss it with the Chief Minister. *(Interruptions)*... We are going to discuss this with the Chief Minister of Bihar and we will see what we can do. *(Interruptions)*...

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : यह मोतिहारी में क्या खोलना चाहते हैं ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां एक हजार एकड़ जमीन उपलब्ध है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

डा॰ प्रभा ठाकुर : सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं मंत्री जी को आभार प्रदर्शित करती हूँ कि इन्होंने अजमेर (राजस्थान) में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय दिया है। अजमेर, जो एक एजुकेशनल हब है, वहां केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोला है और जोधपुर में आईआईटी दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या ये दोमों इंस्टीट्यूशन्स फुलफ्लेज्ड, पूर्ण रूप से आरंभ हो गए हैं या इनमें अभी कुछ और एड होना बाकी है, कुछ और प्रक्रिया बाकी है? क्या यहां छात्रावास की सुविधा भी आरंभ हो गई है? अभी तक इन दोमों इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में कतिने स्टुडेंट्स हैं, जो कि इनसे लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं या जो यहां एजुकेशन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, with reference to the newly established Central institutions, they are being run from temporary accommodations as the construction of the buildings for these institutions needs to be completed. The classes are being run fullfledged. We have also got the old institutions to mentor the new ones, like the old IITs mentoring the new IITs, and give them all support in terms of expertise and faculties as well. I think that I must assure the hon. Member who has raised the question that the classes are going on well and the old IITs are mentoring the new IITs

pretty well.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय , मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि आपने 374 एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में ये संस्थान खोले हैं और दूसरा पोलिटेक्नीक संस्थान 300 अनसर्वड एंड अनडिजर्वड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में खोले हैं। माननीया मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी के जो बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं , उनमें इस प्रकार के संस्थान खोलने की आपकी कोई योजना बनी है या अगली योजना में इसे आप लेने वाले हैं , क्योंकि आपने कहा है कि 61,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा इस मद में खर्च किये हैं ? यह स्कीम बहुत अच्छी है , नश्चित रूप से मैं इसकी सराहना करता हूँ , लेकिन बाकी के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स भी जो बैकवर्ड हैं यह अपेक्षा करते होंगे , हरेक स्टेट के अंदर वे भी अपेक्षा करते होंगे , तो क्या उनको आप कुछ आश्वासन देंगी ? और साथ ही इतना भी बताएं कि जो स्टेटवाइज आपने हर स्टेट में संस्थान खोले हैं , उनमें कतिना -कतिना इन्वेस्टमेंट आपने किया है ?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, as regards the State-wise investment, I would send it to the hon. Member.

Sir, in the sixty years of our educational expansion in the country there have been regional disparities, and inter-State and intra-State disparities as well. The intention of identifying educationally backward blocks and ensuring that the institutions are established in these blocks is to ensure that there is equitable and qualitative access to education for the children belonging to these areas.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Have those districts been identified?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI: Sir, all the 374 districts have been identified, and I assure the hon. Member that this has been done in consultation with the State Governments. When it comes to the three main components of polytechnics, we have establishment of new polytechnics, under which we grant around Rs. 12.3 crores for each new polytechnic that should be established. Rs. 8 crores out of that would be towards building whereas Rs. 4.3 would be utilized towards establishment of labs and other facilities. We also have a component which would emphasize on strengthening the already existing polytechnics in States. Out of this, Rs.2 crores would be given to each polytechnic which would be identified and which needs to be strengthened. Under this, we have identified about 500 polytechnics. We are also looking at construction of women hostels for enabling women to come into our polytechnics; 500 hostels at around one crore rupees each would be considered.

Beyond this, Sir, when we look at the establishment of higher education institutions, the Central universities and institutions, again, may I reiterate, this is to ensure that we have one Central University in every State in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 184. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, अगर जवाब इसी प्रकार से शानदार ढंग से दिया जाए, तो अच्छा है। मंत्री महोदया ने ढंग से जवाब दिया है।

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : सभापति जी, यह ठीक नहीं है 16 राज्यों में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ दी जा रही हैं, लेकिन ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश, देश की इतनी बड़ी आबादी वाला राज्य है, लेकिन वहां

... (व्यवधान) ... सर, आप भी शिक्षाविद रहे हैं। आप 16 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय दे रहे हैं, जिनमें से एक भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप इस मामले पर डिस्कशन माँगिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

पु. एस. पी. सहि बघेल : आप IIT दे रहे हैं, उसमें भी उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम शामिल नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... जो राज्य जमीन नहीं दे रहे हैं, उनके लिए आप लड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन जो राज्य जमीन देके के लिए तैयार है, वहाँ आप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं दे रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती डी. पुरन्देश्वरी : सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में IIT भी है और IIM भी है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest, this is a subject for a full discussion.
आप नोटिस दीजिए।

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : यह राज्य तो देश की आधी आबादी के बराबर है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप इस पर डिस्कशन का नोटिस दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : यह जो उत्तर है, इसमें राजनीतिक विद्वेष है, आप पूर्वाग्रह से ग्रसित हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : यह क्यों हुआ ? इन 16 राज्यों में उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति महोदय : इससे क्या फायदा है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...
What purpose is being served with this? ... (Interruptions) ...

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : सर, यह इतनी बड़ी आबादी वाला राज्य है आप 16 राज्यों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय दे रहे हैं, लेकिन उनमें से एक भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दिया गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI: Sir, may I also add that beyond the establishment of Central universities, the University Grants Commission and the AICTE are also doing their very best to ensure that they support institutions that are already established in backward areas. ... (Interruptions) ...

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : रुड़की तो उत्तराखंड में चला गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपने नया कुछ नहीं दिया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI: Sir, Uttar Pradesh is getting an IIM. ... (Interruptions) ... They should appreciate that.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : वह तो पहले से है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : 16 स्टेट्स में आप सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज दे रहे हैं, लेकिन उनमें से एक भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : आप आज यहां घोषणा करें
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI: Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, we have the BHU, the Aligarh Muslim University, the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University and along with that the new IIT which would be established there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : ये जो 16 नयी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, इनमें उत्तर प्रदेश का क्या हस्सा है ?
...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : एक भी नहीं, एक भी नहीं
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : यह सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : आज आप यहां घोषणा करें
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए , मेरी बात सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, hon. Members. Please sit down and listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... To the best of my recollection, I do not have any notice from any of the hon. Members who have been talking on the subject, relating to this question, that there should be a discussion on this or a related subject. So, I do not understand why there is a sudden eruption. If you feel that a subject should be discussed, please give notice. ...(Interruptions)... This is not right.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, यह सवाल का हिसा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, looking at the view and the mood of the hon. Members, आप आधे घंटे का डिस्कशन अलाऊ कर दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)... आप आधे घंटे का डिस्कशन परमिट कर दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am willing to give you that. I do not have a problem, but please give notice then.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, unless some ruling comes from you with respect to this, the Members really feel agitated because there is a total discrimination against U.P. You are saying that it is a backward State, yet you are not providing even one; out of seventeen States, the name of U.P. is not mentioned in the list. What is the reason, after all? Therefore, kindly allow us to have a discussion on this. Please permit us to place our points of view. A direction can be given by the Chair so that a Half-an-Hour-Discussion is initiated.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, can I answer this?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satishji, but I do need a notice. Let somebody give a notice.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, we will give a notice.
...(Interruptions)... नोटिश दे देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine, then give the notice. Now, Q.No. 184.

माध्यमिक शिक्षा को शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम के दायरे में लाया जाना

*184. श्री जय प्रकाश : क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या सरकार शिक्षा का अधिकांश अधिनियम के दायरे को बढ़ाकर माध्यमिक स्तर (नौवीं और दसवीं कक्षा) के छात्रों को भी निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां , तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती डी. पुरन्देश बरी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है:

वर्णन

(क) से (ग) सरकार ने नःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के माध्यमिक शिक्षा के स्तर तक विस्तार करने का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। तथापि, 7 जून, 2011 को आयोजित अपनी 58वीं बैठक में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने सफ़िरिश की थी कि नःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम के माध्यमिक शिक्षा के स्तर तक विस्तार किया जाए। मामले का परीक्षण करने और उपयुक्त सफ़िरिशें करने के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास राज्य मंत्री डॉ. डी. पुरन्देश्वरी की अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की एक समिति गठित की है।

Inclusion of secondary education under Right to Education

†*184. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give free and compulsory education to the students of secondary level (class ninth and tenth) also by extending the scope of Right to Education Act;

(b) whether Government proposes to take any step in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

The Government has not taken a decision to extend free and compulsory education to the secondary stage of education. However, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 58th Meeting held on 7th June, 2011 had recommended the extension of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act to the secondary stage of education. A CABE Committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Dr. D. Purandeswari, Minister of State for Human Resource Development to examine the matter and make appropriate recommendations.

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने

मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि 7 जून, 2011 को आयोजित 58वीं बैठक में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने सफ़िरिश की थी कि निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम का माध्यमिक शिक्षा के स्तर तक वस्तुतः किय जाए। मैं मंत्री महोदया से जामना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने इस सफ़िरिश के लिये वे कौन-कौन से कारण बताए हैं, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप इस संबंध में सफ़िरिश की गई है ?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I am sure, the hon. Member would agree

with me that we must ensure that we provide qualitative education to all the children in our

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country. The main intention behind this is to make education accessible to all children in our country, more particularly to those children belonging to the disadvantaged sections and also living in the remotest areas of our country. But, Sir, may I take this opportunity to say that in many countries they do have a ten year cycle of elementary education which would also include secondary education? Our own various Commissions—be it the Mudaliyar Commission of 1952-53 or even the Kothari Commission in 1964-66—suggested that there should be ten year cycle of education.

The Kothari Commission had said that we need to have a 10+2+3 year education. The ten-year would be undifferentiated education which would mean making secondary education accessible to the children in our country. So, I am sure, my colleague would appreciate the reason that our intention behind universalising the secondary education is to ensure that our children have access to qualitative secondary education as well. This is more particularly after the success of the universalisation of elementary education.

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय , यह जो समिति बनाई गई है , उस के जो वित्तीय वस्तु हैं , उनका वितरण क्या है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह समिति कब तक सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगी ?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the committee that has been constituted is to look into how we can actually universalise secondary education and see if we can extend the programme to the secondary education as well. It also has in terms of references, a component which would deal with education for children below six years of age. These are the terms of reference to the committee.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Thank you, Sir. The request made by the hon. Member, it seems, is acceptable to the Central Advisory Board of Education also. The Government has not expressed any views on not accepting the recommendation of the Central Board of Secondary Education. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is assessed as to what would be the expenditure of extension of secondary education and whether the Government in principle accepts the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, there are no two thoughts that we should make secondary education accessible to the children in our country. Today, the demand for secondary education is also on the increase as more and more children are completing their primary and their upper-primary education, and, more particularly, after the success of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, where we have children graduating to secondary education. It is but inevitable that we need to focus on ensuring that we provide qualitative secondary education for the children in our country and also making secondary education accessible to them. So, there are no two thoughts about it. Presently, Sir, we have various schemes, more particularly, we have come up

with these 6000 model schools; 3500 model schools which would be established in the educationally backward blocks. We have 3075 educationally backward blocks that have been identified under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and presently, another 406 educationally backward blocks have been added to the number of educationally backward blocks, which makes it around 3700-odd or close to that figure. So, we have already looked at it. Under the RMSA, which is Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, we are looking at establishing new schools, wherever required, because we need to have a lower secondary school every 3 kilometres and an upper-secondary school every five kilometres' distance. So, it is not only looking at establishing new secondary schools but it would also look at strengthening the infrastructure in existing schools, if the State Governments so do insist upon. Therefore, we also have the establishment of the Central Schools like the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Navodaya Vidyalayas also, Sir, which would make secondary education accessible to the children of our country. So, I am sure, my hon. colleague will appreciate the efforts being taken by the Government. As for the expenditure involved, I will send it across to him.

श्री ईश्वर सहि : चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने देश में निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू की है। दलित परिवारों में जो SC/ST के स्टूडेंट्स हैं और जहाँ पर पाँच-पाँच किलोमीटर के दायरे में गाँव पड़ते हैं, उनके लिए विशेष सुविधा हेतु क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं? ये दलित बच्चे मुख्य धारा में आ सकें, इसके लिए उनको मुख्यतः क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, in all of these programmes, we do have concessions or rather importance given to children belonging to the SCs, STs and the minority sections. We have programmes wherein we have even waived off the fee. More particularly in our Central Schools, Sir, we have waived off fee for children belonging to SCs and STs. The education in our Central Schools is rather, I must emphasize, Sir, free; whereas in our other programmes, we have exempted children belonging to these sections from paying the fee.

We have also provided for free uniforms, free textbooks,

transportation also, Sir, under the RTE, which makes it mandatory. So, we have been taking care of these sections. We are focussing on children belonging to these disadvantaged sections, and they are our primary focus.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, सरकार ने “शिक्षा का अधिकार ” अधिनियम के तहत सभी लोगों को शिक्षा का उचित प्रबंध करने का प्रयास किया है। इसमें जो दुर्गति बरियां हैं , उनके ऊपर समय-समय पर हमारे तथा आपके बीच में और सदन में भी चर्चा होती रहती है।

सर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि पूरे देश के पैमाने पर जो शिक्षा नीति लागू है और इस देश में कक्षा शून्य से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक विभिन्न शिक्षा प्रणालियां प्रचलित हैं , क्या आप “शिक्षा का अधिकार ” के अधिनियम के तहत देश के अंदर कक्षा 0 से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक समान शिक्षा नीति लागू करने का काम करेंगे ?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, be it under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is now the vehicle for the Right to Education, we provide free and compulsory education between the ages of 6 to 14, i.e., from class 1 to class 8. Now, we are focussing on trying to universalize secondary education as well. As part of that, Sir, we have also introduced the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, which will also ensure that education is taken care of until 10th. Sir, we have the challenge of the numbers as well as geography of our country. So, it would not be possible for us to just expand free and compulsory education to all the classes. So, we have ensured that we do provide qualitative free and compulsory education for our children between the ages of 6 to 14. Now, since we have achieved success under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, our numbers have gone up; and we are sure that number of the children out of school has also come down. We have around 81 lakh children out of schools, though it is our intention to see that not even one child is out of school. Having achieved success in elementary education, we are now focussing on secondary education. It would not be possible for us to just concentrate on the entire gamut.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, हमारे प्रश्न का यह जवाब नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी जो जवाब दे रहे हैं, वह हमारे सवाल का वह जवाब नहीं है। हमारा सवाल था कि सामान्य शिक्षा नीति कक्षा 0 से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक देश के ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Every State board is...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, देश के अंदर सी.बी.एस.ई., आई.सी.एस.ई. और विभिन्न प्रदेशों की शिक्षा प्रणालियां प्रचलित हैं। हमारा माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा-साधा सवाल है कि क्या इस देश के अंदर सामान्य शिक्षा नीति में गरीब और अमीर के बच्चे एक साथ, एक शिक्षा नीति के तहत पढ़ सकेंगे? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह सवाल जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसा कोई प्रयास करेंगे?

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The problem is that there are almost more than 30 boards in this country. Now, in Tamil Nadu they have made it into one board. So, there are many, many boards in this country and the problem is that to bring uniformity

among all the boards is a very difficult proposition. मैं अक्सर सभी बोर्ड्स के साथ मीटिंग करता हूँ और उनसे कहता हूँ कि हमें सामान्य शिक्षा लानी चाहिए, लेकिन हर एक बोर्ड का अपना नजरिया है, इसलिए हमने अभी यह तय किया है कि जहां तक साइंस और कॉमर्स स्ट्रीम का सवाल है, हम एक स्टैंडर्ड सिलेबस साइंस की स्ट्रीम में और कॉमर्स की स्ट्रीम में, जिसको हम core curriculum कहते हैं, सभी बोर्ड्स पर लागू करेंगे और सभी बोर्ड्स ने यह unanimously माना है। हम यह curriculum लागू कर रहे हैं और सभी बोर्ड्स में इस curriculum के आधार पर शिक्षा दी जाएगी।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, एक प्रश्न है। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टन्ट प्रश्न है... (व्यवधान) ... प्रश्न यह है... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : सवाल हो गए हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : यू.पी.ए. की चेयरपर्सन ने घोषणा की थी कि शिक्षा ... (व्यवधान) ... Please listen to us. माननीय सभापति जी यह education से जुड़ा प्रश्न है, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए जब इस पर discussion होगा, आप उसमें यह सब कहिएगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, इस पर discussion नहीं हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज ... (व्यवधान) ... इस पर अभी ... (व्यवधान) ... discussion नहीं हो सकता है ... (व्यवधान) ... We have already agreed to have a discussion on this later on.

[प्रश्नकर्ता श्री कलराज मश्री अनुपस्थित थे]

कृषि की विकास दर में गतिवट

*185. श्री कलराज मश्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 2009-10 के दौरान, देश में कृषि की विकास दर 0.4 प्रतिशत रही, जबकि अर्थव्यवस्था की विकास दर अनुमानतः लगभग 8 प्रतिशत थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कृषि की धटती हुई विकास दर पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) जी हाँ, महोदय। 2009-10 के दौरान देश में भारी सूखे के बावजूद, 2002-03 के पूर्व सूखे वर्ष जब कृषि वृद्धि दर में -7.2% की गतिवट हुई, के विपरीत इस अवधि में कृषि वृद्धि दर 0.4 प्रतिशत तक सकारात्मक रही। वास्तव में, 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम चार वर्षों के लिए समय कृषि वृद्धि दर दोनों नौवीं तथा दसवीं पंचवर्षीय अवधियों में 2.5% की तुलना में 3.2% अधिक है। केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय द्वारा जारी सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (2004-05 मूल्यों पर) के संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार, 2010-11 के लिए कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्षेत्र

में वृद्धि 6.6% अनुमानित है जो गत 6 वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त की गयी अधिकतम वृद्धि दर है।

(ख) देश में कृषि विकास में बढ़ोत्तरी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गए उपायों में शामिल हैं :- 2007-08 में 6927.94 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) से बढ़ाकर 2011-12 में 17122.87 करोड़ (बजट अनुमान) तक कृषि तथा सहकारिता विभाग के लिए बजटीय आबंटनों में काफी वृद्धि, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) की फ्लेगशिप योजना के माध्यम से कृषि में दोनों सार्वजनिक तथा नजीक पंजी नविश को बढ़ावा देना, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा के माध्यम से कृषि ऋण प्रवाह, वणिगन सुवधियों तथा लाभकारी मूल्यों में सुधार लाना।

कृषि विकास में बढ़ोत्तरी करने के लिए कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य प्रमुख योजनाएं हैं, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मशीन (एनएफएसएम), एकीकृत तिलहन, दलहन, पाम आयल एवं मक्का योजना (आइसोपाम) आदि। उक्त योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2010-11 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के तहत पूर्वी भारत में हरित क्रांति लाने तथा वर्षासिंचित क्षेत्रों में 60000 दलहन तथा तिलहन गांवों के एकीकृत

विकास के लिए दो नए कार्यक्रमों की शुरुआत की गयी है। दलहन उत्पादन के लिए आइसोपाम के दलहन घटक को मल्लिकर तथा दो नए संभावित राज्यों नामतः असम तथा झारखंड को शामिल करने के साथ 1.4.2010 से राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मशिन को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। देश के 16 दलहन उत्पादक राज्यों में पांच दलहन फसलों में से प्रत्येक को 1000 हेक्टेयर के 1000 यूनिटों को शामिल करने के लिए ब्लॉक प्रदर्शनों के रूप में "त्वरित दलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (ए3पी)" नामक एक नए कार्यक्रम की भी शुरुआत की गयी है। इसके अलावा, देश में उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता में बढ़ोत्तरी करने, प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देने, विस्तार, पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट प्रबंधन तथा बागवानी फसलों के वणिगन के लिए राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मशिन नामक एक केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना भी क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

*[The questioner Shri Kalraj Mishra was absent].

Declining growth rate of agriculture

†*185. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth rate of agriculture in the country remained at 0.4 per cent during the year 2009-10, whereas the growth rate of economy was estimated at 8 per cent approximately;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle the declining growth rate of agriculture; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. Despite severe drought in the country in 2009-10, the agriculture growth rate remained positive at 0.4%, unlike the earlier drought year 2002-03 when it had declined to -7.2%. In fact, the overall agriculture growth rate for the first four years of the Eleventh Plan is higher at 3.2% compared to 2.5% in both Ninth and Tenth Plan periods. As per revised estimates of GDP (at 2004-05 prices) released by the Central Statistics Office, the growth in Agriculture and Allied sector is estimated at 6.6 per cent for 2010-11

which is the highest achieved growth rate during the last six years.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to enhance agricultural growth in the country, include, a sizeable increase in budgetary allocations for the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, from Rs 6927.94 crore (RE) in 2007-08 to Rs 17122.87 crore (BE) in 2011-12, giving boost to both public and private investment in agriculture through the flagship scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), improving agricultural credit flow, marketing facilities and remunerative prices through announcement of Minimum Support Prices.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Other Major schemes of the D/o Agriculture and Cooperation to enhance agricultural growth are National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), etc. In addition to above schemes, during the year, 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, a centrally sponsored scheme, National Horticulture Mission, is also being implemented to enhance production and productivity, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management and marketing of horticultural crops in the country.

(c) Question does not arise.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय , धन्यवाद। यहां पर कृषि विकास दर के मामले में एक सवाल किया गया है। मामनीय सभापति महोदय , यह सभी जानते हैं कि कृषि विकास दर में अन्य बहुत सारी बातों के अलावा एक जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हस्तिता है , वह है कृषि के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और नई तकनीकों के विकास का काम। वरिष्ठ अनेक वर्षों में यह देखने को मिला है कि हमारे देश में तकनीकी विकास के काम के लिये या नई-नई तकनीकों के विकास के लिये जतिना वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कृषि के क्षेत्र में होना चाहिए , वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसकी वजह है कि जब मैंने अन्य देशों के साथ तुलनात्मक आंकड़े देखे तो यह पाया और यह एक बड़ी गंभीर कमी पाई कि भारत के अंदर प्रति मिलियन हेक्टेयर वैज्ञानिकों की संख्या और अनुसंधान के लिये उपलब्ध धनराशियों और संसाधनों की संख्या अन्य तमाम छोटे - छोटे देशों से , यानी बांग्लादेश तक से भी हमारे यहां पर कम है। मैं मामनीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाह रहा हूं कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधानों के लिये , जिनकी कमी है , जिसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां इस देश के अंदर अपनी तकनीकों की वजह से monopoly स्थापित करने की एक कुचैष्टा कर रही हैं और वे अपना एकछत्र अधिकार जमाना

चाहती हैं , इस सब के कारण हमारे अपने राष्ट्रीय हस्ति और हमारे कस्तिनों के हस्ति , दोनों पर गंभीर वस्तिरीत प्रस्भाव पड़ेगा। में आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप कृषा करके इस बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि इस देश के आकार के अनुरूप हमारे देश के अंदर कृषि क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिकों की संख्या और कृषि अनुसंधान के लिये उपलब्ध infrastructure, वस्तिास के लिये संसाधन , इन अनुसंधानों के लिये संसाधन के लिये आप बजट में समुचित प्रवधान करने का प्रयास करेंगे और इसको बढ़ा ने की कोशिश करेंगे ? धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद पवार : सर, यह बात सच है कि growth of agriculture और GDP के बारे में जो कुछ समस्याएं हैं , constraints हैं , इनमें traditionally low level technology एक subject है , एक issue है और इस पर ध्यान दिया गया है। आज हस्तिदुस्तान में 80 से ज्यादा अनुसंधान करने वाली institutions हैं। आज देश में 6 हजार के आसपास scientists हैं। इनमें कई vacancies थीं। पछिले तीन सालों में इन vacancies को भरने के लिये ज्यादा -से-ज्यादा चेष्टा की गई। सबसे important बात यह है कि agricultural research के लिये जो

budgetary provision था, पछिले तीन सालों में इसमें continuously वृद्धि करने की कोशिश की गई है। आज देश में इसके माध्यम से अनुसंधान का काम चालू है। साथ-साथ 60 एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज़, जम्हिं भारत सरकार Indian Council of Agricultural Research के द्वारा मदद करती है, इनके माध्यम से वहां अनुसंधान का काम शुरू है। इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो सूचना दी है, मैं उसे स्वीकार करता हूँ। हम इस पर और ध्यान देंगे और इसके लिए और ज्यादा budgetary provision करेंगे।

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I am very happy after seeing the meticulous statement of the hon. Minister. But the situation at the ground level is entirely different. Recently, in Andhra Pradesh, the farmers declared a crop holiday in one lakh acres. It is due to increase in the price of inputs, increase in the cost of cultivation and for not getting remunerative price for their produce. If it has come to the notice of the Government of India, what are all the steps that the Government going to take with regard to crop holiday being spread throughout the State? I want to hear the reply from the hon. Minister on this, Sir.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, if you collect the latest information about the production and productivity, there is a vast improvement. In the area of some of the crops like wheat, rice, pulses, oilseeds and cotton, if you take the figures of last year, our production is the highest since 1947. Indian farmer has produced a substantial quantity of all these items which I had mentioned.

In fact, one of the serious problems that the Food Ministry facing today is there are insufficient warehouses to store foodgrains. One of the main complaints that I am getting from the farming community of Andhra Pradesh is that last year's paddy is still lying; now new season will start and there will be a problem of storage. It is factually correct - we have got some information recently from a particular district in Andhra Pradesh - that a certain number of farmers have decided to take a crop holiday, because they want more price, they want reduction in the prices of fertilizer, diesel and other fuels. So, we have got some information that about 1.01 lakh acres of land might be kept hollow. I am taking up this subject with the State Government. Ultimately, the State Government has to give me

a detailed report and make some suggestions.

But, about the MSP, look at what exact decisions have been taken by this Government. We took the responsibility to run the affairs of this country in 2004. In 2004-05, the MSP for paddy (common variety) was Rs. 560 and last year it was Rs. 1,080. In 2004-05, the MSP for wheat was Rs. 590, last year it was Rs. 1,110. For Tur, it was Rs. 1,390, last year we had given Rs. 3,700. For Moong, it was Rs. 1,410, we had given last year Rs. 4,000. For Urd, it was Rs. 1,410, we have given Rs. 3,800. So, this shows that the Government has taken conscious decision to provide better MSP. But, still, because of the prices of diesel and fertilizers there is a scope to look into this subject. And, we will carefully assess it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Grant to Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University

*186. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any proposal from Haryana Government for release of grant to Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Haryana had requested the Government in August, 2009 for a one time grant of Rs. 100 crore to modernize and refurbish the infrastructure of Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Haryana.

(c) There is no provision in the Eleventh Plan for making a one time grant to the Chaudhary Charan Singh Agricultural University.

Jobs for kin of train accident victims

*187. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to offer a job to the kin of the people, killed in the Kalka Mail accident on 10 July, 2011;

(b) whether there was similar assurance to the kin of 148 people killed in Jnaneswari Express accident on 28 May, 2010, 60 people killed in Sainthia accident on 19 July, 2010 and 23 people killed in Gwalior Intercity Express accident on 20 September, 2010;

(c) if so, the number of kin of those killed in above accidents of 2010 who have been appointed so far; and

(d) the status of appointment of those who are yet to get jobs?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Kalka Mail accident, Railways have decided to offer one job per family of the persons deceased.

(b) 150 deaths (105 deceased identified) were reported in Jnaneswari Express Accident on 28th May, 2010, 66 deaths (64 deceased identified) were reported in the accident of Vananchal Express and

Uttarbanga Express on 18/19 July, 2010 and 24 deaths were reported in Gwalior Intercity Express accident on 20th September, 2010. Instructions have been issued to provide one job to a member of the family who were dependent on the deceased.

(c) and (d) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the jobs provided for Kin of train accident victims

Name of the train which met with Accident	No. of deaths reported	No. of bodies identified	No. of jobs to be provided	No. of applications received	No. of jobs given	No. of cases of registered employment on attaining majority	No. of cases unwilling rejected*	No. of cases Pending	No. of cases not received
Jnaneswari Express	150	105	87**	76	22	1	1	25	11
Vananchal and									
Uttarbanga Express	66	64	59***	47	29	1	0	1	12
Gwalior Inter City Express	24	24	24	23	16	3		4	1
TOTAL	240	193	170	146	67	5	1	30	24

Note 1. Instructions have been issued to clear the pending cases expeditiously.

Note 2. *Reasons for rejection:

(a) Applicants not dependent on the deceased.

(b) Dispute in family.

Note 3. **More than 1 death in a family-18 cases.

***More than 1 death in a family-5 cases.

Setting up of hospitals/educational institutions on Railways' surplus land

*188. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present status of setting up hospitals and educational institutions on Railways' surplus land?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) were signed by Ministry of Railways with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development for setting up of hospitals and educational institutions respectively, in February, 2010. An agency, which is associated with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in carrying out projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), has been appointed as Transaction Adviser for carrying out the feasibility studies for development of the hospitals on Railway land.

Six new Civil Sector Kendriya Vidyalayas have been set up. In addition, Expression of Interest (EOI) has also been invited with an intention to evolve a model for setting up a Polytechnic at Machlandpur (West Bengal).

Further, in pursuance of Budget Announcement 2009-10, Railways have invited, Expression of Interest (EOIs) for five Medical Colleges viz. Kharagpur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chennai and Secunderabad. Construction work for Nursing College at Majerhat (Kolkata) has also been started.

High speed passenger corridor

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any pre-feasibility survey for construction of high speed passenger corridor especially on Delhi-Chandigarh-Punjab route; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir, but not for Delhi-Chandigarh route.

(b) Railways have selected six corridors for prefeasibility studies in consultation with State Governments. The details of various studies are as under:

- (i) **Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor** - The Final Report submitted by the Consultant is under examination by all the stake holders including the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (ii) **Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna** - The Consultant has been engaged, study in progress, Inception Report and Interim Report No. 1 submitted.
- (iii) **Howrah-Haldia** - The Consultant has been engaged, study in progress, Inception Report and Interim Reports No.1 and No.2 submitted.

- (iv) **Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai** - Tenders for prefeasibility study invited, the last date of submission of bids was 30.06.2011. Technical evaluation of the offers is under process.
- (v) **Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam** - Tenders for prefeasibility study invited, the last date for submission of bid documents is 22.09.2011.
- (vi) **Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar** - The tenders for Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar corridor were invited and the bids are under evaluation.

Model Railway Stations in Andhra Pradesh

*190. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Model Railway Stations in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether it is a fact that South-Central Railway is being neglected in the matter of model stations; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to declare more railway stations in South-Central Railway as model stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The model station scheme was in vogue between June, 1999 and November, 2008. A list indicating zone-wise details of the fifty seven model railway stations in Andhra Pradesh notified in this period is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Model Railway Stations in Andhra Pradesh

(a) Zone-wise details of 57 model railway stations in Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Railway	Name of the stations
1	2
South Central (53)	Adoni, Anakapalli, Anantapur, Annavaram, Basar, Bhadrachalam Road, Bhimavaram, Bhimavaram Town, Chirala, Cuddapah, Dharmavaram Jn., Dhone, Dornakal, Eluru,

Godavari, Gooty, Gudivada, Gudur,
Guntakal, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kacheguda,
Kakinada Town, Kazipet, Khammam, Kurnool
Town, Machilipatnam, Manchiryal,
Mantralayam Road, Nadikudi, Nalgonda,
Nandyal, Nellore, Nidadavolu, Nizamabad,
Ongole, Pakala, Palakollu, Rajahmundry,
Ramagundam, Renigunta, Samalkot,
Secunderabad,

1	2
	Srikhalahasti, Tadepalligudem, Tandur, Tanuku, Tenali, Tirupati, Tuni, Vijayawada, Vikarabad and Warangal.
East Coast (4)	Palasa, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

Sale of adulterated and spurious fertilizers

*191. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the sale of adulterated and spurious fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage and names of the adulterated and spurious fertilizers found in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether any Government regulator has been appointed to check adulteration in fertilizers; and

(d) the steps taken by Government, at the national level, to maintain the availability of unadulterated fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Fertilizers have been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, (ECA) 1955. In order to ensure adequate availability of good quality of fertilizers at reasonable price to the farmers, the Government of India under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act has promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order, (FCO) 1985. FCO empowers the Government to regulate the price; distribution and quality of fertilizers. Under clause 19 of FCO sale/manufacture of such fertilizers which are not of prescribed standard is strictly prohibited. Under clause 8 of FCO, it is mandatory to obtain the Authorization Letter from the notified Authority for sale of fertilizers.

No case of large scale manufacture/sale of adulterated and spurious fertilizers has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

The State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the sale of non-standard fertilizers. Violation of provisions of FCO can invite penal action, including prosecution of offenders. The offender who is convicted may be awarded the sentence upto seven years' imprisonment under ECA, besides cancellation of

authorization certificate. There are 74 fertilizer testing laboratories including four laboratories of the Government of India at Faridabad, Kalyani, Mumbai and Chennai with an annual analyzing capacity of 1.32 lakh samples. During the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, the percentages of samples of fertilizers declared non-standard at all India level were 5.5% and 5.2 respectively. State-wise number of samples declared non-standard during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement-I and II respectively. Moreover State Governments have been sensitized from time to time on the issue of sales, manufacture, distribution and quality of fertilizers conforming to FCO standards.

Statement-I

State-wise/product-wise details of fertiliser samples analysed and found non-standard during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of State	Urea/A/S and A/CI		CAN		SSP		DAP	
		An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS
1.	Assam	39	-	-	-	49	3	35	-
2.	Bihar	92	1	-	-	66	9	776	17
3.	Jharkhand	354	-	-	-	12	1	302	-
4.	Orissa	1209	0	0	0	8	5	363	20
5.	West Bengal	547	1	1	-	344	96	383	37
6.	Mizoram	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1894	0	272	0	192	14	1722	2
8.	MP.	639	11	7	1	1163	239	1279	112
9.	Chhattisgarh	582	1	3	-	668	56	384	78
10.	Maharashtra	1068	8	11	0	1150	255	943	15
11.	Rajasthan	815	8	7	0	5237	272	972	23
12.	Haryana	39	3	1	0	18	2	1240	5
13.	H.P.	676	0	31	0	82	0	0	0
14.	J&K	761	-	-	-	-	-	392	-
15.	Punjab	38	-	-	-	2	-	1387	1
16.	U.P.	1000	9	3	-	466	77	3781	124
17.	Uttarakhand	102	-	-	-	5	5	31	5
18.	A.P.	2374	42	23	1	486	37	1840	37
19.	Karnataka	967	2	27	0	45	24	1177	87
20.	Kerala	1144	0	-	-	1	0	64	1
21.	Pondicherry	204	-	-	-	23	-	78	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	4336	7	33	1	270	30	989	18
	Govt. of India	2638	3	9	5	344	96	2916	57
GRAND TOTAL:		18880	96	419	8	10288	1221	21054	639
% N.S.			0.5		2.2		11.9		3

MOP/SOP		NPK(C)		NPK(M)		MNF		Others		Total	
An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS
30	1	18	-	8	1	22	2	5	-	206	5
332	1	540	5	18	12	36	1	-	-	1860	46
95	-	115	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	880	4
647	6	444	19	294	19	0	0	0	0	2965	69
431	1	642	70	20	13	200	12	43	5	2611	235
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
513	0	992	6	243	4	147	13	247	4	6220	43
307	9	853	178	9	5	19	5	-	-	4276	560
297	-	203	16	202	41	5	3	159	27	2503	222
573	37	1608	75	2327	861	-	-	1839	369	9519	1620
158	2	203	17	-	-	532	76	178	8	8102	406
105	1	109	0	-	-	255	9	320	7	2087	27
31	0	378	0	0	0	7	0	60	39	1265	39
86	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	16	9	1315	9
475	-	64	-	1	-	1047	13	131	1	3145	15
1434	11	1390	80	124	44	-	-	1256	211	9454	556
23	3	24	2	13	4	18	2	-	-	216	21
2224	34	4524	141	307	46	1727	59	681	110	14186	507
752	13	1315	151	293	101	191	30	30	2	4697	410
1101	8	377	11	838	124	-	-	760	72	4285	216
123	-	114	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	549	4
3134	7	1533	78	1651	191	295	3	246	44	12487	379
3702	2	1237	60	49	18	280	66	492	1	11667	336
12871	136	16684	912	6418	1488	4501	294	6463	909	104498	5729
1.1		5.5		23.2		6.5		14.1		5.5	

Statement-II

State-wise/product-wise details of fertiliser samples analysed and found non-standard during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	Urea/A/S and A/CI		CAN		SSP		DAP	
		An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS
1.	Assam	61	-	-	-	83	6	19	-
2.	Bihar	95	-	-	-	100	23	762	22
3.	Jharkhand	231	-	-	-	20	4	222	-
4.	Orissa	952	1	-	-	51	26	572	29
5.	West Bengal	454	4	2	1	477	145	360	26
6.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1275	1	180	-	796	11	1147	4
8.	M.P.	440	6	8	2	1615	372	1144	85
9.	Chhattisgarh	345	5	3	-	859	89	444	20
10.	Maharashtra	659	4	10	2	1644	403	799	26
11.	Rajasthan	521	-	12	-	7961	117	704	14
12.	Haryana	123	6	1	-	103	7	2439	5
13.	H.P.	843	-	41	-	49	-	36	0
14.	J&K	745	6	3	3	6	3	398	-
15.	Punjab	11	0	-	-	18	4	1478	4
16.	U.P.	519	9	7	-	803	163	5028	151
17.	Uttarakhand	97	3	-	-	9	9	74	8
18.	A.P.	2024	8	1	0	933	31	2692	13
19.	Karnataka	1242	3	21	-	90	28	1672	50
20.	Kerala	1027	0	0	0	4	0	62	3
21.	Pondicherry	151	-	-	-	27	-	62	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	4460	26	32	5	616	58	1039	20
	Govt. of India	2472	1	26	1	454	212	2104	19
GRAND TOTAL:		18747	83	347	14	16718	1711	23257	499
% Non Std.			0.4		4.0		10.2		2.1

MOP/SOP		NPK(C)		NPK(M)		MNF		Others		Total	
An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS
47	-	4	1	10 '	2	6	-	2	-	232	9
386	-	693	8	15	8	92	6	-	-	2143	67
67	1	138	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	9
450	1	506	29	272	38	-	-	-	-	2803	124
363	2	590	68	1	1	125	23	6	-	2378	270
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
292	-	724	10	126	5	-	-	118	18	4658	49
233	10	649	154	5	5	37	18	11	7	4142	659
233	-	146	9	51	12	115	8	110	6	2306	149
333	47	843	40	7645	1278	-	-	1947	282	13880	2082
131	1	89	3	-	-	280	25	129	1	9827	161
399	14	116	6	-	-	528	15	390	32	4099	85
55	-	531	-	-	-	9	-	54	44	1618	44
114	-	-	-	54	1	-	-	12	-	1332	13
415	-	51	1	1	-	940	9	153	6	3067	24
1316	14	1439	52	134	31	1331	194	296	48	10873	662
15	-	15	-	8	1	49	7	7	2	274	30
1881	1	5017	135	271	58	1609	18	4	-	14432	264
838	3	1906	172	315	119	188	17	33	3	6305	395
918	0	365	4	733	58	-	-	751	40	3860	105
116	-	126	1	8	2	-	-	1	-	491	3
3456	16	4054	148	3360	258	635	27	430	36	18082	594
3602		171	66	50	29	301	62	1652	10	10832	405
15660	115	18173	911	13059	1906	6245	429	6106	535	118312	6203
0.7		5.0		14.6		6.9		8.8		5.2	

Shortage of staff in NCMEI

*192. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of various types presently being handled by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI);

(b) whether it is a fact that staff strength of NCMEI is insufficient to handle those cases; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide adequate staff to NCMEI for properly dealing with those cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As on 04.08.2011, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has 1332 cases at its hand regarding grant of Minority Status Certificates, issue of NOCs to Educational Institutions, disputes relating to affiliations to a University and complaints regarding deprivation or violation of educational rights of minorities to establish and administer Educational Institutions of their choice.

(b) and (c) Initially, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) was set up with one Chairman, 2 Members and 22 administrative staff. Having regard to the volume of work, the number of administrative posts has since been increased to 33. Provision for one additional Member has also been made by an Amendment to the NCMEI Act.

Safety devices for foggy weather

†*193. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents that took place because of fog during the last three years, year-wise and division-wise;

(b) whether Railways have not been fully successful in installing various safety devices for maintaining train operations in foggy weather;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in installing such devices; and

(d) the time-frame set to install the said devices in the entire rail network?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No consequential train accident on Indian Railways has been attributed to fog as the cause of the accident.

(b) to (d) In the foggy weather of 2010-11, some changes were made in Signalling

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

arrangements in selected areas in the Automatic Signalling Territory on Northern and North Central Railways for safer train operations. The system has shown encouraging results and assurance level of train operations during fog have improved considerably.

Improving safety through additional Safety devices is an on-going process. Proliferation of these devices will be considered as and when they become adequately effective in the field and subject to availability of resources, manufacturing capabilities, etc. The validation of these devices is being pursued.

Cost escalation of projects

*194. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that original cost of 333 projects had gone up from Rs. 3,23,146.8 crores to Rs. 3,74,764 crores as on March 31, 2010 due to delay in execution;

(b) if so, the reasons for the cost overrun of Rs. 50,000 crores; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been formulated for completion of these projects to avoid further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As on 31st March, 2010 out of 1005 central sector projects costing Rs. 20 crore and above on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 329 projects were reported delayed with original cost Rs. 159619.4 crore and anticipated cost Rs. 256278.2 crore.

(b) The cost overruns are mainly due to escalation and other factors including delay in projects for various reasons, change in scope and increase in quantities.

(c) In order to reduce the delays and cost overruns in the projects, the Government has taken several steps which *inter alia* include:

- Adoption of two-stage clearance system and stricter appraisal of projects before investment approval;
- Normally taking up of projects for implementation only after funds have been fully tied up;

- Monthly and quarterly monitoring of time and cost overrun of projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above by MOSPI;
- In-depth review of projects on quarterly basis by the concerned infrastructure Ministry;
- Follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearances, environment/wild life

clearances, removal of encroachments and availability of Right of Way (ROW), ensuring law and order at project sites, etc.

- This Ministry has advised the States to constitute the Central Sector Projects Coordination Committee (CSPCC) under respective Chief Secretaries to facilitate Central Sector Projects in the States:
- Faster appraisal through departmental Committees like Expanded Railway Board in lieu of PIB;
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Government in the Ministries/Departments headed by respective Additional Secretaries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- Appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure;
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring; and
- Organising training courses and seminars on project planning, monitoring and project management for project managers of CPSUs by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Expenditure incurred on stone laying ceremonies

*195. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foundation stone laying ceremonies observed during 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(b) the expenditure incurred during the above period on foundation stone laying ceremonies, date-wise and ceremony-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Effect of MNREGA on agriculture

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

(a) whether farmers are compelled to quit farming due to shortage of agricultural labourers engaged in MNREGA;

(b) whether it would affect foodgrain production in future;

(c) whether small farmers are compelled to do farming of eucalyptus and poplar due to non-availability of agricultural labourers; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps being contemplated by Government to overcome the crisis of foodgrain shortage in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir. There have been no reports of farmers quitting farming due to shortage of agricultural labourers engaged under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS).

(b) Foodgrain production has been growing at an average rate of 2.90 per cent over the past four years and total foodgrain production in the country has increased from 217.28 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 241.56 million tonnes in 2010-11 (4th Advance Estimates) during which period MGNREGA has been in operation.

(c) There are no reports suggesting that small farmers are compelled to do farming of eucalyptus and poplar due to non availability of agricultural labourers. To make small holder farming viable, Integrated Farming System is being advocated under various Government Schemes and Programs which includes development of Agro forestry, dairying and livestock etc. to diversify the agricultural profile of the small holder farmers.

(d) A number of measures have been planned and successfully implemented to meet the growing demand of foodgrains of the increasing population. These measures include increased investment in agriculture sector, targeted food crop development schemes and policy support through increased Minimum Support Price and development of agricultural markets.

**Cancellation of licences of telecom operators failing to
discharge responsibilities**

†*197. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a difference of opinion between the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) over the issue of cancelling licences on account of failure of telecom operators to discharge fixed responsibilities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the number of licences recommended for cancellation by TRAI and the Department, respectively;

and

(c) the reasons for the said differences?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) TRAI vide its letters dated 18th
November 2010 and
22nd December, 2010 recommended for cancellation of 43 Unified Access
Service (UAS) licenses as per licence conditions and to seriously
consider the cancellation of another 31 UAS

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

licenses in view of non-utilisation of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer after legal examination, out of 145 UAS licences granted between the year 2006 to 2008.

As per TRAI, out of 43 licenses recommended for cancellation:

- (i) 4 licensees had complied with the roll out obligations but with delay involving more than 52 weeks and the rollout of network (in terms of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) /subscribers) as on 18th November 2010 was not satisfactory.
- (ii) 2 licensees had not complied with the roll out obligations and the period of 52 weeks from the due date of compliance had expired.
- (iii) 32 licensees had not complied with the roll out obligations and service had not been started even though registration had been made with the Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cell. In these service areas the numbers of BTS/Subscribers were very less and apparently the licensee had not rolled out its network.
- (iv) 5 licensees had not complied with the roll out obligations.

DoT has examined the recommendations of TRAI as per the UAS License conditions in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice and came to a *prima facie* conclusion that 18 licenses are liable for cancellation as per license conditions.

Since as per the license conditions, meeting the roll-out obligations is not linked with the number of subscribers in the network or the number of BTSS deployed, as the number of BTSS may vary according to the area to be covered in a selected District Head Quarter (DHQ)/town, the Government came to a *prime facie* conclusion that TRAI recommendations may need modification. Accordingly, a reference was sent back to TRAI for its further consideration as per 5th Proviso to Section 11(1) of TRAI Act, 1997.

After reconsideration, TRAI vide its letter dated 14th July, 2011 has recommended for cancellation of 53 licences. TRAI has also

recommended to seek legal opinion once again on the issue of cancellation of another 30 UAS licences. A final decision on the recommendations of the TRAI would be taken after taking into consideration legal advice in this regard.

Merger of various schemes related to development of agriculture

†*198. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that several schemes are being implemented by the Central Government for agricultural development in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes;

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration to merge all these schemes into a single scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the draft of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for agriculture development in the country are given in the Statement (See below). There is no proposal, at present, to merge all these schemes into a single scheme.

Statement

The name of the schemes being presently implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for development of agriculture in the country

Sl.No.	Name of the Division/Scheme	Nature of schemes	
1	2	3	
I. Agri Extension and Training			
1.	Extension Support to Central Institutes of DOE Central Scheme	Central	Sector
2.	Agri-Clinics/Agri-Business Centres Scheme	Central	Sector
3.	Mass Media use in Agr. Ext. Scheme	Central	Sector
4.	Support to States Extension programme for Sponsored Reforms (ATMA)	Centrally Extension Scheme	
II. Agriculture Census			
	Agriculture Census Scheme	Central	Sector
III. Agricultural Economics and Statistics			

1. Studies in Agricultural Economic Policy and Scheme	Central Development	Sector
2. Improvement of Agriculture Statistics Scheme	Central	Sector
3. Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land based observation (FASAL)	Central	Sector

1	2	3
IV. Seeds		
1. Implementation of PVP Legislation Scheme	Central	Sector
2. Development and Strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds	Central	Sector
3. Externally aided project on implementation of projects action	External	aided global plan of
V. Fertilisers		
1. National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming Scheme	Central	Sector
2. National Project on Management of Soil Health Sponsored Scheme	Centrally	and fertility
VI. Plant Protection		
1. Strengthening and Modernisation of Plant Scheme facilities in India	Central	Sector Quarantine
2. Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Scheme the country	Central	Sector Management in
3. Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Scheme	Central	Sector Level
4. National Institute of Plant Health Management Scheme	Central	Sector
VII. Mechanisation and Technology		
1. Strengthening of Farm Machinery Training and Scheme Institutes	Central	Sector Testing
2. Post Harvest Tech. and Management Scheme	Central	Sector
VIII.	Crops	

1. Technology Mission on Jute Scheme	Central	Sector
2. Technology Mission on Cotton (CSS) Sponsored	Centrally	Scheme
3. National Food Security Mission Sponsored	Centrally	Scheme
IX. TMOP		
1. Tree borne oilseeds and bio diesel Scheme	Central	Sector

1	2		
3			
2.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Sponsored (ISOPOM) (CSS)	Centrally Development Scheme	
X. Horticulture			
1.	National Horticulture Board Scheme	Central	Sector
2.	Coconut Development Board including Technology Scheme Coconut	Central Mission	Sector on
3.	Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan Sponsored	Centrally states	Scheme
4.	National Mission on Micro Irrigation Sponsored	Centrally	Scheme
5.	National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Sponsored Scheme	Centrally Trade	(CSS)
6.	National Horticulture Mission (CSS) Sponsored	Centrally	Scheme
7.	Central Institute of Horticulture in Nagaland Scheme	Central	Sector
8.	Grants for replanting and rejuvenation of Scheme Gardens	Central Coconut	Sector
9.	Grants to Coconut dev. Board for Coconut Palm Scheme Scheme	Central Insurance	Sector
XI. Secretariat Eco. Service			
1.	Secretariat Economic Service Scheme	Central	Sector
XII. Agricultural Marketing			
1.	Grant in aid to National Institute of Agricultural Scheme	Central Marketing	Sector

(NIAM)

2. Strengthening Agmark Grading and Export Scheme Control	Central Quality	Sector
3. Marketing Research Surveys and Marketing Scheme Network	Central Information	Sector
4. Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Scheme Standardisation	Central	Sector
5. Construction of Rural Godowns Scheme	Central	Sector

1	2	3
6.	Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) Central Scheme	Sector
XII. Information Technology		
1.	National e-Governance Plan Agriculture Sponsored	Centrally Scheme
2.	Strengthening of IT apparatus in Agriculture and (HQ) including Early Warning System	Central Sector Cooperation
XIV. NRM		
1.	Soil and Land Use Survey of India	Central Sector Scheme
2.	Control of Shifting Cultivation	State Plan Scheme
XV. Credit		
1.	Investment in Debentures of State Land Banks (SLDBs)	Central Sector Development
2.	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	Central Sector Scheme
3.	Pilot modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme	Central Sector
4.	Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme	Central Sector
XVIII. Cooperation		
1.	Cooperative Education and Training Scheme	Central Sector
2.	Assistance to NCDC for development of Scheme	Central Sector cooperatives
XVIII. Macro Management		
1	Macro Management (CSS) Sponsored	Centrally Scheme
XVIII. Trade		

1 Capacity Building to enhance competitiveness Central Sector
scheme of Indian
Agriculture

XIX. Additional Central assistance for State Plan (RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana State Plan Scheme

Encroachment of railway land along rail tracks

*199. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large portions of railway land, along rail tracks, in various zones have been encroached by slum dwellers;

(b) if so, whether Railways have made any survey to identify the area of land encroached upon by such slum dwellers;

(c) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise;

(d) the details of steps taken by Railways to remove such encroachments;

(e) the extent to which such land was resumed by Railways during 2009-10 and 2010-11, zone-wise; and

(f) the extent to which operations of Railways have been affected by such slums in various zones?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) Indian Railways have approximately 10.65 lakh acres of land, out of which about 2424 acres of land, which constitutes only 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 104 acres of railway land has been got vacated during last two years ending 31-3-2011. Area of Railway land under encroachment Zone-wise as on 31.3.2011 is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Zone-wise encroachment of Railway land along rail tracks
as on 31.3.2011*

Railway Zones	Area (in acre) Under Encroachments as on 31.03.2011
1	2
Central	157
Eastern	53
East Central	11

East Coast	53
------------	----

Northern	544
----------	-----

North Central	123
---------------	-----

1	2
North Eastern	70
Northeast Frontier	414
North Western	46
Southern	153
South Central	33
South Eastern	402
Southeast Central	121
South Western	40
Western	103
West Central	101
TOTAL	2424

Doubling of Mangalore-Kanyakumari railway line

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

(a) whether doubling of the entire railway line from Mangalore to Kanyakumari is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the portions of the said line which have already been converted to double line;

(d) the details of the portions of the said line which are yet to be converted to double line; and

(e) the details of action plan of Government to complete the said work and the expected time of completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The position of doubling of Mangalore-Kanyakumari railway line is as under:-

- i. Mangalore-Shoranur-Ernakulam-Mulanturutti (431.22 Km) and Mavelikara- Kayankulam-Thiruvananthapuram (113.21 Km) sections have already been doubled. Work on doubling of Mulanturutti-Mavelikara (89.34 Km) via Kottayam is under

various stages of progress. With completion of Mulanturutti-Mavelikara doubling, the Mangalore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram section via Kottayam will become double line section.

ii. The doubling works are undertaken when the line capacity of the existing sections gets saturated. The portion between Thiruvananthapuram and Kanyakumari (86.56 Km) has been surveyed for doubling but not found operationally justified at present.

(e) Doubling of Mavelikara-Chenganur (12.30 Km) section on Kottayam route is at advance stage of completion and is expected to be commissioned during 2011-12. For the balance ongoing works of Mulanturutti-Mavelikara via Kottayam, regular meetings are being held with State Government Authorities to expedite land availability and to sort out other issues for expeditious completion of the projects.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Reorientation of farm education

1396. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vice-Chancellors of various agricultural universities across the country have urged Government that farm education be reoriented to meet global challenges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether farm education has assumed considerable urgency in view of the dismal state of affairs in the agriculture sector; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to modernize and improve standards of agricultural universities to meet global challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Reorientation of farm education is a continuous process which is undertaken through the collective efforts of ICAR and Agricultural Universities. ICAR regularly provides policy, professional and the partial financial support under the scheme 'Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India' to upgrade/modernize the infrastructure and facilities for teaching-learning, and to improve the quality of education.

Setting up of vegetable clusters near cities

†1397. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gap between the demand and the supply of vegetables in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the assessment of Government regarding the said gap;

(c) whether Government has formulated a plan to encourage setting up of clusters for growing vegetables near towns so as to enhance vegetable supply in the country; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the details of proposed draft of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The production of vegetables in the country has increased from 111.39 million tonnes in 2005-06 to 133.7 million tonnes in 2009-10. Accordingly, per capita availability of vegetables has increased from 279 gm per day to 317 gm per day over a period of 5 years. However, there are issues relating to enhancement of productivity, post harvest losses and improvement in quality of vegetables.

(c) and (d) Government has launched a new scheme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters during 2011-12 with an out lay of Rs.300 crore under the aegis of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The Scheme envisages development of vegetable clusters for ensuring supply of good quality vegetables to one city or town in every State having a population of one million and above. In the case of States which do not have any city with one million populations such as in the North East and the State of Goa, the State Capital city or township having less than one million populations is covered.

The scheme covers all aspects relating to vegetable production, from production and supply of planting material to marketing upto the retail level along with support for conducting base line survey, formation of farmer groups, their linkage to aggregators/markets besides training and capacity building of vegetable growers in the identified clusters.

Dairy development

†1398.SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure proposed to be incurred in the Eleventh Five

Year Plan on dairy development activities in the country;

(b) the percentage it amounts to in the total expenditure incurred on agricultural development activities;

(c) the details of funds earmarked, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that the number of cattle stock is gradually decreasing; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the measure to be adopted by Government to encourage cattle owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The approved outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for dairy development is Rs.580.00 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 380.60 crores has been incurred upto 31.03.2011.

(b) The percentage share of expenditure on dairy development as a proportion of the expenditure on agricultural development activities is as under:

Eleventh Five Year Plan Expenditure (as on 31.03.2011)

(Rs. in crore)

Agriculture	Dairy Development	Percentage
44477.18	380.60	0.86 %

(c) There is no provision for State-wise earmarking of funds under the dairy development schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. However a statement indicating funds released State-wise for Dairy Development schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period upto 31.03.2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir. The cattle population has increased from 185.18 million in 2003 (as per 17th Livestock Census) to 199.08 million in 2007 (as per 18th Livestock Census) with an annual growth rate of about 1.83%.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above

Statement

*Funds released State-wise by Government of India under Dairy Development schemes during
Eleventh Five Year Plan upto 31.03.2011*

(Rs in crore)						
(a) States	Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)	Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (CMP)	Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C)	Dairy Venture Capital Fund/Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DVCF/DEDS)	Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	9.05	1.50	0.00			10.54
Bihar	1.19	1.49	0.00			2.68
Chhattisgarh	1.40	0.00	0.00			1.40
Goa	1.71	1.02	0.00			2.72
Gujarat	0.00	20.30	0.00			20.30
Haryana	11.17	1.77	2.49			15.43
Himachal Pradesh	7.40	0.97	0.00			8.37
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.35	0.00			1.35
Jharkhand	1.52	0.00	0.00			1.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	0.00	5.59	0.00			5.59
Kerala	13.79	12.87	0.00			26.66
M.P.	8.28	2.05	2.50			12.83
Maharashtra	2.00	6.40	0.10			8.50
Orissa	12.27	0.67	0.00			12.94
Punjab	15.57	8.43	15.60			39.60
Rajasthan	10.78	3.25	0.00			14.03
Tamil Nadu	2.96	8.89	3.10			14.95
U.P.	2.29	2.38	4.56			9.22
Uttarakhand	1.27	0.00	0.00			1.27
West Bengal	1.48	1.70	0.47			3.65
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Assam	6.00	0.00	4.53			10.53
Manipur	0.00	0.07	0.00			0.07
Meghalaya	2.40	0.00	0.00			2.40
Mizoram	2.26	1.32	0.00			3.58
Nagaland	4.80	0.25	0.00			5.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim	2.37	0.41	0.00			2.78
Tripura	0.11	0.00	0.00			0.11
A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Puducherry	0.00	0.52	0.00			0.52
Others	0.60	0.00	0.00			0.60
TOTAL (a)	122.66	83.20	33.35			239.21
(b) Funds released to NABARD BY GOI for Implementation of DVCF/ DEDS scheme	0.00	0	0	137.39		137.39
(c) Funds released to DMS	000	0	0		4.00	4.00
GRAND TOTAL (a+b+c)	122.66	83.20	33.35	137.39	4.00	380.60

Note: (b) and (c) above State-wise release of fund not made by Government of India.

Decline in soil fertility

†1399. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soil fertility in the country is decreasing due to large scale use of chemical fertilizers;

(b) whether it is a fact that in view of food security, there is need to encourage organic fertilizers to preserve land fertility; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far for organic farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil fertility and productivity with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers with low addition of organic matter and lack of micro and secondary nutrients have resulted in nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health in intensively cultivated areas.

(b) Integrated use of chemical fertilizers and organic manure can maintain soil health and give higher sustainable yields.

(c) Government is promoting integrated nutrient management involving soil test based judicious use of chemical fertilizers and locally available organic manures. Government is also promoting organic farming through various schemes. Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) scheme, efforts are made to create technical capacity, facilitate production of organic inputs and their standardization, and human resource development. States are supported under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) schemes for setting up of organic inputs production units and certification.

Impact of climate change on food

1400. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is prepared for long-term impacts of climate change on food production according to the standards of Food and Agriculture Organisation of UNO;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government has undertaken initiatives to address the impact of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

climate change on food production as per the standards of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) viz., (i) developing staple food varieties that are better adapted to future climatic conditions; (ii) screening of plant genetic material stored in gene banks keeping in view the future requirements; (iii) collection and study of additional plant genetic resources, including those from wild relatives of food crops; and (iv) developing varieties of major cereals that are resistant to heat, drought, submergence and salty water.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) launched Network Project 'Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability of Indian Agriculture to Climate Change' in 2004 at 15 locations which was extended to 23 locations in Eleventh Plan to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture. ICAR is currently implementing a Rs.350.0 crores scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' to evolve cost effective adaptation and mitigation strategies against climate change through (i) strategic research on natural resources, major food crops, livestock, marine and fresh water fisheries for adaptation and mitigation; (ii) demonstration of available climate resilient practices on farmer's field in 100 most vulnerable districts of the country; (iii) strengthening research infrastructure and capacity building of scientists for undertaking long-term research on climate change adaptation; and (iv) sponsored research.

The Government have also prepared the Mission document on the National Mission for sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Global conference on organic farming

1401. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a global conference on organic farming was held recently in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the issue discussed in the conference; and

(d) the views of experts and each State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) An international conference on organic farming was organized recently by Government of Bihar at Patna, Bihar.

(b) International and national experts, practitioners of organic farming of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Jharkhand etc.; investors and different stakeholders of Government of India participated to help Department of Agriculture, Bihar in developing long-term strategies and road map for organic farming for the State.

(c) The major issues discussed were food security *vis-a-vis* organic farming, biodiversity conservation for organic farming, water quality requirement for organic production farming, soil fertility management in organic system, nutrient management strategies for organic package and practices, organic production and certification process including participatory guarantee system, organic produce value chains for small farm holders etc.

(d) Views of experts are summarized below:

(i) Based on the deliberations, the State can target organic cultivation in about 6.16 lakh hectares.

(ii) Synergistic role of crop and livestock needs to be exploited.

(iii) Capacity building of farmers as well as extension functionaries on various issues of organic agriculture is required.

(iv) Participatory Guarantee System should be encouraged for promotion of organic farming.

Suicide by farmers

1402. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the tragic cases of farmers suicides in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh due to indebtedness;

(b) whether it is a fact that 519 cases of suicides of farmers occurred in just five months in seven districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Mahoba and Jalaun, in comparison to 568 cases in 12 months of 2009;

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in solving the problems of farmers like water shortage, bad crop and outstanding bank loans to save farmers lives; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of Uttar Pradesh has not reported incidents of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons in Bundelkhand region.

(c) and (d) The Bundelkhand Special Package for drought mitigation is being implemented over a period of three years starting 2009-10 in thirteen districts of Bundelkhand region, including seven districts of Uttar Pradesh. The total approved budgetary outlay for the Package is Rs.7266.00 crore, including Rs.3506.00 crore for Uttar Pradesh. A multi-sectoral approach focussing on water management and livelihood improvement has been adopted. Convergence of various flagship schemes is also envisaged.

Government of India has implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 benefitting about 3.69 crore farmers in the country involving estimated amount of Rs.65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures. In Uttar Pradesh, 54.16 lakh farmers have been covered under ADWDRS, 2008 with eligible waiver/relief amounting to Rs.9095.11 crore, as per provisional figures.

Suicide by farmers

1403. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are still committing suicides, especially in Maharashtra region;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last two years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has failed in providing succour to the depressed farmers;
and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As reported by Government of Maharashtra, the number of farmers who committed suicide during 2009, 2010 and 2011 (till June) in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra covered under the Rehabilitation Package, is 263, 275 and 79 respectively.

(c) and (d) Government of India is, *inter alia*, implementing a Rehabilitation Package, which was announced in 2006 initially for 3 years, covering 31 districts in four States including Maharashtra to address the problem of agrarian distress. An amount of Rs.4388.88 crore has been released for Maharashtra 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. As a result of the implementation of this package, farmers have benefitted by way of interest waiver, assured irrigation, micro-irrigation, check dams, watershed development, water harvesting, availability of improved seed and milch animals.

MSP for crops

1404. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of Agricultural States have sought upto 70 per cent increase in MSP of Rabi winter-sown crop to cover growing input cost of farmers;

(b) whether these States are disappointed with 8 per cent increase in MSP of Kharif crop announced by Government recently even though CACP had recommended 16 per cent hike;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether farm organisations argued that the methodology for deriving support price of crops should reflect inflation as measured by Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index; and

(e) if so, details thereof and steps taken by Government to put in place policies that would encourage farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) While recommending Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for various agricultural commodities including Rabi crops, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) holds consultations with different stake holders, including state governments. The state governments give their suggestions as to the level of MSPs for different crops in relation to their input costs.

(b) and (d) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various Kharif crops have been raised between 6.7 per cent and 19.1 per cent.

The MSP of common variety of paddy for 2011-12 has been raised by Rs. 80 per quintal as per the recommendations of the 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.

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.

(d) Representations have been received from farmers' organizations regarding the methodology for estimating the cost of production. The methodology is reviewed from time to time. In 2009, the methodology has been modified in the light of the recommendations of an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh.

(e) While recommending MSP, the CACP takes into account, *inter alia*, various factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, demand and supply situation, intercrop price parity, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

The Government is implementing a number of schemes to encourage farmers which includes, *inter alia*, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

(RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oilpalm (ISOPOM), 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.

Ban on Endosulfan

1405. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 countries in the world have banned Endosulfan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some countries, after re-assessing its risks, have also banned the above pesticide;

(c) if so, whether any assessment has been made in the country about the risks and benefits of Endosulfan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not banning Endosulfan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information available, about 60 countries have banned use of the pesticide Endosulfan.

(b) Australia, Brazil and USA have decided to end use of Endosulfan by 2012, 2013 and 2016 respectively on the basis of re-assessment of its risks and benefits. In fifth meeting of Conference of Parties (COP) to Stockholm Convention held in Geneva, Switzerland from 25 to 29 April, 2011, it was decided to list Endosulfan in Annex A with specific exemptions under Article 4 of the Convention.

(c) to (e) Use of Endosulfan has been reviewed on several occasions in the past. A committee headed by Director General (DG), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) was constituted to review Endosulfan from health perspective. Another committee headed by Agriculture Commissioner was constituted to review alternative pesticides to Endosulfan. Subsequently, in 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 DG, 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 orders of the Court *in toto*, which are binding on all manufacturers.

Compensation for farm loss

1406. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will come forward to make necessary changes in the National Crop Insurance Scheme to provide compensation by calculating individual farm loss instead of calculating the loss for the entire notified area and calculating average yield loss in that area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Under yield based schemes of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS, claims are assessed on the basis of actual yield which is estimated through requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). Conducting CCEs at individual farm level is not possible for States. However, individual based assessment of claims in respect of localized calamities of hailstorm and landslide have been included under newly launched Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS). Similarly, under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), weather data can not be recorded for individual farm level.

Utilization of funds for construction of RCOF

1407. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds utilised for construction of Research Centres of Organic Farming (RCOF) is much less than the funds released for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the unutilised funds are handed back to Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details of funds sanctioned for construction of buildings of Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOF) and funds utilized by Central Public Works Department during 2010-11 are given below:

RCOF	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)
Imphal	117.69	117.62
Nagpur	50.00	46.21

Bangalore	240.00	175.23
-----------	--------	--------

(b) Main reason of unutilized funds was slower pace of construction than expected. As funds are drawn against bills, unutilized funds remain with the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Low selling price of Saffron

1408. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any memorandum from the Saffron Growers and Dealers Association, Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of steps Government is planning to take regarding their dismay of low selling price of Saffron; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check import of Saffron from Iran?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has received a memorandum from Saffron Growers and Dealers Association, Pampore, Kashmir.

(b) The average domestic price of saffron had showed an increasing trend from 2006-07 to 2009-10, but the prices decreased during 2010-11 following the international trend during this period which is evident from the table below:-

Year	Average Price Avg.	International	Price
(Rs./Kg.)		(Rs./Kg.)	
2006-07	43883	39244	
2007-08	112315	83536	
2008-09	192945	140726	
2009-10	270162	247549	
2010-11	146517	147478	

However, for the benefit of saffron growers, Government of India sanctioned a "National Mission on Saffron- Economic revival of J&K Saffron" to be implemented during 2010-2014 with a total cost of Rs.372.18 crore. This Mission mainly deals with improvement of production and productivity, infrastructure development, enhancing research and extension capabilities, transfer of technology, quality testing and marketing, etc. of domestic saffron.

(c) Saffron is mainly imported from Iran followed by Spain. The import duty of saffron is 30% of FOB value. However, import of saffron has drastically reduced from 3880 kg during 2005-06 to 250 kg during 2009-10.

Investment in agriculture sector

†1409. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present level of investment in agriculture sector is inadequate;

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

(c) whether any scheme has been considered for Government/Private investment in agriculture sector; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The level of investment (Gross Capital Formation), in the agriculture sector has been increasing over the years from Rs. 76096 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 133377 crore in 2009-10 at 2004-05 prices. The investment in agriculture and allied sectors as a proportion to the GDP in the sector has increased from around 14 per cent during 2004-05 to 2006-07 to 16.03 per cent in 2007-08 and further to 19.67 per cent in 2008-09 and to 20.30 per cent in 2009-10.

(c) and (d) Several schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation have components to provide for Government/Private investment in agriculture sector, chief among the schemes are "Terminal Market Complex (TMC)" with hub and spoke model under National Horticulture Mission, "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms", "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" and the "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds".

Production of foodgrains

†1410. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of foodgrains, oil-seeds and sugarcane etc. in each year in the last three years and the current year, crop-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether agricultural production in the country has remained stable in the said period or it has shown a declining trend;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the present level of production of foodgrains is sufficient to meet the present demand of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise details of production of foodgrains, oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton for the last three years, *i.e.*, 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in the Statement (See below). Production estimates for the current year, *i.e.*, 2011-12 have not been released.

(b) No, Sir. Agriculture production increased significantly during 2010-11 as compared to 2008-09 and touched record levels of 241.56 million tonnes of foodgrains (including record production of 18.09 million tonnes of pulses), 31.10 million tonnes of oilseeds, 339.17

million tones of oilseeds, 33.43 million bales (of 170 kg each) of cotton.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 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 higher than the demand of 229.12 million tonnes projected for the year by the Working Group of Planning Commission for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise Production Estimates of Foodgrains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Cotton during 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Production '000 Tonnes)

State/UT	Foodgrains			Oilseeds			Sugarcane			Cotton\$		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	20421.0	15295.0	20182.8	2189.1	1500.0	1986.0	15380.0	11708.0	14784.0	3569.0	3227.0	5300.0
Arunachal Pradesh	255.8	308.9	#	30.5	28.3	#	23.4	27.1	#	NG	NG	NG
Assam	4143.0	4481.1	4896.0	137.9	144.7	152.0	1099.7	1059.0	1097.0	0.6	0.8	#
Bihar	12220.7	10150.6	9884.0	138.0	144.6	155.2	4959.9	5032.6	15000.0	NG	NG	NG
Chhattisgarh	5167.3	4902.8	7026.8	193.5	200.4	217.2	25.4	292	21.8	0.1	0.3	#
Goa	134.3	109.9	#	8.2	8.1	#	49.3	52.3	#	NG	NG	NG
Gujarat	6481.0	5761.0	7852.3	4015.9	3097.0	3911.9	15510.0	12400.0	14240.0	7013.8	7986.3	10500.0
Haryana	15613.7	15357.0	16040.9	932.8	877.5	964.0	5130.0	5335.0	5987.0	1858.0	1926.0	1750.0
Himachal Pradesh	1401.2	1017.2	1531.1	5.0	3.8	8.4	53.1	45.6	38.3	0.1	0.0	#
Jammu and Kashmir	1721.3	13145	1371.5	49.6	49.7	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	NG	NG	NG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jharkhand	4188.7	2152.2	1823.6	73.2	79.6	88.5	348.8	447.0	457.3	NG	NG	NG
Karnataka	11275.0	10955.0	13290.0	1212.0	1005.0	1212.0	23328.0	30443.0	37595.0	866.0	868.2	1250.0
Kerala	598.3	610.8	548.7	1.6	1.2	2.0	275.5	285.0	110.3	1.5	1.3	#
Madhya Pradesh	13914.6	16016.4	14957.0	6976.9	7636.2	8035.4	2975.0	2535.0	2667.0	856.1	855.3	2000.0
Maharashtra	11427.6	12586.3	15066.0	3409.7	2814.0	4997.0	60648.0	64159.0	78838.0	4752.0	5859.3	8800.0
Manipur	415.0	338.9	#	0.7	0.7	#	21.3	21.3	#	NG	NG	NG
Meghalaya	236.3	239.1	#	7.1	7.0	#	0.3	0.2	#	5.6	5.5	#
Mizoram	58.9	62.4	#	2.5	3.0	#	13.7	12.4	#	0.1	0.8	#
Nagaland	514.2	354.2	#	71.5	84.6	#	185.8	152.9	#	0.1	0.0	#
Orissa	7399.1	7553.1	7641.0	180.3	172.1	183.4	646.2	489.9	902.7	146.6	147.2	250.0
Punjab	27329.8	26950.1	27224.0	76.2	83.4	71.2	4670.0	3700.0	4170.0	2285.0	2006.0	2100.0
Rajasthan	16680.2	12350.1	18691.9	5178.4	4407.2	6090.2	388.2	344.5	360.9	725.7	903.1	900.0
Sikkim	107.5	117.3	*	7.4	9.4	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Tamil Nadu	7102.3	7511.4	8313.6	1043.0	939.6	1131.9	32804.4	29745.6	34292.0	187.7	225.0	500.0
Tripura	634.7	647.9	#	2.5	2.5		51.7	44.9	#	1.4	1.4	#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	46729.3	43195.3	47243.7	1164.5	816.0	911.0	109048.0	117140.0	120555.0	0.8	5.0	50.0
Uttarakhand	1765.0	1796.0	1818.0	26.0	33.0	23.4	5590.0	5842.0	6516.0	NG	NG	NG
West Bengal	16295.6	15741.6	13743.8	582.6	727.1	760.6	1638.3	1000.8	1100.0	6.0	3.3	#
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.9	27.1	#	NG	NG	NG	3.0	2.0	#	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32.7	21.3	#	0.1	0.1	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Delhi	118.2	125.8	#	0.6	4.9	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Daman and Diu	8.7	4.9	#	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Pondicherry	51.5	52.9	#	1.8	1.1	#	162.3	247.3	#	0.0	0.0	#
Others	NA	NA	2419.1	NA	NA	149.7	NA	NA	435.3	NA	NA	25.0
ALL INDIA	234466.4	218107.7	241585.7	27719.0	24881.7	31100.8	285029.3	292301.6	339167.6	22276.2	24021.8	33425.0

*4th Advance Estimates released on 19.07.5011,
#Included in others,
NA : Not Applicable,
NG : Not Grown,
% : Production in '000 Bales of 170 Kgs. each

Building of new ports for fishermen

†1411. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal to Central Government regarding building of new ports for the fishermen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status of proposed ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra in recent financial years had submitted three techno-economic viable proposals for construction of fishing harbours at Deogad (Anandwadi), Karanja and Arnala. The Ministry of Agriculture has accorded approval to these proposals and details are as below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the fishing released Share	District the fishing	Date of harbour	Approved Approval	Central project	Amount Government cost
1	Deogad (Anandwadi)	Sindhudurg	19.02.2008	3589.00	1794.50	Nil
2.	Karanja	Raigad	24.03.2011	6802.00	5101.50	400.00
3.	Arnala	Thane	25.03.2011	6156.00	4617.00	300.00

The Central share in respect of Deogad (Anandwadi) fishing harbour project has not been released, as the State Government has not yet confirmed that the land is free from encroachment and encumbrance.

Sale of substandard fertilizers and seeds

1412. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported of sale of spurious and substandard fertilizers and seeds in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether use of such fertilizers and seeds is badly affecting

production of foodgrains in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent sale of such spurious seeds and fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) During the year 2009-10, the fertilizers samples declared non-standard at all India level were 5.2%. The State-wise details are at Statement-I (See below). 2.9% of seed samples were found sub-standard during 2009-10. The State-wise details are at Statement-II (See below).

(b) and (c) No case of large scale sale of spurious fertilisers and seeds has been brought to the notice of the Government. By and large fertilizers and seeds of good quality are being sold in the country. Availability of good quality fertilizers and seeds have contributed significantly to steady increase in food grain production and productivity in the country.

(d) State Governments are adequately empowered under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985, Seeds Act, 1966, Seeds Rules, 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 to curb the sale of poor quality of fertilizers and seeds. In order to ensure the availability of good quality of seed and fertilizers, State Governments are advised regularly to monitor their quality.

Statement-I

State-wise number of fertiliser samples analysed and found non-standard during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Samples	Annual of Analysing	No. of samples Non Standard	% Capacity	%			
			Labs. Capacity	Analysed	Nutrient PhysicalTotal	UtilisationNon-standard			
				deficient parameter	& impurities				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	1	500	232	9	-	9	46.4	3.9
2.	Mizoram	1	250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Jharkhand	1	3330	678	9	-	9	20.4	1.3

4. Bihar	1	2000	2143	63	4	67	107.2	3.1
5. Orissa	2	3500	2803	107	17	124	80.1	4.4
6. West Bengal	3	4500	2378	267	3	270	52.8	11.4
<hr/>								
TOTAL East and NER	9	14080	8234	455	24	479	58.5	5.8
<hr/>								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Gujarat	3	7500	4658	49	0	49	62.1	1.1
8	M.P.	4	5200	4142	648	11	659	79.7	15.9
9	Chhattisgarh	1	3150	2306	143	6	149	73.2	6.5
10	Maharashtra	4	13640	13880	1747	335	2082	101.8	15.0
11	Rajasthan	4	8000	9827	143	18	161	122.8	1.6
TOTAL		16	37490	34813	2730	370	3100	92.9	8.9
WEST ZONE									
12	Haryana	3	5100	4099	62	23	85	80.4	2.1
13	HP.	2	2000	1618	41	3	44	80.9	2.7.
14	J&K	2	1400	1332	10	3	13	95.1	1.0
15	Punjab	2	3000	3067	24	0	24	102.2	0.8
16	U.P.	5	10000	10873	662	-	662	108.7	6.1
17	Uttarakhand	2	800	274	29	1	30	34.3	10.9
TOTAL		16	22300	21263	828	30	858	95.3	4.0
NORTH ZONE									
17	A.P.	5	15000	14432	225	39	264	96.2	1.8
18	Karnataka	7	10065	6305	375	20	395	62.6	6.3
19	Kerala	2	5000	3860	105	0	105	77.2	2.7
20	Pondicherry	1	700	491	2	1	3	70.1	0.6
21	Tamil Nadu	14	17500	18082	424	170	594	103.3	3.3
TOTAL		29	48265	43170	1131	230	1361	89.4	3.2
SOUTH ZONE									
22	Government of India	4	8500	10832	324	81	405	127.4	3.7
TOTAL		74	130635	118312	5468	735	6203	90.6	5.2
ALL INDIA									

Statement-II

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2009-2010

Sl. No	State	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by Court of Law fine/ imprisonment awarded	No. of cases pending in Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11209	232	15	7	97	7	97	3
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Andaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	887	195	16	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1325	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	191	12	2	-	10	2	21	-
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Daman and Diu (U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Gujarat	3211	109	42	-	7	18	13	-	-
12. Goa	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Haryana	2897	490	1	8	-	21	-	-	-
14. Himachal Pradesh	1122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Jammu and Kashmir	921	15	15	-	8	-	8	-	-
16. Jharkhand	811	97	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
17. Karnataka	7081	59	23	3	-	-	-	-	-
18. Kerala	712	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh	4197	1077	841	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Maharashtra	11967	401	401	902	77	77	311	35	-
22. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Nagaland		917	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Orissa		1579	151	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Punjab		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Pondicherry (U.T.)		261	20	7	-	-	-	-	-
29. Rajasthan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Sikkim		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Tamil Nadu		9409	795	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Tripura		-	-	-	-	-	-		-
33. U.P.		4439	161	93	-	-	-	-	-
34. Uttarakhand		397	5	2	2	2	-	-	-
35. W.B.		3127	91	211	-	-	-	-	-

Functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras

1413. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in the country, State-wise, especially in Haryana and Punjab;

(b) the activities done by these Kendras during the last three years;

(c) whether any assessment of work done by these Kendras has been carried out;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are 593 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) functioning in the country including 18 in Haryana and 17 in Punjab. The State-wise number of KVKs are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) During the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11), these KVKs in the country undertook 3.21 lakh on-farm trials and front-line demonstrations; conducted 1.46 lakh training programmes; organized 11.38 lakh extension programmes; produced 3.21 lakh quintal quality seeds, 465.50 lakh planting materials, 305.60 lakh livestock strains and fingerlings and tested 2.55 lakh samples of soil and water.

(c) to (e) The work done by KVKs is reviewed by Quinquennial Review Team (QRT) headed by an eminent scientist. The major areas of considerable impact noted by the last QRT included Crop Production, Seed Production/Replacement, Integrated Pest Management, Natural Resource Management, Livestock Production and Management, Fisheries, Information and Communication Technology, Entrepreneurship Development, and Use of Innovative Extension Approaches. Important recommendations made by the QRT include establishment of demonstration unit on integrated farming system and post harvest and value addition unit, disease and pest diagnostic facilities, exclusion of recruitment of KVK staff from any ban/restriction imposed by the State and/or Central Governments, strengthening of Zonal Coordinating Units and its up-gradation to the level of Zonal Project Directorates and providing e-linkage facilities to the KVKs. All these recommendations have been implemented in Eleventh Plan. The QRT did not give its recommendations

State-wise.

Statement

*State/Union Territory-wise number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras
established in the Country till July, 2011*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4.	Assam	21
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	16
7.	Delhi	1
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	26
10.	Haryana	18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
13.	Jharkhand	22
14.	Karnataka	28
15.	Kerala	14
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	47
18.	Maharashtra	41
19.	Manipur	9
20.	Meghalaya	5
21.	Mizoram	8
22.	Nagaland	8
23.	Odisha	30
24.	Pondicherry	2
25.	Punjab	17
26.	Rajasthan	32
27.	Sikkim	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	30
29.	Tripura	4

1	2	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	8
31.	Uttarakhand	13
32.	West Bengal	17
TOTAL:		593

Suicide by farmers

1414. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had conducted any survey regarding total number of cases of farmers' suicide in the country due to indebtedness during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof with a district-wise list;

(c) whether Government had conducted any survey to find the ways to contain and eliminate this scenario from rural India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India had constituted an Expert Group in August, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Radhakrishna to look into the problems of agricultural indebtedness in its totality and suggest measures to provide relief to farmers across the country. The Expert Group assessed the indebtedness situation in each of the States. It also analysed the nature and incidence of suicide among farmers in the country based on data provided by National Crime Records Bureau and some micro studies. A list of 100 agriculturally less developed and distressed districts, which is annexed to the report of the Expert Group, is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The Expert Group submitted its report in July, 2007 and recommended various measures pertaining to credit, financial architecture, institutional architecture, risk mitigation, expanding livelihood opportunities and rural health to provide relief to farmers across the country, as per its Terms of Reference.

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

Statement

A list of 100 agriculturally less developed and distressed districts

Andhra Pradesh

1. Adilabad	2. Anantapur	3. Chittoor	4. Cuddappah
5. Guntur	6. Karimnagar	7. Khammam	8. Kurnool

9. Medak	10. Mahaboobnagar	11. Nalgonda	12. Nellore
13. Nizamabad	14. Prakasam	15. Ranga Reddy	16. Warangal
Bihar			
17. Banka	18. Bhagalpur	19. Darbhanga	20. Jamui
21. Lakhisarai	22. Madhubani	23. Saran	
Chhattisgarh			
24. Bilaspur	25. Janjgir	26. Jashpur	27. Kanker
Gujarat			
28. Dahod	29. Patan		
Jammu and Kashmir			
30. Baramulla	31. Doda	32. Kargil	33. Kupwara
34. Udhampur			
Jharkhand			
35. Deoghar Lohardaga	36. Gumla	37. Hazaribag	38.
39. Pakaur	40. Sahibganj	41. Seraikela	42. Simdega
Karnataka			
43. Belgaum	44. Chikmangalur	45. Chitradurga	46. Hassan
47. Kodagu	48. Shimoga		
Kerala			
49. Kasargod	50. Palakkad	51. Wyanad	
Madhya Pradesh			
52. Anuppur	53. Ashoknagar	54. Balaghat	55. Barwani
56. Betul Chhindwara	57. Burhanpur	58. Chhatarpur	59.
60. Dindori	61. Jhabua	62. Katni	63. Mandla
64. Panna	65. Rewa	66. Seoni	67. Shahdol
68. Sidhi	69. Umaria		
Maharashtra			
70. Akola Gadchiroli	71. Amravati	72. Buldhana	73.
74. Gondia Osmanabad	75. Nanded	76. Nandurbar	77.
78. Wardha	79. Wasim	80. Yavatmal	

Orissa

81. Boudh

82. Koraput

83. Malkangiri

84. Nawapara

Rajasthan

85. Chum	86. Dungarpur	87. Jaisalmer	88. Nagaur
89. Pali	90. Rajsamand	91. Sikar	92. Udaipur

Tamil Nadu

93. Sivaganga

Uttar Pradesh

94. Banda	95. Chitrakoot	96. Hamirpur
-----------	----------------	--------------

Uttaranchal

97. Almora	98. Pauri Garhwal	99. Rudraprayag	100. Tehri Garhwal
------------	-------------------	-----------------	-----------------------

Insurance claims of farmers

1415. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of premium collected by insurance companies from small and marginal farmers under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) during last five years in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) number of insurance claims submitted by small and marginal farmers under NAIS during the period in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) details of insurance claims paid by insurance companies to small and marginal farmers during the period, year-wise and district-wise;

(d) whether farmers are still struggling to claim their insurance money; and

(e) if so, how the Ministry plan to ensure that farmers get insurance money in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Year-wise and district-wise details of premium collected from small and marginal farmers and claims paid to them in Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement (See below) As per scheme provisions, farmers need not approach to insurance company to lodge claims. Claims are automatically calculated on receipt of yield data from the State Government and credited to the accounts of the farmers

through nodal banks.

(d) and (e) Claims are paid within two months after receipt of yield data from the State Governments. Sometimes there may be delay due to late receipt of yield data. However, there is a provision of 25% on account payment of likely claims under newly launched Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) with the aim to provide immediate relief to the affected farmers.

Statement

*District-wise – year-wise details in respect of Small and Marginal Farmers from year
2006-07 to year 2010-11 (as on 9.8.2011)*

Amount (in Rs. lakh)											
Sl. No.	District	Year 2006-07		Year 2007-08		Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11	
		Premium	Claims	Premium	Claims	Premium	Claims	Premium	Claims	Premium	Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Adilabad	310.52	7.35	321.86	11.26	358.38	433.02	589.75	1671.44	233.55	0.53
2.	Anantapur	1170.84	26338.74	1460.64	54.91	1634.62	27445.06	2126.67	15997.55	2547.46	8955.28
3.	Chittoor	168.40	65.10	234.67	0.00	99.94	126.09	416.90	762.07	346.70	222.45
4.	Cuddapah	641.53	1301.08	667.66	161.64	775.29	5338.60	1059.58	8670.05	1323.30	8247.45
S.	E.Godavari	484.17	2044.76	631.94	340.98	339.83	200.66	908.45	1140.34	1004.13	10325.75
6.	Guntur	307.75	1183.21	359.82	21.16	396.89	26.40	377.65	177.39	400.58	1583.31
7.	Karimnagar	262.63	55.22	246.53	0.35	252.33	39.00	647.41	708.98	662.01	156.07
8.	Khammam	373.01	72.63	430.63	0.00	492.03	56.37	1265.27	810.32	557.68	49.60
9.	Krishna	447.09	3953.10	534.90	23.61	346.14	70.03	637.14	192.76	691.06	7787.18
10.	Kurnool	180.40	283.33	189.83	7.49	182.18	273.95	476.86	2500.08	394.23	557.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Mahabubnagar	362.70	346.40	454.42	10.81	416.81	301.01	679.00	1881.55	737.37	19.86
12.	Medak	202.97	167.47	279.46	0.00	338.99	149.84	658.67	3366.38	728.12	284.29
13.	Nalgonda	309.93	84.93	365.63	23.39	399.95	128.44	665.04	54.97	521.42	19.82
14.	Nellore	153.94	12.67	154.15	3.26	180.70	0.93	168.33	150.41	139.22	86.31
15.	Nizamabad	284.30	62.99	477.46	0.00	371.23	0.39	1135.36	1014.56	742.78	235.30
16.	Prakasam	145.91	362.29	187.83	21.80	168.84	21.28	288.93	8.46	173.14	94.52
17.	Rangareddy	97.59	4.70	80.18	0.92	91.41	57.27	239.17	685.53	176.83	333.30
18.	Srikakulam	27642	17.84	347.64	0.00	241.17	1757.32	477.40	2410.30	518.48	10565.50
19.	Visakhapatnam	182.55	0.00	231.30	0.00	46.09	141.18	283.25	2530.53	203.75	138.76
20.	Vizianagaram	180.68	26.85	269.74	0.76	125.15	163.74	386.46	1715.47	365.91	150.96
21.	Warangal	275.04	59.29	262.69	3.15	372.29	166.67	616.44	839.14	221.38	26.87
22.	W.Godavari	564.12	1117.97	755.44	113.05	634.24	1101.53	1011.37	625.27	1100.10	10498.74
GRAND TOTAL		7382.49	37567.92	8944.41	798.54	8263.52	37997.80	15115.09	48413.55	13789.19	60339.21

Revival of Cooperative Banks

1416. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revival plan consisting of cleansing of balance sheets of cooperative banks was made by Government under the Vaidyanathan Committee Report amounting to Rs. 13,596 crore;

(b) whether the plan entailed widespread amendments of respective State Cooperative Societies Acts embracing legal and institutional changes, many of which militated against democratic principles;

(c) if so, the States which amended their Acts and availed financial assistance and those which disagreed to sign MoUs;

(d) whether this package aggravated the State participation and control on an egregious basis; and

(e) the amount released so far and whether it has affected growth of self-reliance in cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) A package for revival and strengthening of Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in the country formulated on the basis of recommendations of Vaidyanathan Committee is presently under implementation with an estimated total financial outlay of Rs. 13596 crore.

(b) Revival Package entails amendments to respective State Cooperative Societies Act with a view to introducing legal and institutional reforms necessary for making STCCs a democratic, self-reliant and efficiently functioning organization.

(c) 21 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have amended their respective State Cooperative Societies Act. 16 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have availed financial assistance under the package. 3 States, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have not signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) An amount of Rs. 9846.70 crore (Rs. 8992.36 crore Government of India share and Rs.854.34 crore State Government share) has been released as on 30.06.2011 under the revival package. Implementation of revival package has facilitated the STCCS entities to function in a democratic and self-reliant manner.

Expansion of efficient units of fertilizer manufacturers

†1417. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether Government is regularly monitoring the economic status and efficiency of public sector and cooperative fertilizer manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fertilizer manufacturer unit which has been found fully efficient and to which Government has to provide per ton lesser subsidy;

(d) whether Government would encourage this capable unit for its expansion; and

(e) the quantum of Government capital in cooperative institutions and whether cooperative fertilizer manufacturer institution has proposed to return Government's capital, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. Government regularly monitors the economic status and efficiency of public sector and cooperative fertilizer manufacturers by taking measures such as review of monthly and quarterly performance, setting up of targets for the companies in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed every year in terms of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines and monitoring it regularly through Quarterly Review Meetings (QRM) held under the Chairmanship of Secretary.

(c) Actual energy consumption subject to pre set energy norms of NPS-III is reimbursed. In case of energy efficient units consuming less than pre set norms, the energy savings component is incentivise at the basic weighted average rate of inputs consumed. A list of units with pre set and actual energy consumption for the year 2009-10 is given in Statement (See below).

(d) Units are encouraged to maximise energy savings by providing incentives at the weighted average rate of inputs consumed.

(e) Only one cooperative society namely Krishak Bharti Cooperative

Limited (KRIBHCO) is under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizer. As on date Government's equity in KRIBHCO is Rs 188.90 crore. KRIBHCO has forwarded two cheques of the value of Rs 91.40 crore towards repatriation of equity. If these repatriations are accepted by the Department, the Government of India's equity will be reduced to Rs. 97.50 crore.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*A list of units with pre set and actual energy consumption
for the year 2009-10*

	Re-assessed capacity MT	NPS-III Energy Norms (Gcal/MT)	Actual Energy 2009-10 (Gcal/MT)
	1	2	3
GROUP-I : Gas			
1.. IFFCO Aonla-I	864600	5.690	5.667
2. Indo-Gulf-Jagdishpur	864600	5.534	5.424
3. Kribhco-Hazira	1729200	5.952	5.925
4. NFL-Vijaipur-I	864600	5.952	5.780
5. NFCL-Kakinada-I	597300	5.712	5.568
6. CFCL-I Kota	864600	5.621	5.635
7. TATA	864600	5.417	5.171
8. KSFL-Shahjahanpur	864600	5.712	5.678
9. NFCL-Kakinada-II	597300	5.712	5.570
10. IFFCO-Aonla-II	864600	5.522	5.536
11. NFL-Vijaipur-II	864600	5.712	5.483
12. IFFCO-Phulpur-I	551100	7.584	6.639
13. SFC-Kota	379500	7.847	7.447
14. GSFC-Baroda	370590	6.935	6.466
15. IFFCO-Kalol	544500	6.607	5.767
16. RCF-Thal	1706897	6.938	6.293
17. BVFCL-III	315000	12.688	14.047
18. BVFCL-II	240000	12.610	18.228
19. RCF Trombay	330000	9.569	7.663
20. IFFCO-Phulpur-II	864600	5.883	5.629

	1	2	3
21. CFCL-II - Kota	864600	5.678	5.427
Wt.Avg.		6.341	6.179
SUB TOTAL:	16007387		
GROUP-II: Pre-1992 Naphtha			
1. MCFL-Manglore	379500	7.356	6.586
2. MFL-Madras	486750	8.337	7.804
3. SPIC-Tuticorin	620400	7.382	7.382
4. ZIL-Goa	399300	7.308	6.902
Wt.Avg.		7.608	7.229
SUB TOTAL:	1885950		
GROUP-III: FO/LSHS			
1. GNVFC-Bharuch	636900	7.989	8.069
2. NFL-Nangal	478500	9.517	9.509
3. NFL-Bhatinda	511500	10.221	9.617
4. NFL-Panipat	511500	9.654	9.789
Wt.Avg.		9.263	9.173
SUB TOTAL::	2138400		
GRAND TOTAL	20031737	6.772	6.598

Policies for production of fertilizers

1418. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country does not have in place policies to produce fertilizers it will need shortly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The policy for Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme for urea manufacturing units, notified on 8th March, 2007 which was valid upto 31st March, 2010 has been extended till further orders on provisional basis. As regards, policy beyond NPS-III, a policy for Nutrient based subsidy for urea sector is under consideration of Government. The Nutrient Based Subsidy policy for PandK fertilizers has been implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

Leakages of chemicals from commercial units

1419. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been several cases of chemical leakages affecting local population from different commercial units in the country in the last one year;

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

(c) the action taken against the erring companies risking the local population due to their commercial activities; and

(d) the checks and controls in place to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The information on incidents on chemical leakages in different states of the country in the last one year is as under:

Sl. No.	State	No. of incidents of Chemical leakage in 2010
1.	Orissa	2
2.	Maharashtra	8
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1
4.	Karnataka	2
5.	Gujarat	10
6.	Tamil Nadu	2

(c) and (d) The registered factories are inspected periodically by the State Labour Department. Prosecutions are taken up against those managements of factories in which violations of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and other allied legislations have occurred. The Factories Department is vested with the responsibility of implementation of the Factories Act, 1948 and Rules made there under and is responsible for implementation of the provisions of

the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 in respect of industrial installation and isolated storages covered under the Factories Act. The other allied legislations ensure the safety, health and welfare of workers working in factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. The State Labour Department also conducts workshops, training programmes for workers, organizes safety awareness campaigns, special safety drives, mock drills of on-site emergency plans etc.

Opening of closed Fertilizer Corporation of India unit in Talcher

†1420. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of its assurance that production in the Fertilizer Corporation of India factory lying closed in Talcher of Orissa will be started again as soon as possible;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this direction; and

(c) whether any date has been finalized to start fertilizer production in this factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the Cabinet decision dated 30.10.2008, an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizer) with the mandate to evaluate all options for revival of closed units of HFCL and FCIL including the Talcher unit of FCIL and make suitable recommendations for consideration of CCEA. The ECOS considered the various options and finalized its recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a proposal for revival of the closed units of HFCL and FCIL was submitted for consideration of CCEA. The CCEA has approved the proposal in its meeting held on 4th August, 2011.

(c) No, Sir.

Demand and supply of fertilizers

†1421. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has supplied the required quantity of fertilizers after assessing the demands for fertilizers made by various States for Kharif crop this year;

(b) whether India has adequate stock of fertilizers for supply; and

(c) the quantum of fertilizers being imported to meet the requirement?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The State-wise demand (Requirement) and supply (Availability) of major fertilizers namely Urea, MOP and phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK) during the current Kharif, 2011 (April' 11 to July' 11) is given in Statement (See below). As can be seen the availability of urea is adequate. Similarly, the availability of phosphatic fertilisers i.e. DAP/NPK during current Kharif, 2011 (April' 11 to July' 11) has been comfortable throughout the country. There is tightness in availability of 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 be materialized due to substantial increase of prices in the International market. However, the breakthrough in contracting of MOP has just been achieved. It is expected that MOP imports would start arriving with effect from first week of September, 2011. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers would improve.

Statement

*Cumulative requirement, availability and sales fertilisers during
2011-12
(April to July)*

					2011-12		Qty. in ('000) MTs	
8.8.2011								
State	UREA		MOP			DAP + NPK		
	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Require-ment	Stock Pre-positioned	Availa-bility with pre-positioning	Total Availa-bility
								stock
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								9
Andhra Pradesh	800.00	725.67	150.00	72.43	940.00	159.68	907.86	1067.54
Karnataka	410.00	512.67	161.00	74.47	763.80	385.20	711.87	1097.07
Kerala	63.00	66.52	63.90	53.31	112.00	11.81	93.66	105.47
Tamil Nadu	275.00	280.55	127.00	94.91	272.75	65.01	292.57	357.58

Gujarat	665.00	636.51	68.00	62.28	522.00	114.71	479.85	594.56
Madhya Pradesh	470.57	425.52	47.70	21.58	502.02	189.88	343.33	533.21
Chhattisgarh	335.00	261.80	59.50	18.69	258.75	64.47	152.94	217.41
<u>Maharashtra</u>	<u>1000.00</u>	<u>986.64</u>	<u>205.00</u>	<u>65.25</u>	<u>1311.50</u>	<u>265.07</u>	<u>1015.34</u>	<u>1280.41</u>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	335.00	364.84	17.00	6.52	270.10	70.45	192.44	262.89
Haryana	585.00	615.20	25.00	11.11	225.00	72.98	221.62	294.60
Punjab	1050.00	1069.24	36.00	19.40	360.00	51.95	246.98	298.93
Himachal Pradesh	32.50	31.23	0.35	0.00	7.90	2.00	7.96	9.96
Jammu and Kashmir	54.50	39.98	9.00	0.00	35.00	0.99	23.56	24.55
Uttar Pradesh	2125.00	1700.62	90.00	46.12	984.00	256.93	600.84	857.77
Uttarakhand	91.00	100.34	4.50	0.79	42.00	0.00	28.85	28.85
Bihar	515.00	437.43	50.00	15.18	300.00	0.40	184.83	185.23
Jharkhand	88.00	66.41	15.00	1.83	85.50	0.55	40.47	41.02
Orissa	180.00	168.26	69.50	25.15	236.25	7.88	198.85	206.73
West Bengal	256.50	323.78	97.05	31.48	442.45	27.12	321.51	348.63
Assam	92.40	76.69	39.60	10.60	18.15	7.50	14.37	21.87
ALL INDIA	9445.99	78889.9	1343.00	631.10	7719.00	1754.57	6079.70	7834.27

Allocation of additional fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh

1422. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of erratic rains in Andhra Pradesh and farmers facing problems it is proposed to allocate additional fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Urea is the only fertilizer under partial movement, distribution and statutory price control of Government of India. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/de-canalized since 1992 and are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). The availability of these P&K 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 further distribution within the State. The availability of urea, phosphatic fertilizers (DAP/NPK) and MOP in Andhra Pradesh during current Kharif 2011 (April'11 to July'11) are as under:

(Figures in '000 MTs)

Kharif 2011 (April'11 to July'11)

Fertilizer Grade	Requirement	Stock pre-positioned	Supplies	Availability	Sales
Urea	800.00	-	725.67	725.67	682.79
Phosphate (DAP+NPK)	940.00	159.68	907.86	1067.54	1022.08
MOP	150.00	-	72.43	72.43	71.13

As can be seen, the availability of urea is adequate. Similarly, the availability of phosphatic fertilizers i.e. DAP/NPK during current Kharif, 2011 (April'11 to July'11) has been comfortable throughout the country. There is tightness in availability of 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 be materialized due to substantial increase of prices in the International market. However, the breakthrough in contracting of MOP has just been achieved. It is expected that MOP imports would start arriving with effect from first week of September, 2011. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers would improve.

De-control of fertilizers

†1423. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the financial burden and other effects being faced by farmers due to continuous price hike of fertilizers in the country;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure easy availability of fertilizers and accessibility to farmers;

(c) whether it is a fact that this situation has emerged due to decontrol of fertilizers by Government; and

(d) whether any study has been conducted by Government to ascertain the beneficiary of decontrolling fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based

Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. The NBS is applicable on 22 grades of P&K fertilizers namely, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), DAP Lite, Muriate of Potash (MOP), 15 grades of NPKS complex

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

fertilizers, Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and Single Super Phosphate (SSP). Primary nutrients namely, N, P, K (Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash) and Secondary nutrient 'S' (Sulphur) contained in the fertilizers mentioned above are eligible for NBS. Under NBS, the subsidy on decontrolled P&K fertilizers is determined for each nutrient of N, P, K & S on per kg basis and fixed by the Government on annual basis.

NBS is fixed by the Government by taking into the consideration the affordability of the farmer and prevalent price level of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs in the international market. The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers prior to 1.4.2010 were fixed by the Government, however with the implementation of NBS w.e.f. 1.4.2010 the MRP of P&K Fertilizers have been opened and fertilizer producing companies or the importers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level.

Since under NBS, subsidy is fixed for a year, the increase or decrease in prices of fertilizers and its raw materials have an impact on the MRP of these fertilizers, which is fixed by the companies. The international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials in the year 2011 have increased substantially as compared to the year 2010. The increase in international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials during the year 2010-11 have been taken into account while fixing the subsidy under NBS Scheme for the year 2011-12. Accordingly the subsidy has been increased this year as compared to 2010-11. Nutrient Based Subsidy on P&K fertilizers are as below:-

(in Rs. per MT)		
Fertilizer under NBS	NBS 2011-12	NBS 2010-11
1	2	3
AS : 20.6-0-0-23	5979	5195
DAP : 18-46-0-0	19763	15968
DAP Lite: 16-44-0-0	18574	14991
MOP : 0-0-60-0	16054	14392
MAP : 11-52-0-0	19803	15879
TSP : 0-46-0-0	14876	11787
SSP : 0-16-0-11	5359	4296

NPS: 16-20-0-13	11030	9073
NPS: 20-20-0-13	12116	10002
NP: 20-20-0-0	11898	9770

1	2	3
NP: 23-23-0-0	13683	11236
NP: 24-24-0-0	14278	11724
NP: 28-28-0-0	16658	13678
NPK: 10-26-26-0	18080	15222
NPK: 12-32-16-0	17888	14825
NPK: 14-28-14-0	16602	13785
NPK: 14-35-14-0	18866	15578
NPK: 15-15-15-0	12937	10926
NPKS: 15-15-15-09	13088	11086
NPK: 16-16-16-0	13800	11654
NPK: 17-17-17-0	14662	12383
NPK: 19-19-19-0	16387	13839

The statements showing the MRPs of subsidized fertilizers from 1.4.2007 to Kharif 2011-12 is at Statement-I (See below). The farmer has to pay 27 to 58% of the actual cost of the fertilizers of P&K fertilizers in the form of MRP. The rest of the cost of P&K fertilizers is borne by the Government.

Urea remains under Government control and its import is canalized by the Government through designated canalizing agencies. NBS Scheme has not been implemented on Urea so far and it continues to be governed by New Pricing Scheme-III (NPS-III). The MRP of Urea continues to be fixed by the Government and it was last increased from Rs 4830 per metric tonne to Rs. 5310 per metric tonne w.e.f. 1st April, 2010 after a gap of eight years.

(b) The following steps are taken by the Government to ensure easy availability of fertilizers and accessibility to farmers :

- (i) Zonal conferences each for Kharif and Rabi season are held every year, wherein the requirement and availability of fertilizers is assessed for all the States/UTs jointly by the State Governments, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Fertilizers.

(ii) Monthly Supply Plan is given by Department of Fertilizers to each fertilizer company for the fertilizers to be supplied by them under the subsidy scheme. Monthly, Movement Orders are issued in respect of Urea. 20% of the price decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported are under the movement control under the Essential

Commodities Act. DOF regulates the movement of these fertilizers to bridge the supplies in underserved areas. Freight subsidy is also given on the fertilizers under the Uniform Freight Subsidy Policy. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);

- (iii) The State Governments have been advised (i) to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies (ii) to review the railway rake points in their states and take up the issues with the Railways for improvements, if any, required to ensure availability of fertilizers in every nook and corner of the State;
- (iv) As stated above, the Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture Department through video Conferencing every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;
- (vi) The Department of Fertilizers contacts on phone the officials of major fertilizer consuming states on daily basis to find out any shortages of fertilizers in any part of the state and the corrective actions are taken immediately;
- (vii) In so far as decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers are concerned, subsidy is released on the receipt/sale of fertilizers;
- (viii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;
- (ix) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum

Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act.

A Statement showing the cumulative requirement and availability of Urea, DAP/NPK, MOP during April - July, 2011 is enclosed as Statement-II (See below).

(c) As stated above, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers prior to 1.4.2010 were fixed by the Government, however with the implementation of NBS w.e.f 1.4.2010, the MRP of P&K Fertilizers have been opened and fertilizer producing companies or the importers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level.

(c) The NBS policy providing P&K fertilizers to the farmers at the subsidized prices is applicable to all the farmers in the country. Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted under the NBS Policy comprising of Secretary (Fertilizers) as Chairperson and Joint Secretary level representatives of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Expenditure (DOE), Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). This Committee monitors the prices and availability of P&K fertilizers in its meetings including all other issues pertaining to NBS Scheme.

Statement

MRP of fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2007 onwards (in Rs. Per Metric Tonne)

Sl. No.	Grade of Fertilizers	MRP during 1.4.2007 to 17.6.2008	MRP during 18.6.08 to 31.3.2009	MRP during 1.4.09 to 31.3.2010	MRP from 1.4.2010 (kharif 2010)	MRP during 1.4.2010 Rabi 2010-11	MRP during Kharif 2011 as per FMS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	DAP (Indigenous)	9350	9350	9350	9950	10750	
	11765/12500						
	DAP (Imported)	9350	9350	9350	9950	9950	12000
2.	DAP Lite	-	-	-	-	Not yet	-
	(Introduced w.e.f. Feb. 2011)					in the market	
3.	MAP	9350	9350	9350	9950	10750	-
4.	MOP	4455	4455	4455	5055	5055	6000/6064
5.	TSP	7460	7460	7460	8060	8860	-
6.	SSP	3400	4600	4600	3200	3200	4200
7.	16-20-00-13	7100	5875	5875	6475	7800	9466/9645
8.	20-20-0-13	7280	6295	6295	6895	8216	9803/10488
9.	20-20-00-00	7280	5343	5343	5943	7995	7500/9861
10.	23-23-00-00	8000	6145	6145	6745	7445	
-							

11.	24-24-00-00	-	-	-	-Not	yet
	10000					
	(Introduced w.e.f.					in the
	1.10.2010)				market	
12	28-28-00-00	9080	7481	7481	8281	11628
	11577/11810					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	10-26-26-00	8360	7197	7197	7897	9256	10458/10910
14	12-32-16-00	8480	7637	7637	8337	9568	11200/11313
15	14-28-14-00	8300	7050	7050	7650	7650	-
16	14-35-14-00	8660	8185	8185	8785	10296	11272/11622
17	15-15-15-00	6980	5121	5121	5721	7121	8200
18	15-15-15-09 (Introduced w.e.f. 1.10.2010)	-	-	-	-	Not yet market	8000/9300 in the
19	17-17-17-00	8100	5804	5804	6404	6404	-
20	19-19-19-00	8300	6487	6487	7287	7287	-
21	16-16-16-00 (Introduced w.e.f. 1.7.2010)	-	-	-	6560	7100	-
22	Ammonium Sulphate	-	10350	10350	8500	7800	7000/7900
23	Urea	4830	4830	4830	5310	5310	5310

Statement-II

*Cumulative requirement, availability and sales fertilizers during
2011-12
(April to July)*

2011-12 Qty. in ('000) MTs

8.8.2011

State	UREA	MOP	DAP + NPK	
	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Require-ment	Availa-bility
			Stock	Availa-bility
			Pre-positioned	with pre-positioning
				stock
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	800.00	725.67	150.00	72.43
	940.00	159.68	907.86	1067.54

Karnataka	410.00	512.67	161.00	74.47	763.80	385.20	711.87	1097.07
-----------	--------	--------	--------	-------	--------	--------	--------	---------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	63.00	66.52	63.90	53.31	112.00	11.81	93.66	105.47
Tamil Nadu	275.00	280.55	127.00	94.91	272.75	65.01	292.57	357.58
Gujarat	665.00	636.51	68.00	62.28	522.00	114.71	479.85	594.56
Madhya Pradesh	470.57	425.52	47.70	21.58	502.02	189.88	343.33	533.21
Chhattisgarh	335.00	261.80	59.50	18.69	258.75	64.47	152.94	217.41
Maharashtra	1000.00	986.64	205.00	65.25	1311.50	265.07	1015.34	1280.41
Rajasthan	335.00	364.84	17.00	6.52	270.10	70.45	192.44	262.89
Haryana	585.00	615.20	25.00	11.11	225.00	72.98	221.62	294.60
Punjab	1050.00	1069.24	36.00	19.40	360.00	51.95	246.98	298.93
Himachal Pradesh	32.50	31.23	0.35	0.00	7.90	2.00	7.96	9.96
Jammu and Kashmir	54.50	39.98	9.00	0.00	35.00	0.99	23.56	24.55
Uttar Pradesh	2125.00	1700.62	90.00	46.12	984.00	256.93	600.84	857.77
Uttarakhand	91.00	100.34	4.50	0.79	42.00	0.00	28.85	28.85
Bihar	515.00	437.43	50.00	15.18	300.00	0.40	184.83	185.23
Jharkhand	88.00	66.41	15.00	1.83	85.50	0.55	40.47	41.02
Orissa	180.00	168.26	69.50	25.15	236.25	7.88	198.85	206.73
West Bengal	256.50	323.78	97.05	31.48	442.45	27.12	321.51	348.63
Assam	92.40	76.69	39.60	10.60	18.15	7.50	14.37	21.87
ALL INDIA	9445.99	78889.9	1343.00	631.10	7719.00	1754.57	6079.70	7834.27

Proposals to increase production capacity of RCFL

1424. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of domestic demand for fertilizers, urea, etc., being met from the two manufacturing units of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCFL) at Trombay and Thal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the capacity of these two units;

(c) if so, the estimated plans thereof; and

(d) whether the fast-changing global scenario of technology upgradation is also being suitably absorbed in RCFL existing technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) produces about 3.3 Lakh MT of Urea and 6.5 Lakh MT of complex fertilizers at its Trombay Unit and around 18 Lakh MT of Urea at its Thal Unit. For the Year 2009-10 the fertilizer production of RCF was around 6.97% of the total fertilizer production of the Country.

(b) and (c) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) has undertaken following two projects for enhancing its capacity at its Thal unit:

1. **THAL REVAMP PROJECT** : RCF is revamping its ammonia-urea plants at Thal which will enhance capacity of existing Thal Ammonia Plants from 2×1500 MTPD to 2×1750 MTPD resulting into production of additional 3 LMT per annum of urea. Phase-I of the Thal Revamp Project has been successfully completed in June, 2011 which has enhanced daily production of urea at Thal unit by 250 MTPD. Final phase will be completed by December, 2011 which will enhance the existing total Urea capacity to around 20 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum.
2. **THAL-III AMMONIA UREA EXPANSION PROJECT** : As a part of its expansion plans, the RCF has proposed to set up a new stream of Ammonia-Urea at Thal. The scheme envisages setting up a 2200 MTPD ammonia plant and 3500 MTPD urea plant which is likely to be commissioned by 2015-16.

(d) Yes, Sir. RCF has always been in the forefront in upgrading its plants and embracing latest technologies for energy conservation. In addition to the schemes undertaken at Thal, some of the major upgradation schemes undertaken by RCF are:-

- (a) The Ammonia-V Technology upgradation project in Trombay unit was undertaken during tenth plan period resulting in increase in production capacity from 950 MTPD to 1045 MTPD. Specific

energy consumption reduced by 2 MKcal/MT,

- (b) Revamp of Ammonium Nitro Phosphate (ANP) plant with change of technology from prilled product to Granulated product. The revamp plant has a capacity of 900 MTPD of granulated ANP fertilizer.
- (c) At Trombay under the revamping scheme, existing 10 trays in the Urea reactor were replaced with 15 high efficiency trays. This has enhanced the CO₂ conversion in the Urea reactor by around 3%. Due to this, the steam consumption by the Urea

stripper has gone down by around 60 kg per tonne of Urea produced. This has made Plant more energy efficient.

In addition to above, RCF as part of its Replacement and Renewal strategy is upgrading its plants with latest state of the art technologies in the field of pollution control, DCS system, value addition to by products etc.

Revival package for closed fertilizer units

1425. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision on the revival package for eight closed fertilizer units owned by Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) and the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, at what stage is the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Cabinet approved, in principle, a proposal for revival of closed units of FCIL & HFCL in April, 2007. In October, 2008, the Cabinet approved the constitution of an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (F) with the mandate to evaluate all options for revival of closed units of HFCL and make suitable recommendations for consideration of CCEA. The ECOS considered the various options and finalized its recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a proposal for revival of the closed units of HFCL & FCIL was submitted for consideration of CCEA. The CCEA has approved the proposal in its meeting held on 4th August, 2011.

Demands of cell phone consumers

1426. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government is considering several demands made by the consumer forums, foremost of which is to have a single tariff plan for all pre-paid consumers in the country;

(b) whether Government would introduce other consumer friendly services such as Value Added Services (VAS) operations only with consumer consent; and

(c) whether Government considers creation of a monitoring cell to check online grievances, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had sought views of stakeholders, as part of a consultation process undertaken recently, regarding demand for single plan for all pre-paid consumers in the country. The majority of stakeholders are not in favour of the 'One Plan for All' suggestion.

(b) TRAI had issued a Direction on 3rd May, 2005, mandating all access service providers that no chargeable value added service shall be provided to a customer without his explicit consent and any value added service, being provided free of charge earlier, shall not be made chargeable without the explicit consent of the customer. TRAI issued further directions prescribing the manner in which the explicit consent of the customer is to be obtained before providing value added services. TRAI has recently issued a Direction to all the service providers, on 4th July, 2011, prescribing that confirmation should be obtained from consumers through SMS or email or Fax or in writing within 24 hours of activation of value added service, failing which the service shall be deactivated without any cost to the consumer.

(c) Department of Telecom (DoT) has adopted Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), a web based on-line System, developed by National Informatics Centre for expediting the grievance redressal processes in respect of grievances received in Public Grievance (PG) cell of DoT.

Data privacy and protection

1427. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is considering imposing penalties on Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) firms that compromise on data privacy of individual consumers;

(b) whether Government is working closely with the united States to replicate existing global best practices in the realm of data security and privacy;

(c) whether Government finds the provisions linked to data privacy and data protection in the IT Act, 2000 inadequate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Section 43A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 prescribes the body corporates to implement reasonable security practices and procedures. The section provides for compensation to be paid by body corporate, commensurate to the damages suffered by the affected person in case of leakage of sensitive

personal information. Business Process Outsourcing firms are body corporates and thus are also covered under section 43A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(b) The cooperation between India and the U.S. in the area of cyber security is in the form of Memorandum of Understanding between Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and the U.S. CERT. This MOU covers the aspect of exchange of information on prevalent cyber security policies and best practices.

(c) The provisions are adequate for data protection and data privacy in digital form.

(d) Does not arise.

Software and hardware of foreign telecom companies

1428. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether Government had decided to conduct testing and certification of software and hardware of all foreign telecom companies like Nokia, Siemens, Alcatel Lucent, Ericsson and Huawei of China, in order to help it develop protocols to check them for any security breach; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to develop protocols to check for any security breach by the foreign telecom vendors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes Sir, to take care of national security concerns related to telecom network, Government has issued the amendment to various telecom licenses on 31.05.2011, wherein it is mandated that all network elements should be tested and certified as 'safe to connect' before inducting these into network.

(b) In this regard, Government has decided to establish a '**Center for Telecom Testing and Security Certification**' (TTSC) for development of the standards, procedures and test tools to test the telecom equipment of all vendors.

Use of clone numbers

†1429. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that clone numbers are being used in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has filed cases against persons using clone numbers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the cases reported during the last three years and the current year is depicted as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Cases reported
1	2008-09	8500
2.	2009-10	2129
3.	2010-11	1903
4.	2011-12 (till date)	25

(c) and (d) Cloning of subscriber identity is difficult due to elaborate authentication and encryption mechanism used in mobile network, it is also very difficult at present to identify the person who has cloned the mobile. However, Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells (field units of DoT) are monitoring such type of complaints. TERM Cells have been entrusted various works including license compliance and security related matters like Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) Audit, Monitoring of the Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiation from mobile towers, Check over clandestine/illegal operation, Inspection of all licensed TSPs, Service Testing for Roll-Out obligation, Investigation of MoC PG complaints regarding illegal routing, Registration of Other Service Providers (OSPs) in Licensed Service Areas etc. TERM Cells along with related setup in DoT are being appropriately strengthened so that they can address such type of issues along with other security related concerns in a timely and effective manner.

Changing service provider under MNP

1430. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mobile Number Portability (MNP) has

been allowed in Delhi and certain other areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the minimum and maximum time taken to change the service provider while retaining the mobile number;

(d) whether there are complaints that unduly long time is being taken in mobile number portability; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service has been launched on all India basis on 20.01.2011.

(c) As per the "Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Regulations, 2009" (as amended) the porting process of a mobile number should be completed on 7th working day (except in Jammu and Kashmir, North-East and Assam wherein it is 15th working day) from the date of placing request with the recipient operator, if the porting conditions/requirements as specified in the MNP Regulations are full-filed by the customer.

(d) Sir, Complaints regarding delay in porting due to rejections by Donor Operators have been received.

(e) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has analysed the cases of porting rejections on sample basis and prima-facie found that in some of the cases, service providers have rejected the porting request based on their own interpretation. Show Cause notices were issued by TRAI to such service providers for violation of MNP Regulations 2009. TRAI has examined the replies received from the service providers and is in the process of taking action as per the provisions of TRAI Act 1997 (as amended).

Further, in order to reduce the porting rejections, TRAI has issued directions to the telecom service providers on 24th May, 2011 specifying that rejection under contractual obligation can be done on the following grounds:-

- the post paid connection with bundled handset with contractual obligation having exit clause and the subscriber has not complied with the same; and
- corporate connection with contractual obligation having an exit clause and the subscriber has not complied with the same;

Regarding outstanding payment, which has been seen as one of the major grounds of rejection, it is specified that if the outstanding payment due from the subscriber, in the previous paid bill, is less than rupees ten then the service provider may include the same in the subsequent bill of the subscriber without any penal charges.

Also, the Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of Department of Telecom have also been instructed to monitor the complaints regarding MNP and take up with the Service Providers for necessary action.

Communication facilities in hinterland of Kashmir

1431. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the hinterland of Kashmir like Keran and Machil had no communication facilities like telephones and mobile services; and

(b) if so, the measures which would be taken to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, presently the Village Public Telephones (VPTs) working through Digital Satellite Phone Terminal (DSPT) have been provided in Keran and Machil. The no. of Keran VPT is 089919224052 and that of Machil is 08991924133.

Sabotage of MTNL cables

1432. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of intentional sabotage of MTNL cables have been reported to Government;

(b) if so, the frequency and figures of such instances in recent years thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some instances people responsible for it were reportedly hired by private operators; and

(d) if so, the number of such instances and action taken in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No such case has been reported.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Subscriber base of BSNL and MTNL

1433. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made since 2004 to increase the subscriber base of

BSNL and MTNL;
and

(b) the number of subscribers in each network separately for
landline and mobile services since then, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, the efforts made by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), since 2004, to increase their subscriber base are as follows:

BSNL

- Expanding its telecom network to enhance its reach and coverage for uncovered urban, rural and far flung areas of its operation.
- Revision of tariff under wireline and wireless services after considering the need of customers and prevailing market conditions.
- 3G services have been offered in more than 800 cities of the country. All 2G mobile connections have been made as 3G enabled.
- Increasingly provide/promote broadband on wireline and several Value Added Services to increase its utility.
- Modernization of wireline network like induction of Next Generation Network (NGN) switches and converged billing platform.

MTNL

- Rehabilitation of outdoor network to reduce fault rate.
- Modernization of wireline network like induction of Next Generation Network (NGN) switches.
- 3G services have been offered in both Delhi and Mumbai. All 2G mobile connections have been made as 3G enabled.
- Taking care of customers' conveniences by increasing the points where customers can make payments.
- Revision of tariff under wireline and wireless services after considering the need of customers and prevailing market conditions.

(b) The number of wireline and wireless subscribers in BSNL and MTNL since 2004, year-wise is as follows:

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl.No. Year		BSNL		MTNL	
		Wireline	Wireless	Wireline	Wireless
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2003-04	354.36	62.13	43.31	5.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	2004-05	358.59	110.75	40.15	11.38
3.	2005-06	354.23	197.37	38.33	21.03
4.	2006-07	337.39	309.85	37.22	29.45
5.	2007-08	315.52	407.87	36.76	35.34
6.	2008-09	293.46	521.44	35.73	44.83
7.	2009-10	278.31	694.50	34.97	50.94
8.	2010-11	252.25	918.34	34.64	54.79
9.	2011-12	247.25	937.28	34.43	55.06
	(upto 30.6.2011)				

Private operators not complying with rural connectivity clause

1434. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) by when private mobile/landline operators would comply with the rural connectivity clause they had promised to undertake when they were given operating licences in the country; and

(b) the manner in which the Ministry proposes to penalise them, if they have not complied with the rural connectivity obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, private Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) operators provides mobile services and Unifies Access Service (UAS) operators are permitted to provide mobile as well as landline service. CMTS/UAS Licence Agreement conditions *inter alia* provide that, there is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas.

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

Mobile phone connectivity in Tribal areas

1435. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) by when all the mobile towers in Tribal areas would be activated, especially in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa;

(b) how many blocks in Tribal areas of Central India, still don't have mobile telephone connectivity;

(c) by when all in the country will have at least mobile connectivity; and

(d) the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As on date, all the mobile towers installed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the tribal areas including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have been activated except 12 in Jharkhand and 62 in Chhattisgarh. Action has been initiated to commission these remaining mobile towers by 31.10.2011.

(b) BSNL is providing GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) based cellular mobile service in all the Blocks of Tribal areas of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh except for one Block in Chhattisgarh. Action has been initiated to provide mobile Coverage in the said Block during the current year.

(c) and (d) In terms of License for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service, a licensee is required to provide mobile coverage in 50% of the District Headquarters within three years of effective date of License. Further expansion beyond 50% shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision. BSNL has complied with the said roll out obligation and augments coverage based on its techno-commercial decisions.

Manufacture of low radiation mobile handsets

†1436. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of mobile phone consumers is continuously increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the mobile handsets being used currently emit radiation which causes health hazards;

(d) if so, whether Government has any proposal to formulate any policy to manufacture low radiation or radiation free handsets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of mobile phone consumers is continuously increasing in the country as per details given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	As on 31.03.2009	As on 31.03.2010	As on 31.03.2011	Upto 30.06.2011
Number of wireless telephones (in million)	391.76	584.32	811.60	851.70

(c) The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a part of World Health Organization (WHO), in its Press Release dated 31 May 2011 has classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), based on an increased risk for glioma, a malignant type of brain cancer, associated with wireless phone use.

Subsequently, WHO in its Fact Sheet No. 193 of June 2011, has stated that there are some indications of an increased risk of glioma for those who reported the highest 10% of cumulative hours of cell phone use, although there was no consistent trend of increasing risk with greater duration of use. The researchers concluded that biases and errors limit the strength of these conclusions and prevent a causal interpretation. Based largely on these data, IARC has classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), a category used when a causal association is considered credible, but when chance, bias or confounding cannot be ruled out with reasonable confidence.

WHO has further stated that a large number of studies have been performed over the last two decades to assess whether mobile phones pose a potential health risk. To date, no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use. WHO will conduct a formal risk assessment of all studied health outcomes from radiofrequency fields exposure by 2012.

(d) and (e) With regard to mobile handsets, based on Telecom Commission's recommendations, Department of Telecommunications has adopted International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines imposing basic restrictions in terms of SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) value limiting to 2 W/Kg (averaged over 10g tissue) in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz. Following steps

have been taken for compliance of SAR value for mobile phones:

- (i) Indigenous manufacturers of mobile handsets have been instructed to comply with ICNIRP guidelines and furnish self-certificate.
- (ii) Mobile handsets manufacturers have been instructed to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phone radiation and exposure.

- (iii) To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phone, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame Standard for all mobile phones under BIS Act 1986.

USOF for providing broadband services in rural areas

1437. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to spend Rs. 5000 crores from the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to give subsidy to the telecom operators for providing broadband services in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the value of allocation under USOF in order to provide mobile services in rural and remote areas of the country for the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Under the Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has signed an Agreement with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) on 20th January, 2009 to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas by leveraging the infrastructure of existing rural exchanges and copper wire-line network. The speed of each of the broadband connection shall be at least 512 kbps always on.

Under this scheme BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions, including schools, over a period of 5 years, i.e., by 2014. The subsidy disbursement is for (i) broadband connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), Computer/Computing Devices; (ii) Setting up of kiosks for public access to broadband services. The estimated subsidy outflow is Rs. 1500 crores in 5 years' time that includes subsidy for the broadband connections, CPEs, computers/computing devices and kiosks.

USOF is also working on Rural Wireless Broadband Scheme. Under this scheme, USOF will provide financial assistance by way of subsidy for the wireless broadband active infrastructure. About 5 lakh villages will be covered

under this scheme. Bids for Subsidy will be invited shortly. Actual financial expenditure will be known after opening, evaluation and finalisation of the bids.

The details of allocation/disbursement of Subsidy for USOF's Mobile Phase-I scheme Circle/State-wise for the last three years is given in Statement-I and II (See below).

Statement-I

*Allocation/Disbursement of Subsidy for Mobile Phase-I Scheme under
USOF
for the last three Financial Years*

Figures in Crore

Telecom Circles	State-wise	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand
Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	2.68	11.13	12.69	26.50
Assam	Assam		0.24	2.37	2.60
Bihar	Bihar			4.34	4.34
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh		5.03	9.73	14.76
Gujarat	Gujarat		0.52	0.44	0.95
Haryana	Haryana		0.09	0.09	0.18
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh		0.59	2.19	2.78
J&K	J&K	0.02	1.27	2.20	3.50
Jharkhand	Jharkhand		1.13	1.86	2.99
Karnataka	Karnataka		2.78	3.82	6.60
Kerala	Kerala		0.47	0.17	0.64
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	0.00	5.48	12.14	17.63
	GOA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	CIRCLE TOTAL		5.48	12.14	17.63
M.P.	M.P.	0.03	2.13	6.95	9.11
N.E.-I	Meghalaya	0.00	2.54	2.99	5.53
	Mizoram	0.00	0.85	1.22	2.07
	Tripura	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94
	CIRCLE TOTAL		3.39	6.15	9.53

NE-II	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53
-------	-------------------	------	------	------	------

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Manipur	0.00	0.01	0.40	0.41
	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.34
	CIRCLE TOTAL		0.01	1.28	1.29
Orissa	Orissa		2.19	3.53	5.72
Punjab	Punjab		0.11	0.09	0.21
Rajasthan	Rajasthan		2.04	6.66	8.70
Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.14	2.32	4.47
	CIRCLE TOTAL	0.00	2.14	2.32	4.47
U.P. (East)		1.05	6.49	7.00	14.54
U.P. (West)		0.57	1.51	0.97	3.06
	U.P. TOTAL	1.63	8.00	7.97	17.59
Uttaranchal		0.06	1.52	3.22	4.79
West Bengal	Sikkim	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.10
	West Bengal	0.06	0.76	1.41	2.24
	CIRCLE TOTAL	0.06	0.78	1.49	2.33
GRAND TOTAL		4.49	51.04	91.68	147.21

Statement-II

USP/IP-wise Details of Allocation/Disbursement of Subsidy for the Last Three Financial Years

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

Telecom Circles	States	BSNL	DWL	GTL	KEC	QTIL	RCIL	RCL	VECL	VESL	Grand
Total											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	3.01		14.16						9.33	26.50
Assam	Assam						2.60				2.60
Bihar	Bihar	4.34									4.34
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	5.11			9.65						14.76
Gujarat	Gujarat	0.95									0.95
Haryana	Haryana	0.18									0.18
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	2.78									2.78
J&K	J&K	2.72	0.70					0.08			3.50
Jharkhand	Jharkhand	1.73					1.26				2.99
Karnataka	Karnataka	6.60									6.60
Kerala	Kerala						0.64				0.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maharashtra	Goa	0.00							0.00		0.00
	Maharashtra	13.78							3.85		17.63
	CIRCLE TOTAL	13.78							3.85		17.63
MP	MP	9.11									9.11
NE-I	Meghalaya	0.00	1.14		4.39						5.53
	Mizoram	0.00	0.30		1.76						2.07
	Tripura	1.94	0.00		0.00						1.94
	CIRCLE TOTAL	1.94	1.45		6.15						9.53
NE-II	Arunachal Pradesh	0.52	0.01								0.53
	Manipur	0.37	0.04								0.41
	Nagaland	0.33	0.02								0.34
	CIRCLE TOTAL	1.20	0.08								1.29
Orissa	Orissa	2.56					3.16				5.72
Punjab	Punjab	0.21									0.21
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	8.70									8.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry	0.00									0.00
	Tamil Nadu	4.47									4.47
	CIRCLE TOTAL	4.47									4.47
UP (E)		10.03		4.51							14.54
UP (W)		1.86				1.20					3.06
	U.P. TOTAL	11.88		4.51		1.20					17.59
Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal	4.79									4.79
West Bengal	Sikkim	0.00								0.10	0.10
	West Bengal	2.08								0.16	2.24
	CIRCLE TOTAL	2.08								0.26	2.33
GRAND TOTAL		88.12	2.23	18.67	15.81	1.20	7.67	0.08	3.85	9.59	147.21

Abbreviations Used for Different Universal Service Providers/Infrastructure Providers

BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
DWL	Dishnet Wireless Limited
GTL	GTL Infrastructure Limited
KEC	KEC International Limited
QTIL	Quipo Telecom Infrastructure Limited
RCIL	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited
RCL	Reliance Communications Limited

Cinematic personalities in 2G scam

†1438. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice that some cinematic personalities are involved in 2G scam;

(b) if so, whether investigations have been made in this regard; and

(c) the outcome of the investigations and the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) As a result of investigations, a chargesheet was filed against Shri Karim Morani, Director of M/s Cineyug Films Pvt. Ltd. amongst others in the case RC-DAI-2009-A-0045 on 25.04.2011. Shri Karim Morani is now in judicial custody and is undergoing trial proceedings in this case in the court.

Child pornography on internet

1439. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that porn websites in particular of the children are available on the internet which is polluting the minds of the youth and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Every infrastructure/service may be used for hosting variety of applications and content of any nature. The web infrastructure does not distinguish the nature of content. The technology is therefore, used for purposes which may be liked by one section of society and not liked by other sections of society. Pornography is one such nature of content and several groups have hosted pornography sites/content on Internet for variety of purposes. Such sites can be accessed by all sections of users including children. Most of the pornographic websites are hosted

outside the country.

(c) The filtering of pornographic sites poses a technical challenge. These websites keep on changing the names, domain addresses and hosting platforms from time to time making it difficult to filter or block such websites using technical tools available in the market. In addition, the tools provide filtering to a limited extent only. The tools, in the process, also filter genuine content and degrade the performance of systems.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Information Technology Act 2000 amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 with effect from 27.10.2009 together with the Indian Penal Code 1860, provides- legal framework for countering pornographic sites including child pornography. Sections 67, 67A and 67B of the Information Technology Act provides stringent punishment and fine for publishing or transmission of pornography in electronic form as well as hosting on website any information which is lascivious, or contains sexually explicit act or conduct, or depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act. Section 67 provides imprisonment upto three years and fine upto five lakh rupees for first conviction and imprisonment upto five years and fine upto ten lakh rupees for subsequent convictions. Section 67A and section 67B provides punishment upto five years and fine upto ten lakh rupees for first conviction and imprisonment upto seven years and fine upto ten lakh rupees for subsequent convictions.

Cancellation of licences of telecom operators failing to start services

1440. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has recommended for cancellation of licences of 74 telecom operators recently due to failure in starting telecom services in respective spectrum allocated circles within the stipulated time;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of operators and circles for which their licences have been cancelled;

(c) whether there is dispute between TRAI and DoT regarding number of licences to be cancelled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) TRAI vide its letters dated 18th November, 2010 and 22nd December, 2010 recommended for cancellation of 43 Unified Access Service (UAS) licenses as per licence condition and to seriously consider the cancellation of another 31 UAS licenses in view of non-utilisation of spectrum and

resultant loss of revenue to exchequer after legal examination, out of 145 UAS licences granted from the year 2006 to 2008. The details of operators and circles for which show cause notices for cancellation of the licenses due to violation of the rollout obligation conditions are given in Statement (See below). Question of cancellation of licences will arise only after detailed examination of the replies received from Licensees.

(c) and (d) As per TRAI, out of 43 licenses recommended for cancellation:

- (i) 4 licensees had complied with the roll out obligations but with delay involving more than 52 weeks and the rollout of network (in terms of BTS/subscribers) as on 18th November, 2010 was not satisfactory.
- (ii) 2 licensees had not complied with the roll out obligation and the period of 52 weeks from the due date of compliance has expired.
- (iii) 32 licensees had not complied with the roll out obligations and service has not been started even though registration has been made with the Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cell. In these service areas the numbers of BTS/subscribers are very less and apparently the licensee has not rolled out its network.
- (iv) 5 licensees had not complied with the roll out obligations.

DoT has examined the recommendations of TRAI as per the UAS License conditions in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice and came to a *prima facie* conclusion that 18 licensees are liable for cancellation as per license conditions.

Since meeting the roll-out obligations is not linked with the number of subscribers in the network or the number of BTSs deployed, as the number of BTSs may vary according to the area to be covered in a selected District Head Quarter (DHQ)/town, the Government came to a *prime facie* conclusion that TRAI recommendations need modifications. The reference was sent back to TRAI for its reconsideration as per TRAI act to reconcile the differences.

After reconsideration, TRAI vide its letter dated 14th July, 2011 has recommended for cancellation of 53 licences. TRAI has also recommended to seek legal opinion once again on the issue of cancellation of another 30 UAS licences. It is proposed to take final decision on recommendations of the TRAI after taking into consideration legal advice in this regard.

Statement

Cancellation of Licences of Telecom operators failing to start service

Sl.No.	Name of licensee	Name of the service area
--------	------------------	--------------------------

1. Aircel Ltd. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan
 2. Dishnet Wireless Ltd. Haryana, Kolkata, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab
 3. Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd. Delhi, Mumbai
 4. Idea Cellular Ltd. Karnataka
 5. Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd. Assam, Kerala, West Bengal
 6. Spice Communications Ltd. Andhra Pradesh
 7. Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd. North East
-

Loss due to software piracy

1441. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that software piracy rate is on rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has lost about \$ 866 million in taxes due to software piracy in the year 2009 alone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) There is no official estimate available to ascertain the extent of software piracy in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Many of the software packages used in India are being imported. Software is exempted from basic custom duty. There is no explicit data available on financial losses arising out of software piracy.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb software piracy include the following :

(i) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for software in the country is covered under Copyright Act, 1957 as amended and violations attract penal action under Section 63 of the Copyright Act.

(ii) Government has set up a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council under Ministry of Human Resource Development (the nodal Administrative Ministry), which reviews the progress of enforcement of Copyright Act and also advises on measures - both on the policy and implementation front for its better enforcement. Special Cells for monitoring the enforcement of copyright have been set at Police Headquarters in the States/UTs.

(iii) Instructions have been issued to various Government departments to use legal copies of software.

(iv) Zero custom duty on application software has contributed in reducing costs.

- (v) Government is promoting Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) in e-governance applications in the country. A National Resource Centre for Free and Open Source Software (NRCFOSS) has been set up to carry out Research and Development, Human Resource Development, FOSS deployment, Support and Awareness in the country. NRCFOSS has brought out an indigenous GNU/Linux based operating system named as Bharat Operating System Solutions (BOSS) with Indian languages support.

Small savings accounts

†1442. SHRI PRAVIN NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operational small savings accounts in the Department of Post as on date and the amount deposited therein by the Common man;

(b) the number of accounts closed by customers during the last one year;

(c) the amount deposited with Government by common man through small savings schemes; and

(d) the steps Government is contemplating to take, so that, the participation and trust of people in these small savings schemes may be augmented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The number of operational small savings accounts in the Department of Post as on 30/6/2011 are 264585266 and the amount deposited therein by the common man as on June, 2011 is 3728154388 (Rs. in thousands).

(b) The number of accounts closed by customers during the last one year is 40950379.

(c) The collections under all small savings schemes are credited to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) and the opening balance as per Budget Estimates 2011-12 is Rs. 7,99,386.51 crore.

(d) The small savings schemes continue to enjoy investor confidence as the risk-return equation of these schemes is favourable with the benefits of liquidity, accessibility, tax incentives and implicit sovereign guarantee. The Government has taken the following steps to make the small savings schemes more attractive and investor friendly:-

(i) The restriction on opening of more than one account during a calendar month under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme has been removed with effect from 24th May, 2007.

(ii) All categories of pensioners have been allowed to open and

maintain

'Pension Account' under Post Office Savings Account Rules,
with effect from
11th July, 2007.

- (iii) The penalty on pre-mature withdrawal of deposits under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been rationalised from 3.5% to 2% on withdrawal on or before expiry of three years and 1% on withdrawal after expiry of three years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) The maximum deposit ceilings of Rs. 3.00 lakh and Rs. 6.00 lakh under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been raised to Rs. 4.5 lakh and Rs. 9.00 lakh in respect of single and joint accounts respectively.
- (v) Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent on the deposits made under Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme on or after 8th December, 2007 upon the maturity of the deposit had been reintroduced.
- (vi) The benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-Year Post Office Time Deposits Account and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, with effect from 1.4.2007.
- (vii) A website of the National Savings Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investors grievances. The website address is nsiindia.gov.in.

VRS for employees of MTNL

1443. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether MTNL has asked Government to clear a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to be offered to 15000 employees, one-third of its work force for this financial year;
- (b) whether the proposal has also been cleared by the MTNL Board;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and whether the MTNL has also asked Government for Rs. 3000 crores for this scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and stance of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has submitted a proposal, duly approved by its Board, seeking 100% financial support from the Government for bringing out cadre-specific Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for MTNL

employees. The proposed VRS package includes compensation equivalent to 60 days salary (Basic pay +DA) for each completed year of service or salary (Basic Pay +DA) for remaining period of service whichever is less subject to over all ceiling of 60 months salary. The expected out go of fund for supporting VRS of about 19000 employees will be around Rs. 3610 crores.

MTNL has been requested to explore the possibility of raising funds from banks/market and submit specific request for Government guarantee or letter of credit etc., keeping in view the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines.

Findings of CAG Report

1444. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG Report of 16 November, 2010 has found 85 companies ineligible for grant of UAS licences for fraudulently accessing spectrum;

(b) if so, the details, roles and functions of various Departments in DoT and other Ministries for approving such applications, along with approval criteria;

(c) whether DoT officials who cleared such applications continue to function in their current roles/responsibilities and whether they have any role in the process of issuing Show Cause Notices (SCNs) for penalties or for termination of licences in the above cases or any other cases of licence violation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Unified Access Services (UAS) licences are granted in terms of the eligibility criteria prescribed in the UAS guidelines dated 14.12.2005 and validated by the information/documents/certificates submitted by the applicant companies duly certified by their Company Secretary as mentioned in the Guidelines/Application Form. Prescribed eligibility criteria include paid -up equity capital, net-worth, substantial equity, FDI etc. and applications are examined by different wings of DoT such as Licensing wing, Finance wing, Investment Promotion wing , Legal wing etc. As a matter of abundant precaution, Department of Telecom (DoT) also takes an undertaking from the applicant company that "*if at any time, any averments made or information furnished for obtaining the licence was found incorrect, then their application and the licence if granted thereto on the basis of such application, shall be cancelled*". If any misrepresentation of facts is brought to notice at a later date necessary action can be taken as per due procedure under the provisions of the UAS licence Guidelines/agreement.

The Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on "Issue of Licences and allocation of 2G Spectrum by Department of Telecommunication.", which was laid in the Parliament on November 16, 2010, has *inter alia* stated that "... as many as 85 Licenses out of

the 122 new licences issued to 13 Companies in 2008 were granted to those companies which did not satisfy the eligibility conditions prescribed by the DoT. All 85 licenses were given to companies which did not have the stipulated paid up capital at the time of applications. Further, 45 out of these 85 licenses were issued to companies who failed to satisfy conditions of main object clause in their Memorandum of Association." The CAG report has, inter alia, concluded that..." 85 licenses were issued to the companies which suppressed facts, disclosed incomplete information and submitted fictitious documents to the DoT and thus used fraudulent means for getting UAS licenses and thereby access to Spectrum".

(c) and (d) Transfers and postings are routine matters in the Government. Officials posted in particular Wing/Division are supposed to do all kinds of work assigned to that particular Wing/Division which may include grant of licence as well as termination of licence etc.

Roles and Responsibilities of the most of the officers of various wings of DoT as mentioned above, who processed applications for grant of UAS licenses during 2007-08, have since changed due to routine transfers/postings/superannuation. Few of the officers in different wings who processed the applications for grant of UAS license are continuing in their respective wings.

Cancellation of licences for violating rollout obligations

1445. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disagreement between the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations of November-December, 2010 and the Department of Telecom (DoT) on the number of licences to be cancelled for violation of rollout obligations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of each of the said TRAI recommendations and the action taken by DoT against operators, operator-wise, circle-wise and date-wise; and

(d) by when Government expects to fully resolve this issue so that appropriate action can be taken against those who have violated licences with impunity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) TRAI vide its letters dated 18th November, 2010 & 22nd December, 2010 recommended for cancellation of 43 Unified Access Service (UAS) licenses as per license conditions and to seriously consider the cancellation of another 31 UAS licenses in view of non-utilisation of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer after legal examination, out of 145 UAS licenses granted between the year 2006 to 2008.

DoT has examined the recommendations of TRAI as per the UAS License conditions in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice and came to a *prima facie* conclusion that 18 licenses are liable for

cancellation as per license conditions.

(c) The current status of each of the said TRAI recommendations and the action taken by DoT against operators, operator-wise License Service Area wise and date-wise is attached as Statement (See below).

(d) Since the Government came to a *prima facie* conclusion that TRAI recommendations may need modification, the reference was sent back to TRAI for its reconsideration as per TRAI Act. The recommendations of TRAI after reconsideration has been received *vide* its letter dated 14th July, 2011. It is proposed to take final decision on recommendations of the TRAI after taking into consideration legal advice in this regard and accordingly at this stage no definite time frame can be given to fully resolve this issue.

Statement

Action taken by DoT against operators, operator-wise, License service area-wise and date-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	Name of licensee	Category as per TRAI Recommendation	Date of issue of demand notices for imposition of LD	Date of issue of show cause notice for cancellation of licenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	Aditya Birla Telecom Ltd.	A1		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Aircel Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	31.3.2011
3.	Delhi	Aired Ltd.	B1	19.01.2011	
4.	Gujarat	Aircel Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	31.3.2011
5.	Karnataka	Aircel Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
6.	Maharashtra	Aircel Ltd.	B1	23.12.2010	
7.	Mumbai	Aircel Ltd.	B1	08.02.2011	
8.	Rajasthan	Aircel Ltd.	C2	28.12.2010	31.3.2011
9.	Bihar	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	B2	30.12.2010	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Haryana	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	C2	14.01.2011	2.6.2011
12.	Kerala	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	B1	14.01.2011	
13.	Kolkata	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	CI	14.12.2010	2.6.2011
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	C2	28.12.2010	2.6.2011
15.	Punjab	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	C2	23.12.2010	2.6.2011
16.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
17.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	B1	14.01.2011	
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
19.	Delhi	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	D2	19.01.2011	07.03.2011
20.	Gujarat	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
21.	Haryana	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
22.	Karnataka	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
23.	Kerala	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	19.01.2011	
24.	Maharashtra	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
25.	Mumbai	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	7.03.2011
26.	Punjab	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Rajasthan	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
28.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
29.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
30.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
31.	Assam	Idea Cellular Ltd.	A1		
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	Idea Cellular Ltd.	A1		
33.	Karnataka	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Cancel License	21.4.2011	11.5.2011
34.	Kolkata	Idea Cellular Ltd.	A1		
35.	Mumbai	Idea Cellular Ltd.	B1		
36.	North East	Idea Cellular Ltd.	B1		
37.	Orissa	Idea Cellular Ltd.	A1		
38.	Punjab	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Cancel License	21.4.2011	
39.	Tami Nnadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Idea Cellular Ltd.	A1		
40.	West Bengal	Idea Cellular Ltd.	B1	14.01.2011	

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	14.12.2010	
42.	Assam	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
43.	Bihar	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
44.	Delhi	Loop Telecom Ltd.	Nil		
45.	Gujarat	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2		
46.	Haryana	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	14.01.2011	
47.	Himachal Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
48.	Jammu and Kashmir	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
49.	Karnataka	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	14.12.2010	
50.	Kerala	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
51.	Kolkata	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
53.	Maharashtra	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
54.	North East	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
55.	Orissa	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	14.01.2011	
56.	Punjab	Loop Telecom Ltd.	A2		

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Rajasthan	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
58.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
59.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
60.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	14.01.2011	
61.	West Bengal	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	14.01.2011	
62.	Assam	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	B1	28.12.2010	
63.	Bihar	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	B1	28.12.2010	
64.	Himachal Pradesh	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	B1		
65.	Jammu and Kashmir	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	D1	19.01.2011	
66.	North East	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	B1	19.01.2011	
67.	Orissa	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.	B1	14.01.2011	
68.	Andhra Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
69.	Assam	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	05.04.2011
70.	Bihar	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	28.12.2010	
71.	Delhi	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	09.02.2011	

1	2	3	4	5	6
72.	Gujarat	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
73.	Haryana	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
74.	Himachal Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
75.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
76.	Karnataka	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
77.	Kerala	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	A1	19.01.2011	05.04.2011
78.	Kolkata	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	19.01.2011	
79.	Madhya Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
80.	Maharashtra	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	28.12.2010	
81.	Mumbai	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	09.02.2011	
82.	North East	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
83.	Orissa	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	14.01.2011	
84.	Punjab	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
85.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	28.12.2010	

1	2	3	4	5	6
86.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	14.12.2010	
87.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	14.12.2010	
88.	West Bengal	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B1	06.01.2011	05.04.2011
89.	Andhra Pradesh	Spice Communications Ltd.	Cancel License	21.4.2011	11.5.2011
90.	Delhi	Spice Communications Ltd.	Nil		
91.	Haryana	Spice Communications Ltd.	Cancel License	21.4.2011	
92.	Maharashtra	Spice Communications Ltd.	Cancel License	21.4.2011	
93.	Assam	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	B1		
94.	Jammu and Kashmir	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	B1		
95.	North East	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	B1		
96.	Delhi	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt.Ltd.	Nil		
97.	Assam	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
98.	Bihar	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	28.12.2010	
99.	North East	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
100.	Orissa	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	23.12.2010	

1	2	3	4	5	6
101.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
102.	West Bengal	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	30.12.2010	
103.	Kolkata	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
104.	Mumbai	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	01.02.2011	
105.	Haryana	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	14.01.2011	
106.	Himachal Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
107.	Jammu and Kashmir	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
108.	Punjab	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	19.01.2011	
109.	Rajasthan	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
110.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	09.02.2011	
111.	Andhra Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
112.	Karnataka	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
113.	Kerala	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	23.12.2010	
114.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	23.12.2010	

1	2	3	4	5	6
115.	Gujarat	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	30.12.2010	
116.	Madhya Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	14.01.2011	
117.	Maharashtra	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	B1	28.12.2010	
118.	Andhra Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	14.01.2011	
119.	Assam	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	D1	14.01.2011	
120.	Bihar	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
121.	Delhi	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	Nil		
122.	Gujarat	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B1	14.12.2010	
123.	Haryana	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B1	06.01.2011	
124.	Himachal Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
125.	Jammu and Kashmir	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	D1	19.01.2011	
126.	Karnataka	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	14.01.2011	
127.	Kerala	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B1	19.01.2011	
128.	Kolkata	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	D1	14.12.2010	
129.	Madhya Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B1	14.01.2011	

1	2	3	4	5	6
130.	Maharashtra	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
131.	Mumbai	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B1	08.02.2011	
132.	North East	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	D1	19.01.2011	
133.	Orissa	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
134.	Rajasthan	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
135.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B1	08.02.2011	
136.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	06.01.2011	
137.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
138.	West Bengal	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	06.01.2011	
139.	Assam	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	A1		
140.	Bihar	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	B1	19.01.2011	
141.	Himachal Pradesh	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	A1		
142.	Jammu and Kashmir	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	B1	09.02.2011	
143.	Madhya Pradesh	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	A1		

1	2	3	4	5	6
144.	North East	Vodafone Essar Spacotel Ltd.	B1	09.02.2011	2.6.2011
145.	Orissa	Vodafone Essar Spacotel Ltd.	B1	19.01.2011	

Note:

- (a) Category A1 - No action is needed in these cases;
- (b) Category B1 - Liquidated damages may be imposed as per licence conditions;
- (c) Category C1 - Liquidated damages may be imposed as per licence conditions, the licences have to be cancelled. But since the rollout is satisfactory, it may be examined whether the licenses can be continued to avoid inconvenience to public. This would require legal examination.
- (d) Category D1 - Liquidated damages may be imposed as per licence conditions. The expiry of 52 weeks is due to take place shortly and as such these cases need to be monitored closely.
- (e) Category A2 - Cancellation of licenses needs to be seriously considered in view of non-utilization of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer. This may however require legal examination.
- (f) Category B2 - Liquidated damages may be imposed as per licence conditions. Besides, cancellation of licenses needs to be seriously considered in view of non-utilization of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer. This may however require legal examination.
- (g) Category C2 and D2 - Licenses may be cancelled as per licence conditions in addition to levy of liquidated damages.

Promotion of apple processing sector

1446. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented in the food processing sector, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated during the last three years and in the current year in this regard;

(c) the number of schemes closed and the number of new schemes introduced especially for promotion of apple processing sector under the FPI during last two years; and

(d) the reasons for closure of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) have Five Plan Schemes during Eleventh Five Year Plan i.e. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development, (ii) Scheme for Technology upgradation/expansion/modernization of Food Processing Industries, (iii) Scheme for Human Resources Development, (iv) Scheme for Strengthening of Institutions and (v) Scheme for R&D, Lab for Quality Assurance, Codex and Other Promotional Activities in the country. None of the scheme is area or State specific.

(b) The details of funds allocated scheme-wise during last three years and current years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheme for Infrastructure Development	42.20	73.815	120.89	300.00
2.	Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries	91.50	82.519	106.01	98.00

3.	Scheme for Quality Assurance, 19.00	32.08	31.90	45.00
	Codex Standards and Research			
	and Development and Promotional			
	Activities			

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Scheme for Human Resource Development	5.70	9.50	11.14	15.00
5.	Strengthening of Institutions	53.50	92.08	130.06	137.00
6.	Lampsum provision of NER	24.20	*	*	*
TOTAL:		236.10	289.994	400.00	595.00

*The lampsum provision of NER is included in respective schemes.

(c) and (d) During the last two years, no scheme has either been closed or introduced for the development of food processing sector including apple processing.

Development of Food Processing Industries

1447. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics regarding wastage of fruits and vegetables yearly, due to lack of cold storages and food processing facilities;

(b) whether Government has set any roadmap/target to reduce this loss;

(c) if so, the details thereof and extent to which loss percentage has been reduced;

(d) the amount allocated for spending on development and extension of food processing industries in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(e) the amount spent and achievements thereof, till date; and

(f) whether standardisation of processed food, packing and improvement in shelf life, detection of biological and chemical contamination, etc., has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain the data on wastage of fruit and vegetables. Due to fragmented supply chain and lack of adequate processing infrastructure along the value chain, the processing levels

in the country are quite low resulting in considerable amount of wastage of agri and horticulture produce.

(b) and (c) The Government has adopted a vision document 2015 which has suggested strategy to ensure faster growth of the food Processing sector. The adopted vision 2015 provides for enhancing the level of processing of perishable to 20%, enhancing value addition to 35% and India's share in global food trade to 3% by the year 2015.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

An amount of Rs. 600 crores has been allocated for the above scheme during the 11th plan out of which an amount of Rs. 456.47 crores has been spent till 03.08. 2011 and 2532 units have been assisted.

(f) The standardisation of processed food, packaging and improvement in shelf life, detection of biological and chemical contamination is not centrally maintained by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

Reservation of posts

1448. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES 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) out of the total strength, the number of posts earmarked for SC/ST category as per Government reservation policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry, Group-wise i.e. Group A to Group D are as under:

Group of posts	Sanctioned staff strength
Group A	40
Group B	46
Group C	35
Group D	20

TOTAL	141
-------	-----

(b) and (c) Out of the sanctioned strength of 141, this Ministry is Cadre Controlling Authority in respect of 20 Group 'D' posts, 4 posts of the Staff Car Driver, 1 post of Dispatch

Rider and 20 technical posts. The existing representation of SC/ST category in the posts controlled by this Ministry is given in the Statement (See below).

As per the extant instructions, the Vacancy - based Rosters have been replaced by Post-based Rosters. As per the Post-based Rosters, the existing appointments are to be adjusted in the Roster to identify excesses/shortages, if any, in the respective category in the Cadre and excesses are to be adjusted through future appointments.

Statement

The existing representation of SC/ST category in the posts controlled by the Ministry

Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Number of SC employees	Number of ST employees
1	2	3	4	5
Peon	15	15	6	Nil
Daftry	3	3	2	Nil
Watch and Ward	1	1	1	Nil
Safai Karamchari	1	Nil	NA	NA
Dispatch Rider	1	1	Nil	Nil
Staff Car Driver	4	4	Nil	Nil
Industrial Advisor	1	Nil	NA	NA
Additional Industrial Advisor	1	Nil	NA	NA
Joint Industrial Advisor	1	Nil	NA	NA
Deputy Industrial Adviser	2	1	Nil	Nil
Assistant Industrial Advisor	4	3	1	Nil
Technical Officer	3	Nil	NA	NA
Technical Assistant	1	1	1	Nil

Draftsman Grade 1	1	Nil	NA	NA
-------------------	---	-----	----	----

1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Commissioner (Slaughter House and Bacon Factories)	1	Nil	NA	NA
Deputy Commissioner (Dairy Products)	1	Nil	NA	NA
Technical Officer (Dairy Products)	1	Nil	NA	NA
Research Officer	1	Nil	NA	NA
Sr. Technical Assistant (Dairy Products)	1	Nil	NA	NA
Draftsman Grade II	1	1	NIL	NIL

*NA: Not Applicable

Setting up of Food Processing Industries/Training Centres

1449. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up new Food Processing Industries/Centres and Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) in the country;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided to each State for setting up of Food Processing Industries/Centres and FPTCs during the last three years and the current year, till date, particularly to Rajasthan; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by Government so far to set up more FPTCs in order to develop entrepreneurship and transfer of technology for processing of food products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries do not set up any food processing industries/centres and Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) on its own in the country.

However, this Ministry is implementing a scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries through which the entrepreneurs are provided financial assistance to set up units in the country including Rajasthan.

This Ministry also provides financial assistance to Central or State Government Organizations, Educational and Training Institutions, Schools and Colleges, ITIs, NGOs, Co-operatives for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) in the country. The objective of the scheme is development of rural entrepreneurship and transfer of technology for processing of food products by utilizing locally grown raw material and providing "Hands-on" experience at such production cum training centres.

(b) Under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, financial assistance is provided for setting up of new food processing units as well as Technological Upgradation and Expansion of existing units in the country in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas and @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

For setting up of Food Processing Training Centres, the Ministry provides financial assistance of Rs. 6 lakhs *i.e.* Rs. 4.00 lakhs for fixed capital costs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs as revolving seed capital for Single Product Line Centre and Rs. 15 lakhs *i.e.* Rs. 11.00 lakhs for Fixed capital costs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs as revolving seed capital for setting up of Multi Product Line Centre.

(c) The State-wise details of financial assistance provided by the Ministry for setting up of Food Processing units during each of the last 3 years and the current year at Statement-I and that of FPTCs at Statement-II (See below).

(d) The Ministry is taking up various initiatives like conducting awareness programmes, workshops, seminars, publicity in the print media for inviting applications for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres in the country.

Statement-I

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs.**

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 03.08.2011)	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	34	668.008
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.420	0	0
4.	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	2	28.710
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	2	36.435
6.	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25.000	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	25	225.148
8.	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.600	8	207.710

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. Goa		1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25.00	0	0
10. Gujarat		32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	62	1175.046
11. Haryana		19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.280	7	113.083
12. Himachal Pradesh		12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.530	12	302.510
13. Jammu and Kashmir		9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	2	18.180
14. Jharkhand		2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	0	0
15. Karnataka		34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.790	15	233.608
16. Kerala		47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	29	535.670
17. Madhya Pradesh		10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	12	172.716
18. Maharashtra		95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	93	1235.623
19. Manipur		3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	2	48.610
20. Meghalaya		1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0
21. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
22. Nagaland		1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0
23. Orissa		6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	2	8.435

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24. Pondicherry		2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Punjab		32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	20	304.891
26. Rajasthan		35	566.075	44	551.975	27	27325.46	48	691.123	48	585.344
27. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Tamil Nadu		53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	41	786.907
29. Tripura		2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Uttar Pradesh		63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	33	577.021
31. Uttarakhand		9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	1	2.460
32. West Bengal		35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	10	206.505
TOTAL		569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	460	7472.615

*Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank

Statement-II

State-wise details of Food Processing Training Centres assisted during Eleventh Plan

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 03.08.2011)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	04	13.50	01	2.47	07	33.07	4	15.32	03	10.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	02	8.00	2	6.00	01	2.00
5.	Bihar	-	-	01	2.00	-	1.13	1	3.99	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	01	1.99	01	1.46	05	19.90	4	13.87	03	36.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02	9.30	-	-	-	-	1	4.00	-	-
10.	J&K	-	-	01	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	01	7.20	-	-	04	15.60	4	23.00	03	11.80
12.	Jharkhand	01	1.60	-	-	-	0.85	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13. Kerala		01	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Maharashtra		04	10.00	01	4.00	04	20.66	3	11.50	-	-
15 Madhya Pradesh		13	25.61	10	20.00	02	5.00	5	17.00	01	4.00
16 Manipur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Mizoram		01	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Meghalaya		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Nagaland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Orissa		01	2.00	-	-	05	19.12	7	19.75	01	1.90
21 Punjab		01	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Puducheery		-	-	-	-	01	11.00	-	-	-	-
23 Rajasthan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Tamil Nadu		02	3.69	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Tripura		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Uttar Pradesh		07	24.76	02	6.08	-	1.00	2	3.81	-	-
27. West Bengal		02	4.00	01	2.90	02	12.00	2	6.00	-	-
28. Uttarakhand		-	-	01	3.90	-	-	1	4.00	-	-
29. Chhattisgarh		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12.00	-	-
TOTAL:		41	119.77	19	49.81	32	147.33	39	139.86	12	39.49

Qualifications of primary school teachers

†1450. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around twenty per cent or about six lakh primary school teachers have been found to be lacking in qualification;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government has implemented any measures to remove this lacunae; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when this lacunae would be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) It is estimated that around 6.70 lakh teachers of classes I-VIII do not possess the minimum qualifications laid down by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) vide Notification dated 23.08.2010 in pursuance of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

(c) and (d) The RTE Act, *inter alia*, provides that a teacher, who, at the commencement of this Act, does not possess minimum qualifications, shall acquire such minimum qualifications within a period of five years. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), resource support is provided to States/UTs for training of the untrained teachers. States have initiated steps to enabling such teachers to acquire the prescribed qualifications within the time frame specified under the RTE Act.

Establishment of world class university at Bhubaneswar

1451. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 2008-09, the then Minister of HRD had intimated the Chief Minister of Orissa regarding establishment of a world class university at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, the reasons of delay in establishment of the university and by when the university would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A legislative proposal for setting up of 14 Universities for Innovation aiming at world class standards at various places/locations in the country is being finalized in consultation with

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

all concerned. Bhubaneswar in Orissa is one of them. It is not possible to indicate a time frame for this.

Common Entrance Test for Sanskrit universities

1452. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start Common Entrance Test (CET) for three Sanskrit universities for the academic year 2012-13 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which students will be benefited by the new system; and

(d) the details of facilities provided to students for appearing in the CET?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Common Entrance Test (CET) has already been introduced from the current academic year 2011-12 for admission of students in B.Ed., M.Ed., and Ph.D. programmes in three Sanskrit Deemed Universities viz., Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi.

(b) CET for the current year 2011-12 has been conducted for B.Ed, on 08-05-2011 and for M.Ed. and Ph.D. on 18-06-2011 by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Students from all parts of the country are eligible to appear in CET. By passing a single examination, these students have the opportunity to be eligible for admission in any programme of the three above mentioned deemed universities. This results in saving of time, energy and money of the student as well as parents.

Schemes for improvement of school education under Eleventh Plan

†1453. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to implement

various schemes under the Eleventh Five Year Plan for improving the school education system;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the implementation of these schemes have been discontinued due to paucity of funds;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the schemes which are discontinued or being partially implemented due to shortage of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Of the schemes taken up or launched during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, no scheme has been discontinued due to shortage of funds. However, pace of implementation of some schemes which include Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Saakshar Bharat, Mid Day Meal has been affected due to the problems of initial roll out or inadequate plan allocations.

Implementation of Right to Education Act

†1454. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Act relating to providing free and compulsory education in the country to each of the boy/girl child of the age group of 6-14 years, has been implemented;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the requisite mechanism for implementing this Act has not been put in place in all States of the country; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard, and the funds released by Government to the States till June, 2011 to set-up mechanism required for implementing the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the 6-14 age group in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education.

(c) and (d) 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

In 2011-12 against Budget Estimates of Rs. 21000 crore available for implementation of RTE-SSA programme and funds to the tune of Rs. 11177.30 crore have already been released to States/UTs till June, 2011.

Grants for girls' education campuses in Madhya Pradesh

†1455. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a proposal to Central Government for giving grant to 13 girls' education campuses in the districts which have low education percentage in the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the sanctioned amount would be disbursed for the above said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Surplus and untrained teachers

1456. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious problems of surplus and untrained teachers in various parts of the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) It is estimated that there are around 6 lakh teachers of classes I to VIII who do not possess the minimum qualifications laid down by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). In addition there are imbalances in teacher deployment across schools in the country.

(b) The untrained teachers are expected to acquire the minimum qualifications within a period of five years, as per the Right to Education Act. Resource support is provided to the States/UTs for the training of untrained teachers, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Mid-day-meals cooked in Uttar Pradesh

1457. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain schools in Uttar Pradesh, Mid-day-meals cooked by dalits is not eaten by students of higher castes and it goes waste;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any enquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that such incidents of caste discrimination were limited to a few districts. In a few places, children were not taking mid day meals because of local reasons, such as a dispute between cooks on division of workload, which was amicably resolved by the District team. In other places a few persons of the village created such an atmosphere with the possible objective of gaining benefits in the Panchayat elections.

In all these cases, effective action was taken by the local

administration to ensure that the MDM work was not affected. In addition, there is an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels to ensure effective implementation of the scheme.

Promotion and teaching of Urdu language

1458. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Fatimi Committee with regard to promotion of Urdu language and its teaching in schools and colleges;

(b) the steps taken so far to implement those recommendations;

(c) whether it is a fact that teaching of Urdu introduced in Navodaya Vidyalayas of Gautam Budh Nagar, Shravasti and Siddhartha Nagar districts of Uttar Pradesh has been discontinued;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to restore teaching of Urdu in schools of those districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Fatimi Committee had *inter alia* recommended that steps should be taken and facilities provided for Urdu medium education in such Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) where students wish to study in their mother tongue of Urdu and text books should be made available in Urdu language. Whereas elementary education is a State subject, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has published text books in Urdu and National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) has brought out supporting text books and books for ITI courses in Urdu language.

(c) to (e) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for migration of 30% students of class IX from one JNV to another JNV in different linguistic Region. The migration of students takes place between Hindi Speaking District and Non-Hindi Speaking District. The teaching of Urdu as IIIrd language has been discontinued in Gautam Budh Nagar, Shravasti and Siddhartha Nagar due to reorganization of their migration linkage with JNVs of Non-Hindi Speaking Regions. Availability of sufficient students wanting to study this language will determine the restoration of teaching of Urdu in these schools.

Establishment of higher education institutions

1459. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some colleges of Delhi University have set 100 per cent cut off marks as minimum qualification for admission in graduation courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this practice will not restrict bright students from various State Boards like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(d) whether Government will set up some quality institutions of higher education in proportion to population of the States to combat this problem of admission in higher education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, only one college, namely, Shri Ram College of Commerce set 100 per cent cut-off marks this year for non-commerce students for admission to first year B. Com (Hons.) course. Other colleges of the University have declared lower cut-off marks for admission to first year B. Com (Hons.) course. However, if seats remain vacant after the first cut-off, the colleges progressively lower the cut-off marks in subsequent cut-off lists.

(d) to (e) Providing higher educational facilities to the students of the State is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India also establishes institutions to set higher bench marks in the field. During the Eleventh Plan Period, the Government of India has established 15 Central Universities in various parts of the country to provide quality education. There is a scheme for setting up of 374 degree colleges in such districts of the country as have gross enrolment ratio less than the "national average, which includes 41 districts of Uttar Pradesh. There are several schemes of the UGC which help State Universities and colleges in expanding higher education with equity and quality, the details of which are available on the UGC website: www.ugc.ac.in

Vacant teaching posts in universities

†1460. 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 Pay Review Committee has revealed that 45 to 52 per cent of the teaching posts have been lying vacant in every university; and

(b) if so, whether special efforts have been made by Government recently to fill up the vacant teaching posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been enhanced to Sixty five years. Subject to availability of vacancy and fitness of teachers, they may be re-employed on contract basis after retirement upto the age of seventy years. In order to attract best brain to the teaching profession, the pay, allowances and service conditions of teachers have been made more attractive.

Academic standards in higher educational institutions

1461. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the problem of declining academic standard of many of our higher educational institutions;

(b) if so, the corrective measures which were taken;

(c) whether poor service conditions of academic staff also contributes to this; and

(d) if so, whether Government would take steps to ensure reasonable salary and service conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no available report to indicate the problem of declining standards in the higher educational institutions.

(b) to (d) Improvement of quality of higher education is a continuous endeavour. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in the Eleventh Five Year Plan aiming at improvement of quality through increased allocation for improvement of infrastructure in the existing higher and technical educational institutions. During the period, 08 Indian Institute of Technology, 07 Indian Institute of Management, 05 Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, 02 School of Planning and Architecture, 10 National Institute of Technology and 01 Central Institute of Technology have been established.

Further, to attract quality faculty in higher educational institutions, the Government has taken the following steps:

1. Increased allocation of funds for Higher Education Sector.
2. Acceptance of the recommendations of the Pay Review Committee to provide higher salaries to faculty.
3. Academic reforms by University Grants Commission (UGC).

4. In order to address the issue of shortage of qualified faculty, if any and also to facilitate the students to pursue their higher study leading to award of M. Tech. degree, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has granted permission to start M. Tech. programme in teaching institutions and to start second shift in the existing institutions.

Apart from the above, UGC (Minimum Qualifications required for the appointment and Career Advancement of teachers in universities and institutions affiliated to it) 3rd Amendment Regulation, 2009 and the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree), Regulation, 2009 has been notified on 11th May, 2009 for making NET/SLET compulsory for appointment for the post of Lecturers/Assistant Professors in Universities/Colleges and this is an important measure to improve the quality of teachers.

Leakage of AIEEE question paper

1462. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether question paper of AIEEE, 2011 has been leaked;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, due to the leakage of paper, the students had been put to disadvantage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by Government to stop such leakages in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. On 01.05.2011 at 07:30 a.m., a phone call was received from Uttar Pradesh Special Task Force (UPSTF), Lucknow alleging that they are having the question papers of AIEEE - 2011 scheduled to commence from 09:30 a.m. The authorities of U.P. Special Task Force were requested to fax the alleged question paper to the CBSE. The question paper was received at 07:45 a.m. and it was got tallied after obtaining a copy of the actual question paper. On going through these two question papers, it was established that the fax was consisting of similar questions which were as per CBSE's valid question paper to be administered at 09:30 a.m. for AIEEE - 2011.

(c) and (d) The Central Board of Secondary Education took immediate decision and announced the re-schedule of timings of examination which are as follows:-

- (i) Paper - I consisting of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics

scheduled for 01.05.2011 was postponed from 09:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon at 1685 centres for 11,14,541 candidates.

(ii) The rescheduled examination for Paper - I was conducted on the same day i.e. 01.05.2011 for 10,81,573 candidates at 1633 centres from 12:00 noon to 03:00 p.m.

(iii) The Paper - II was conducted from 04:00 p.m. to 07:00 p.m. on the same day i.e. 01.05.2011.

(iv) Because of postponement, candidates allotted at 52 centres having exam of AFMC, Pune on the same day in the afternoon and the candidates who could not appear in the re-scheduled examination on 01.05.2011 were given option to re-appear in AIEE examination held on different date i.e. 11.05.2011. 32968 candidates of the total registered candidates in AIEEE appeared in re-scheduled examination.

(e) A committee consisting of the Experts in the field of examinations has been constituted by the Board and asked to suggest the measures to stop recurrence of such instances and on the submission of measures by the Committee, Ministry of HRD would take the appropriate preventive measures accordingly. At present, following possible measures to ensure the safety and security of the question papers are being taken by the CBSE:

- (i) The question papers are packed in special kraft envelops then kept in cloth lined envelopes having the security seals and thereafter shrink wrapped prior to packing in cloth parcels. Finally these are packed in steel trunks with special seals.
- (ii) The steel trunks of question papers are stored in the Nationalized Banks.
- (iii) The question papers are handed over by the Bank to the authorized official only before the start of the examination.
- (iv) At Centre, question papers are opened in the Centre Superintendent's Office in the presence of four invigilators.
- (v) Observers are involved in all above activities for ensuring fairness in the conduct of examination.

Indian Universities under UN programme

1463. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations has taken up an international programme under the name of Education Impact in 2010; and

(b) if so, how many Indian Universities have been selected under

this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) was formally launched on 18 November, 2010. It is an initiative open to universities and other institutions of higher education and research worldwide which undertake activities in support of the mission and mandates of the United Nations. UNAI gives active support to 10

universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, literacy, sustainability and conflict resolution, all of which were based on the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Millennium Development Goals targets. The new initiative aims to promote a culture of intellectual cooperation, serving as a point of contact for ideas and proposals relevant to the United Nations mandate, and foster direct engagement by institutions in programmes, projects and initiatives for the realization of the Millennium Goals and other United Nations objectives. About 50 Indian institutions have joined UNAI so far.

Vacant teaching posts in colleges and universities

1464. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many teaching posts are lying vacant in colleges and universities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to fill them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information supplied by University Grants Commission (UGC) the total number of sanctioned teaching posted in various Central Universities is 16141, out of which 6374 teaching posts are laying vacant.

(b) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been enhanced to Sixty five years. Subject to availability of vacancy and fitness of teachers, they may be re-employed on contract basis after retirement upto the age of seventy years. In order to attract best brain to the teaching profession, the pay, allowances and service conditions of teachers have been made more attractive.

Students not getting admission in colleges in Delhi

1465. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students of Delhi who got more than 85 per cent of marks in twelfth exam were not given admission in

colleges in B.Com courses;

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

(c) whether it is injustice for local students because students from outside Delhi were given admission because of higher percentage;

(d) whether Government proposes to increase seats or open more colleges to accommodate students with 85 per cent or above marks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, some of the colleges of the University have offered admission in B.Com course to the students who have got less than 85 per cent marks. The University of Delhi being a Central University, a large number of students from all over the country seek admission to the colleges of the University. As there is limited number of seats available and the number of students who have secured more than 85 per cent marks this year in 12th exam conducted by CBSE is substantially higher, it is not possible to give admission to everyone, particularly, in the courses of his choice.

(d) and (e) Providing higher educational facilities to the students is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India also establishes institutions to set higher bench marks in the field. Recently, in the wake of implementation of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006, there has been substantial increase in the intake of total number of SC, ST and OBC students in the University and its colleges. During the Eleventh Plan Period, the Government of India has established 15 Central Universities in various parts of the country to provide quality education. There is a scheme for setting up of 374 degree colleges in such districts of the country as have gross enrolment ratio less than the national average. There are several schemes of the UGC which help State Universities and colleges in expanding higher education with equity and quality, the details of which are available on the UGC website: www.ugc.ac.in.

Backlog OBC vacancies of Lecturers in Central Universities

1466. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has issued any guideline to fill up backlog OBC vacancies of Lecturer posts in Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University of Hyderabad is implementing reservation policy in respect of recruitment of Lecturers; and

(d) the details of recruitment in the university in respect of Lecturer post for OBCs since 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission issued instructions for the first time on 24.01.2007 to all Central Universities to implement the OBC

reservation policy of the Government of India for filling up the teaching posts at the level of lecturers with immediate effect. A Special Recruitment Drive was launched to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs, as on 01.11.2008, in direct recruitment quota in all the Central Universities. The UGC vide its letter No.F.21-1/2007(CU) dated 10.12.2008 and subsequent reminder letters dated 7.10.2010 and 15.3.2011 advised all Central Universities to fill up the backlog vacancies of OBC at the earliest.

(c) and (d) University of Hyderabad is implementing reservation policy in respect of recruitment of Lecturers. University, as on 2010, has appointed 11 teaching positions under OBC category at the level of Lecturer. The number of teaching positions filled under OBC category at Lecturer level since 2007 is as under:-

2007	0
2008	3
2009	0
2010	8+1*(*yet to join due to Court case)

Central University in Motihari, Bihar

†1467. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of establishment of Central University in Bihar;

(b) whether Bihar Government has offered land in Motihari district for the proposed Central University; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the university is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In response to the request made by the Central Government in August, 2007 for indicating 2-3 alternative sites for establishment of a Central University in Bihar, the Government of Bihar has offered land only at Motihari in West

Champan District. The Site Selection Committee constituted by the Ministry recommended that the site(s) offered at Motihari were not suitable for locating and 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MoU between IISC, Bangalore and a foreign company

1468. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how did Government allow an MoU between Huawei Technologies and IISC, Bangalore when our own intelligence units have maintained that Huawei Technologies is a front-end spy company of China; and

(b) the reasons for the country's premier institution's security being compromised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No Sir. No specific approval was accorded.

(b) The Institution's security is not being compromised.

Uniform education system

†1469. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to improve the level of education in rural areas;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to implement uniform education system in the whole country scrapping dual education system so that the rich and the poor students could get similar education;

(c) whether to improve the level of education Government is going to bring change in training for better teachers or whether the teachers would be trained under the same outdated system; and

(d) the number of training centres opened by Government so far, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) provides for a National System of Education, which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It also accords priority for improvement of the standard of education at all levels for children living in rural and urban areas.

The NPE recognizes that the rural areas, with poor infrastructure services, will not get the benefit of trained and educated youth, unless rural-urban disparities are reduced and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

determined measures are taken to promote diversification of employment opportunities. Pursuant to this, a large number of schemes/programmes are under various stages of implementation, which predominantly address the educational needs of rural areas including technical education. The schemes/programmes include Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-day Meal scheme (MDM), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, Mahila Samakhyas and the scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in rural areas specifically in order to provide quality education to rural children. There are other institutions such as Gandhigram Rural Institute and the National Council of Rural Institutes which address issues of reducing disparities in education.

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. The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010. It is the duty of the appropriate government and local authority to implement the provisions of the RTE Act. The RTE Act provides that every school imparting elementary education has to adhere to the infrastructural and instructional norms and standards specified in its schedule.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, resource support is provided to State/UTs for establishment and functioning of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) for improving the quality of teachers and teacher preparation. As on date, 571 DIETs, 106 CTEs and 32 IASEs have been sanctioned. Besides, SSA supports annual in-service teacher training programmes for content enrichment. Currently 70863 Cluster Resource Centres and 6633 Block Resource Centres which provide academic support to teachers are operational.

Attention to research in the country

1470. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are paying little attention to

research in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of allocation made for research in respect of management and technology in USA, China and India; and

(d) the reasons for low allocation of funds for research in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Indian Institutes of
Technology (IITs) and Indian

Institutes of Management (IIMs) are paying adequate attention to research in the Country. These institutes conduct research to cater to the needs of non-corporate and social and developmental sectors, viz. Agriculture, Rural Development, Public Systems Management, Energy, Health Education, Habitat, science and technology, engineering, management and humanities, etc.

(c) and (d) No centralized data regarding research in the discipline of management and technology in India and abroad is being maintained.

Vacancies in engineering and teacher training institutions

1471. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the vacancies in many of the engineering and teacher training institutions leading to closure of such institutions after investing huge money for infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reforms contemplated in AICTE and NCTE who are accountable for such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have informed that no such instances have come to their notice where institution have closed down due to shortage of faculty. However, in general, there is a shortage of faculty in technical institutions.

(c) AICTE has taken following measures for improvement of quality of teachers and the institutions.

(i) AICTE differentiates institutions having deficiencies and not having deficiencies in granting new courses and increase in intake there by making it mandatory on the part of the institutions to comply with the requirements of the AICTE.

(ii) In order to address the issue of shortage of qualified faculty, if any and also to facilitate the students to pursue their higher study leading to award of M. Tech degree the

AICTE has granted permission to start M. Tech programme in teaching institutions and to start second shift in the existing institutions.

- (iii) AICTE has certain faculty development schemes like "Quality improvement programme (QIP)" for improvement of qualification of the faculty employed at Diploma and degree level institutions.

- (iv) AICTE has certain promotional schemes for attracting the faculty like "Research Promotion Scheme (RPS)" for promoting research in the field of Technical Education and to generate Master's and Doctoral degree candidates to augment the supply of research experienced faculty and research experienced faculty and research personnel in the country.

SC/ST Principals in Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas

†1472. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) the total number of Principals belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas of the country respectively and the details thereof separately;

(c) whether there is a provision of reservation in appointment and promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category Principals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country are as follows:-

	Total Number of principals	Principals belonging to SC Category out of total	Principal belonging to ST Category out of total
KVs	871	151	67
JNVs	535	88	12

(c) Yes Sir, in accordance with the rules on reservation issued by Government of India for filling up of the Group 'A' posts.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation for SC teachers and students in IIT, Delhi

1473. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not taking adequate action in the matter of

reservation for SC teachers and students in IIT, Delhi;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of one of the Ph.D. students, the Ministry had not responded inspite of letters from various Members of Parliament; and

(c) the reasons for such inaction in the Ministry on such important aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi follows the Government of India policy dated 09.06.2008 relating to 15%, 71/2% and 27% reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs respectively for recruitment to the posts of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in Science and Technology subjects and in all faculty posts for subjects other than Science and Technology. Further, admissions in IITs, including IIT-Delhi, are made through the Joint Entrance Examinations (JEEs) where the reservation policy of 15%, 71/2% and 27% for SCs, STs and OBCs respectively is strictly followed.

(b) and (c) It is not correct to say that the Ministry has not responded to the letters received from the Members of Parliament (MPs) in the matter of one Ph.D. student of IIT-Delhi. Since August, 2010, the Ministry had received as many as ten letters from various MPs, including one from the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, relating to non-completion of Ph.D. by one Shri Prashant Bhosle in IIT-Delhi. While seven of these letters have been replied to, the remaining three are at various stages of response.

Quota of MPs for recommending admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†1474. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to increase the current quota of the Members of Parliament to recommend for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the level at which consideration is being made at present in respect of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Central University in Kasaragod

1475. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether a suitable site has been identified for the Central University being set up in Kasaragod district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for setting up a South Zone campus of the Central University, Kasaragod, in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) 310 acres of land belonging to the Cashew Plantation Corporation at Periya have been identified by the Government of Kerala for establishing Central University of Kerala. However, the said land is reportedly having high residual remains of Endosulphan and as such has health hazards. No final decision has, therefore, yet been taken by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The Executive Council of the University has since approved the proposal for establishment of a Regional Campus in Pathanamthitta, as the School of Medicine and Public Health. While the Central Government has granted 'in-principle' approval to the proposal on the condition that the required land shall be provide by the State Government free of cost, no final decision has yet been taken for the reason that site for the main campus of the University has not yet been finalized.

Lack of toilet facilities in Government schools

1476. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of Government schools especially in rural areas are missing out the basic toilet facilities within the compound/school campus;

(b) the reasons for drop-out of girl students, which has brought a noticeable decline in the ratio of girl students in the country particularly in the tribal/rural areas of Jharkhand and North Eastern States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information available under DISE - 2009-10, 58.82% elementary education schools have toilets for girls. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for construction of separate toilets for boys and girls in all new school buildings constructed under the programme. Existing school buildings are provided toilets from Total Sanitation Campaign implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. Under SSA, 4.55 lakh schools have been sanctioned toilets (common toilets and separate girl toilets) since inception

of the programme in 2001. For Government secondary schools, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for toilets, in addition to other civil works facilities.

(b) and (c) Poverty, cultural practices and gender issue are some of the reasons for drop out of girl students. Intensive efforts have been made in promoting girls' education at elementary level to ensure enrolment of hard to reach children. These include *inter alia* opening of schools, establishing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) for girls from SC, ST, OBC, muslim minority communities etc. which has resulted in progressive increase in enrolment rates and decline in the drop-out rate of girls at National Level.

Enrolment and drop-out students after Eighth standard

†1477. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have been admitted to class Nine in the current session after implementation of Right to Education Act in the country;

(b) the list thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the number of students who dropout after passing class Eight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Women empowerment and helping persons with disabilities

1478. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the major initiatives that the Ministry has taken so far in cooperation with international organizations like UNESCO in the field of women empowerment and in helping persons with disabilities especially in backward States like Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and UP;

(b) the criteria, how such initiatives are being implemented in various States; and

(c) how many people have so far been benefited by such initiatives in the country, State-wise during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the objectives of
the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, the Mahila Samakhya (MS)
Scheme was started in 1989
for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas particularly
those from socially

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and economically marginalized groups. The Scheme is implemented in States that are willing to participate in the programme, in districts with educationally backward blocks. The programme is currently covering 104 districts in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The programme is being implemented with the assistance of Department for International Development (DFID), which is a bilateral agency of UK Government, on the basis of a 90:10 fund sharing pattern between DFID and GOI.

The State-wise beneficiaries under the MS programme in various interventions are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Women members of Sangha	Member of Kishori Sangha	Girls passed out of MSKs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178108	53487	3373
2.	Assam	163806	32187	789
3.	Bihar	158207	34833	4391
4.	Chhattisgarh	8129	1462	0
5.	Gujarat	50329	8990	512
6.	Jharkhand	141367	14379	2406
7.	Karnataka	158407	54777	65
8.	Kerala	31041	27448	139
9.	Uttarakhand	53454	5602	160
10.	Uttar Pradesh	103588	11330	463
TOTAL		1046436	244495	12298

As regards the education of disabled children, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims that every child with special needs (CWSN), irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. Hence, SSA has adopted a zero rejection policy. SSA provides for Rs.3000/- per child for special initiatives to address needs of children with disabilities.

Under SSA, 30.28 lakh children with disabilities have been

identified. Out of these 26.46 lakh (87.38%) are being provided education in regular schools and 78599 children with disabilities are being provided school readiness programme. Further 1.62 lakh CWSN are being covered through home based education.

Enrolment in primary schools after operationalization of RTE Act

1479. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total budget utilized to operationalize the Right to Education Act for the financial year 2010-11;

(b) whether enrolment in the primary schools has gone up for the year 2010-11 as a result of operationalization of Right to Education Act; and

(c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has come into force w.e.f. 1.4.2010. In 2010-11 central budget support of Rs. 19838.23 crore was made available to States/Union Territories for implementation of RTE-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme.

(b) and (c) Since RTE Act come into force only from 1.4.2010, enrolment data for 2010-11 has not yet become available.

Alternative proposals for engineering entrance examination

1480. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the alternative proposals submitted by T. Ramasami Committee with regard to engineering entrance examination;

(b) whether it is not a fact that some of the States and IITs are opposing the move of having one entrance exam for all engineering institutes; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry would reconcile both these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Dr. T. Ramasami Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

RGNF fellowships

1481. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) have been awarded since its inception; and

(b) the break up with applicants and awardees for each State, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 12104 candidates have been awarded Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) since its inception.

(b) The State-wise break-up of awardees is given in Statement (See below). Year-wise break up of the applications received is as under:

Year	No. of Applications
2005-07	4372
2007-08	5909
2008-09	6895
2009-10	4762
2010-11	4575

Since the applications are not preserved by UGC beyond six months, State-wise details are not available.

Statement

*Break-up of selected candidates under the scheme of RGNF
State-wise and year-wise.*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Year 2005-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	485	185	140	139	258
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	26	19	29	14
4.	Assam	22	35	56	83	54
5.	Bihar	66	60	85	91	149
6.	Chandigarh	22	1	1		2
7.	Chhattisgarh		18	31	35	32
8.	Delhi	214	36	21	25	30
9.	Gujarat	22	48	74	84	101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Haryana		80	45	35	34	54
11. Himachal Pradesh		61	50	19	16	33
12. Jammu and Kashmir		33	25	35	21	22
13. Jharkhand		72	40	60	29	71
14. Karnataka		220	131	96	96	155
15. Kerala		101	40	27	30	43
16. Madhya Pradesh		148	63	136	129	194
17. Maharashtra		255	118	103	95	145
18. Manipur		72	110	83	134	77
19. Meghalaya		68	33	40	49	23
20. Mizoram		15	33	27	47	15
21. Nagaland		36	56	58	63	19
22. Orissa		97	69	89	63	107
23. Puducherry		2	13	1	1	5
24. Punjab		42	23	58	56	84
25. Rajasthan		253	183	140	133	182
26. Sikkim			2	3	2	3
27. Tamil Nadu		388	124	102	100	195
28. Tripura		2	3	8	9	11
29. Uttar Pradesh		527	321	291	280	442
30. Uttarakhand		40	27	14	14	22
31. West Bengal		85	82	147	113	124
32. Lakshadweep		-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL		3437	2000	2000	2000	2667

Grant of Selection Scale to Government school teachers in Delhi

1482. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi issued a Press Note in April, 2008 inviting applications from eligible Government school teachers for Grant of Selection Scale;

(b) if so, whether applications of eligible retired/working teachers were also forwarded by the HOS of the GGSSS, A-Block, Saraswati Vihar, for the purpose;

(c) whether eligible retired teachers of this schools who stagnated at senior Scale for over 12 years were not granted Selection Scale;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether cases of such teachers would be reviewed so that justice could be meted out to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government Girls Senior Secondary School (GGSSS), A-Block, Saraswati Vihar, Delhi had forwarded 7 applications of retired/working teachers for grant of selection scale.

(c) and (d) Out of 7 teachers, 2 were granted selection scale, 3 were not found eligible by the Departmental Selection Committee and the remaining 2 were not covered under 20% restricted quota prescribed for selection scale.

(e) No, Sir. The selection scale has been granted to these teachers in accordance with the rules.

Centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University in Gujarat

1483. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when Indira Gandhi National Tribal University intends to set up its centre in Gujarat as the State Government has already sent a desire letter to this university;

(b) the funds allocated in this regard;

(c) whether there are hostel facilities for tribal students; and

(d) the details thereof along with the field of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to the information
furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU),
Amarkantak, on a request received from the Government of Gujarat for
establishment of a Centre of the University in Gujarat, the University
has requested the State Government for allotment of suitable land
measuring 300 acres. The

University has not yet received any response from the State Government. The establishment of the Centre would depend upon availability of suitable land, approval of the competent statutory authorities of IGNTU and commitment towards necessary financial resources.

Discontinuation of annual examinations in schools upto tenth class

†1484. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central/State Governments have taken any steps to study the ill effects on the education of rural students following discontinuation of the mandatory annual examination upto Tenth class in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to take steps in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 Section 30(i) provides "No child shall be required to pass any Board examination till completion of elementary education". Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) conducts Summative examination twice a year in classes VIth to Xth in CBSE affiliated schools to make learning joyful and stress free. CBSE has also made class Xth Annual Board Examination optional for CBSE affiliated schools from Academic Session 2010-11.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of Central Government.

Control over private universities

†1485. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/UGC has any control over the admission, SC/ST quota, fee, standard of education etc. in private universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any control over the foreign universities could be enforced in absence of (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Private Universities are

established by state legislature and regulated by University Grants Commission (UGC), (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. As per these UGC Regulation, the admission procedure and fixation of fees shall be in accordance with the norms/guidelines prescribed by the UGC

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and other concerned statutory bodies. The UGC has not yet framed any norms/guidelines in this regard. The UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 is silent with regard to SC/ST quota in Private Universities. The UGC monitors the standard of education in Private Universities in the Country through Expert Committees, constituted by the UGC, which includes representatives from the concerned Statutory Council(s). These Expert Committees visit the Private Universities to assess the fulfilment of minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down by the UGC and other concerned Statutory Bodies.

(c) All foreign educational providers in India shall be subject to all laws applicable to private educational institutions in the Country.

Financial requirement for setting up model schools

1486. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had promised to set up a model school each on Kendriya Vidyalaya lines, in the first 6000 blocks of the country by 2012;

(b) whether each school will cost Rs. 6.77 crores;

(c) whether the financial requirement for setting up 6000 model schools will be Rs. 40,620/- crores;

(d) whether the Planning Commission in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period has allocated just Rs. 12,750/- crores for this purpose;

(e) how the Ministry will meet the target in 2012 with such less allocation; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) 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) in Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) template 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. The component for setting up of 2,500 model schools under PPP mode has not yet been launched.

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.

The non-recurring cost of setting up a model school in KV template with classes VI to XII and classes IX to XII (with two sections in each class) will not normally exceed Rs.3.02 crore and Rs.2.55 crore respectively. The outlay for Model School Scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 12,750 crore and the estimated central share required for setting up of 3,500 schools in EBBs is Rs. 9935 crore.

Enrolment in technical, commerce and art streams

1487. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the growth in enrolment in technical, commerce and art streams in the country over the last five years; and

(b) the focus area that Government has targeted for growth among these streams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Enrolment in Technical, Commerce and Arts Streams during the last five years in higher education are given below:-

Year	Stream		
	Technical	Commerce	Arts
2004-05	1085236	1587285	4241507
2005-06	2358638	1612171	4209248
2006-07	2504434	1614732	4371889
2007-08	2357115	1812214	5423366
2008-09	2857931	1888866	5768749

(b) Access, Equity, inclusiveness and quality were the major concern of the Government during Eleventh Plan. Various new initiatives have been undertaken to address these issues. These are mainly setting up of new institution and strengthening of existing

institutions such as Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics, National Institutes of Technology etc. These institutions impart education in various streams.

Declining enrolment in elementary education

1488. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decline of 2.6 million in elementary education enrolments from 2007 to 2010, the years of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan's trumpeted success, needs careful analysis as mentioned by recently conducted Census survey;

(b) whether child poverty and nonparticipation in schooling require an orchestrated policy response;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government for poor enrolment of children for elementary education as well as for giving financial incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per District Information System for Education (DISE), 2009-10, the enrolment of children at elementary level has increased from 18,50,43,293 in 2007-08 to 18,78,72,996 in 2009-10.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010 provides that every child in the 6-14 age group shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. For this purpose, no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education. Section 12 of the RTE Act specifies the responsibility of schools for providing free and compulsory education, namely (a) all government schools shall provide free and compulsory education to all children admitted therein, (b) government aided institutions shall provide free and compulsory education to such percentage of students which equals the percentage of recurring aid received by it from the government to the annual recurring expenditure incurred by the school, subject to a minimum of 25%, and (c) private unaided institutions and special category schools shall provide free and compulsory education to at least 25% children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections admitted to class I or pre-primary. Disadvantaged children

are defined in section 2 (d) of the RTE Act to include children belonging to the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe, the socially and educationally backward class or such other group having disadvantage owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or such other factor, as may be specified by the appropriate government, by notification. Similarly, children belonging to weaker section are defined in section 2 (e) of the RTE Act to include children belonging to such parent or guardian whose annual income is lower than the minimum limit specified by the appropriate government, by notification.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for, *inter alia*, transport and escort facilities, free text-books and uniforms to children, special training for out of school children, etc. to

ensure access and participation of each child of 6-14 years in elementary schooling. In addition, SSA also provides for specific interventions for girls, SC, ST, and Muslim community. Mid-Day Meal programme also complements the strategy to ensure access and participation of each child of 6-14 years in elementary schooling.

Requests of foreign universities for opening their institutions

†1489. SHRI PRAVIN NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding entry and running of foreign universities and educational institutions in the country has been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of foreign institutions whose requests have been received by Government; and

(d) the States in which requests have been received to start these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A legislative proposal, namely, the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation for Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in Parliament on 3.5.2010 and has been referred to the department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development.

(b) The proposed law seeks to put in place a mechanism to facilitate the entry and regulation of reputed foreign educational institutions, while preventing the entry of those of dubious quality.

(c) No request has been received in this regard.

(d) Question does not arise.

Accreditation of schools by CBSE

1490. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBSE is likely to start accreditation of schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it is likely to improve the performance of schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to accredit the affiliated schools, once in every three years, in the following areas:-

- Academic Processes and Outcomes
- Co-scholastic Processes and Outcomes
- Infrastructure - adequacy, functionality and aesthetics
- Human Resources
- Management and Administration
- Leadership
- Beneficiary Satisfaction

(b) and (c) The accreditation would help set benchmarks in the identified areas.

Irregularities in utilization of British financial assistance for SSA

†1491. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the data of Department for International Development, 24 per cent of the British financial assistance to India is given for education and as per the remarks of Auditor General of India, published in an international newspaper, an amount of ₹ 1.40 crore under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was spent on such items and luxuries which have nothing to do with schools and a big chunk of this sum was spent on such schools which have no existence at all; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check corruption in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Several Newspapers had reported in June, 2010 that United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) is launching an inquiry into the alleged misuse of funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). DFID has, however, clarified that the U.K. Government is not proposing to

investigate SSA. DFID has also stated that the SSA programme is considered amongst the most successful elementary education programmes, and DFID is proud to support it. DFID's Internal Audit Department (IAD) had, however, conducted an inquiry into UK assistance to SSA. The auditors have judged that DFID has adequate financial controls to manage its funding to SSA.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Medical education and medical research

1492. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had reached an agreement with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regarding medical education in the country along with the medical research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the medical education and medical research scenario lacks proper regulation at the moment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) to (e) As per information furnished by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Medical Education is presently governed by the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and the rules and regulations made there under. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is proposing to set up an overarching regulatory body in the health sector viz. National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH). The National Board for Health Education, one of the bodies to be constituted under the Commission will be the primary body to assist the Commission to discharge its powers and functions for the purposes of health education. The Board would not only approve new courses but also lay down the academic norms and standards and minimum requirements for setting up of new institutes of training to ensure a high and uniform standard of medical education throughout the country.

Schools in the minority dominated areas

1493. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schools earmarked in the minority dominated areas of various districts of the country;

(b) the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the number of students, boys and girls, admitted in the newly opened schools;

(d) the number of schools which have an arrangement of Urdu language classes;

(e) the total number of Urdu teachers appointed in these schools; and

(f) the reasons for not doing the above arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 22901 primary schools and 13690 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in Minority Concentration Districts from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

(c) This information is not maintained centrally.

(d) to (f) Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Appointment of Language Teachers, the Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for appointment of language teachers including Urdu teachers in schools.

The Budget allocation for 2010-11 for all language teachers including Urdu teachers was Rs. 15 crore. Rs. 5,08,000 was sanctioned to Government of Orissa for appointment of 25 Urdu teachers. Rs. 24,96,000/- was released to Government of Kerala for payment of honorarium for 208 Urdu teachers.

Teaching of Urdu language in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1494. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Urdu language is taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas of various States;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total number of teachers appointed for Urdu language in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) At present Urdu is not being taught in any Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) as sufficient number of students opting for Urdu language are not available in any Vidyalaya. However, there is a provision for teaching of Urdu from Classes VI to X provided 20 or more students opt for the same.

(d) There is no sanctioned post of Urdu teachers in KVs. However, Vidyalayas can appoint Urdu teacher on contractual basis provided 20 or more students opt for the subject.

Opening of more Central Schools

1495. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up Central Schools in districts where such schools are not in existence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that setting up of more Central Schools will help to act as a level playing measure; and

(d) if so, the total amount earmarked for opening of more Central Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) to cater to the education requirement of uncovered areas is a continuous process. KVs are set up to cater to the educational needs of the wards of the transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military forces. These are opened on the request of the various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments/Union Territories subject to availability of funds and fulfillment of certain terms and conditions for setting up a new Kendriya Vidyalaya and are not district specific. At present there are 223 district in the country which have no KV in the Civil Sector.

(c) KVs are pace setting institutions and setting up of more KVs is likely to result in widespread use of better teaching practices.

(d) Funds will be earmarked for new KVs under Twelfth Five Year Plan and apportioned on year to year basis accordingly

Task Force to monitor higher education

1496. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a Task Force to monitor higher education;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had undertaken higher education survey in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the inputs received during the survey had demanded many reforms in the higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) With the growing size and
diversity of the higher

education sector in the country, particularly in terms of courses, management and geographical coverage it has become necessary to develop a sound data-base on higher education. In view of this, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has initiated an All India Survey on Higher Education. A Task Force has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (HE), MHRD with Representatives from University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, Medical Council of India, Indian Institute of Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, Central Statistical Office, Universities, State Higher Education Departments etc. as members to oversee the survey work. No inputs demanding reforms in higher education has been received so far.

Education channel launched by NCERT

1497. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NCERT has launched a 24 hour Education channel viz. 'Tarang';
- (b) if so, the details thereof together with its objectives;
- (c) the steps taken by NCERT to achieve its objectives;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to start special programmes on 'Tarang' TV channel for the benefit of rural students;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether there is any proposal to provide television sets in each rural school for the benefit of students; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET), New Delhi, a constituent unit of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), operates a telecast under the name 'Tarang' on Gyan Dashan and the National Network of Doordarshan channels This telecast spans a total of three and a half hours each day. Other institutions in the school sector, viz., National Institute of Open Schooling and State Institutes of Educational Technology (SIETs) also telecast programmes on this channel.

(d) and (e) All programmes produced by CIET, New Delhi, and broadcast on 'Tarang' are primarily aimed at rural students taking special care to explain concepts and clarify difficulties

(f) and (g) No, Sir. There is no Plan scheme under this Ministry to provide television sets in schools.

Implementation of RTE Act

1498. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has enacted Right to Education (RTE) Act and if so, its main features;

(b) whether Government has laid down any norms to ascertain poor category of children;

(c) the number of out-of-school children as on date between the age of 6-14 years, State-wise;

(d) the number of classrooms and teachers required to impart elementary education to them;

(e) the quantum of budgetary support provided by Centre to State Governments for implementation of this Act; and

(f) the measures taken by the Central Government to ensure that funds meant for RTE Act are neither misused nor diverted for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has become operative w.e.f. 1.4.2010. The main provisions in the RTE Act include, the duties of appropriate Government and local authorities to establish neighbourhood schools, sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State governments, prohibiting capitation fee and screening procedure for admission, prohibition of detention, expulsion and corporal punishment, specifying norms and standards for school including norms for infrastructure and teachers, laying down teacher qualifications and their duties, prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational purposes, and ensuring that curriculum and evaluation is in accordance with the Constitution of India and as per child centred principles/values.

(b) Section 2 (e) of the Act defines "child belonging to weaker section" as a child belonging to such parent or guardian whose annual income is lower than the minimum limit specified by the appropriate government, by notification.

(c) As per National Sample Survey conducted through Social and Rural Research Institute (SRI) - a unit of International Marketing Research Bureau (IMRB) in 2009 the number of Out of School Children has been estimated at 81.5 lakh. A statement indicating state-wise details of out of school children is given at Statement (See below).

(d) For implementation of RTE-SSA programme the requirement of teachers and additional classroom was estimated at 5.08 lakh and 14.25 lakh respectively.

(e) For implementation of RTE-SSA programme, Central funding of Rs. 19636.53 crore was released to the States/Union Territories in 2010-11. In 2011-12 Central budget outlay is Rs. 21000 crore against which Rs. 14284.49 crore has already been released to the States/Union Territories till 27.7.2011.

(f) A rigorous monitoring system is in place for SSA, which includes statutory and annual financial audits and concurrent financial reviews, independent review missions on programme progress, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, submission of monthly/quarterly progress reports and periodic review meetings by States. A system of electronic transfer of funds to State Project Offices of SSA in States and Union Territories is also in place.

Statement

State-wise details of number of out of school children

Sl. No.	Name of the State	OOSC as per Independent Survey 2009
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	172354
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20601
4.	Assam	234983
5.	Bihar	1345697
6.	Chandigarh UT	1974
7.	Chhattisgarh	85366
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	444
9.	Daman and Diu	23
10.	Delhi	124022
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	162355
13.	Haryana	107205

14.	Himachal Pradesh	2451
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9691

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	132195
17.	Karnataka	108237
18.	Kerala	15776
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	328692
21.	Maharashtra	207345
22.	Manipur	12222
23.	Meghalaya	12655
24.	Mizoram	7485
25.	Nagaland	8693
26.	Odisha	435560
27.	Puducherry	993
28.	Punjab	1267
29.	Rajasthan	1018326
30.	Sikkim	647
31.	Tamil Nadu	52876
32.	Tripura	8434
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2769111
34.	Uttarakhand	56225
35.	West Bengal	706713
TOTAL		8150618

Opening of medical college in Koraput

1499. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Government for opening up of a medical college in Koraput, Orissa under the Central University established there recently, considering the fact that the

K.B.K. region does not have a medical college; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central University of Orissa has submitted a proposal for opening up of a Medical College in Koraput. However, since the Eleventh Plan Scheme for establishment of 13 new Central Universities and conversion of 3 existing State Universities into Central universities does not include establishment of any Medical and Engineering College during the Plan period, it has not been possible to consider the proposal favourably.

Uniform enrolment guidelines for nursery classes

†1500. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make uniform guidelines for enrolment in nursery classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these guidelines are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government had on 23rd November, 2010 issued guidelines under section 35(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 for implementing the provisions of section 12(1) (c) and section 13(1) of the RTE Act relating to procedure for admission in schools as under:

(a) with regard to admission of 25% children in class I (or pre-primary class as the case may be) in unaided and 'specified category' schools, schools shall follow a system of random selection out of the applications received from children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections for filling the pre-determined number of seats in that class; and

(b) for admission to the remaining 75% of the seats (or a lesser percentage depending upon the number of seats fixed by the school) in respect of unaided schools and specified category schools, and for all the seats in the aided schools, each school should formulate a policy which should include criteria for categorization of applicants in terms of the objectives of the school on a rational, reasonable and just basis and that there shall be no profiling of the child based on parental educational qualifications. The policy should be placed by the school in the public domain, given wide publicity and

explicitly stated in the school prospectus. There shall be no testing and interviews for any child/parent falling within or outside the categories, and selection would be on a random basis. Admission should be made strictly on this basis.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

It is the duty of the appropriate Government and local authority to ensure strict compliance of these guidelines.

International assistance for RTE Act

†1501. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far towards the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(b) whether Government has solicited international assistance for implementation of the Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the kind of assistance received so far in this regard, country-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to take the assistance of corporate sector for implementation of this Act;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the funds provided to States for implementation of this Act are not diverted?

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 attached as Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (e) 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

(f) A rigorous monitoring system is in place for SSA, which includes statutory and annual financial audits and concurrent financial reviews, independent review missions on programme progress, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, submission of monthly/quarterly progress reports and periodic review meetings by States. A system of electronic transfer of funds to State Project Offices of SSA in States and Union Territories is also in place.

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	Additional Classrooms	Additional Teacher
---------	------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------------	--------------------

			Schools		posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
<hr/>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	15195	55

1	2	3	4	5	6
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
10.	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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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 and 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

Assembling of a satellite by IIT

†1502. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students and teachers of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) have prepared a satellite named Jugnu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this satellite has been tested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A team of students of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, have been working under the guidance of its faculty members and the scientists of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to launch India's first Nano Satellite 'Jugnu'. The satellite design is mostly indigenous and some non-space grade commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) components have been used to keep the cost low.

(c) Testing of the satellite is a multi-stage process. Most of the performance tests for the sub-systems of satellite have been carried out in IIT-Kanpur, using existing infrastructure and the launch critical tests are being carried out at ISRO centres. When launched from Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SHAR), Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh,

by the ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), Jugnu would be continuously monitored and controlled by Ground Station located on the Institute campus.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Seats for weaker and economically disadvantaged sections in
private schools**

1503. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed and urged private schools to keep 25 per cent of their seats for students from weaker and economically disadvantaged sections under the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, whether this move has been opposed by private schools in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, *inter alia*, provides that a specified category school and an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority shall admit in class I to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. It further provides that this provision shall apply for admission to the pre-school stage where the school imparts pre-school education. The unaided school shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less subject to certain terms and conditions.

(b) and (c) Some private unaided schools have filed Writs in different Courts against some provisions of the RTE Act including section 12(1)(c). The Central Government has taken appropriate steps to protect the interest of Union of India in the matter. It is the duty of the appropriate Government and the local authority to take necessary steps for carrying out the provisions of the Act. The RTE Act, *inter alia*, provides for monitoring and protection of rights of the child by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights.

Irregularities in DU medical college entrance exam

1504. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the news item appearing in a prominent daily dated 12 July, 2011 under the caption "Police probe DU medical college entrance test scam";

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and whether Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed thereunder. On the request of Delhi Police, the University has provided them with the copies of the original documents of certain candidates who appeared in Delhi University Medical-Dental Entrance Test (DUMET)-2011. The University has also set up an enquiry into the matter.

(c) The outcome is awaited.

Efforts to curb drug addiction among students

†1505. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the students studying in schools, colleges and other educational institutions in most parts of the country are taking drugs and have become drug addict; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps being taken by the Central Government to make a drug free student society and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no confirmed report to conclude that students in various educational institutions in most part of the country are taking drug and have become drug addict. Nevertheless, the Government is committed to create a drug free healthy educational environment in various educational institutions. For this purpose, special awareness measures are taken in various educational institutions on 26th June every year on the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to sensitize the students against drug hazards. Further, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is also implementing an Adolescence Education Programme in five selected States namely Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Bihar with one of the core content areas is to create awareness among the students about the

evils of drug abuse. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has introduced age-appropriate context-specific interventions focused on, *inter alia*, drug/substance abuse in its National Curriculum Framework 2005 to provide children opportunities to construct knowledge and acquire life skills so that they cope with concerns related to the process of growing up.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Introduction of Double-Decker train service on Ahmedabad-Mumbai route

1506. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce Double-Decker train service on Ahmedabad-Mumbai route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this service is likely to start for the benefit of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ahmedabad-Mumbai Double Decker (AC service) with frequency of 6 days a week, has been announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12.

(c) The service announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12 are introduced during the same financial year 2011-12.

**Renovation/upgradation of rail track between
Shikohabad and Farrukhabad**

1507. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that track between Shikohabad and Farrukhabad was renovated and upgraded in the recent past;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that running of fast trains is still not possible on that track;

(d) whether it is a fact that there have been malpractices in its renovation and upgradation work; and

(e) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Track renewal work in Shikohabad-Farrukhabad section has been completed.

(b) Rs. 43 crores (approximately).

(c) The speed between Mainpuri and Farrukhabad has recently been

raised from 35 kmph to 60 kmph. Other requisite works i.e., ballasting, welding and miscellaneous works in the section are in different stages of planning and execution to take full advantage of the upgraded track.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Train connectivity from Bhopal to Haridwar, Rishikesh and Dehradun

†1508. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct train from Bhopal to Haridwar, Rishikesh and Dehradun and whether Railways is aware of this problem of lakhs of pilgrims going for pilgrimages to Uttarakhand;

(b) the democratic procedure of conveying this problem to Railways;

(c) the steps proposed by Railways to solve this problem along with the expected time-frame; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) At present, 12171/12172 Lokmanya Tilak (Terminus)-Haridwar A.C. Express (biweekly) and 12687/12688 Chennai-Dehradun Express (weekly) are available between Bhopal-Haridwar and 12687/12688 Chennai-Dehradun Express (weekly) is available between Bhopal-Dehradun. Rishikesh is only 24 km. from Haridwar. At present, 6 pairs of trains are available between Haridwar and Rishikesh. Passengers can avail this facility from Haridwar.

Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/organizations/ associations/ different levels of state government etc. are received at various levels of railway administration. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken.

Poor facilities at railway stations

†1509. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether contrary to the provision of providing clean drinking water, hygienic food, clean urinals and toilets at railway stations under the Railway Catering Policy, 2011, MPs in the Parliamentary

Standing Committee's meeting had drawn the attention of Government towards the unhygienic food, improper arrangement of drinking water at the railway stations along with filthy toilets in trains;

(b) if so, whether any time-bound programme has been prepared to redress them; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether provision of reservation has been kept for schedule castes and scheduled tribes in recruitments under the catering policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The new catering policy issued on 21.07.2010 has been issued to provide hygienic affordable meals to the travelling passengers. Due to intensive monitoring and supervision of Railways and subsequent to transfer of catering services to zonal railways from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) the number of complaints reported on catering have reduced substantially, by nearly 48.2% since September, 2010 upto July, 2011 in comparison to corresponding period of the previous years.

Further, Indian Railways endeavours to make adequate arrangements of drinking water at Railway Stations and to maintain high standards of cleanliness and hygiene in trains.

All the coach toilets of a train are intensively cleaned during the scheduled maintenance in the depots before journey. Mechanized cleaning attention is also provided to identified trains during their scheduled stoppage at nominated en route "Clean Train Stations" with focus on cleaning and disinfecting of toilets along with doorways and aisles. Cleaning of coach toilets doorways, aisles and compartments is also carried out in reserved coaches, while on run under the "On Board House Keeping" scheme on nominated trains.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the Catering Policy 2010, the following percentage of quota has been earmarked for the allotment of catering/vending units to SC/ST categories in different category of stations as under:-

Category of Stations	Overall percentage of reservation	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes
A, B & C	25	6	4
D, E & F	49.5	12	8

Fire detection and alarm system

1510. SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether automatic fire detection and fire alarm system have been tested before installation in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of trains where they have been installed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. So far, automatic fire and smoke detection system has been fitted for trial on a pilot basis in one rake of New Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express.

E-ticket racket

1511. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an e-ticket racket has been busted recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken in the matter; and
- (d) the steps being taken to prevent recurrence thereof in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Some cases of misuse of the e-ticketing facility relating to fraudulent claims of e-ticket refunds and issues connected with Tatkal booking through the website, had come to notice.

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken in this regard:

- (i) Access to Tatkal booking and normal booking on the opening day of reservation through e-tickets by the Travel Agents/Web-service agents/Web Agents of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), has been disabled between 08.00 hours and 09.00 hours.
- (ii) An Anti Fraud Squad has also been created by IRCTC to detect cases of fraudulent activity and for exercising constant checks.
- (iii) Action in the form of deactivation of IDs and imposition of fines has been taken against agents found involved in any fraudulent activity.
- (iv) The powers to field supervisors to flag cancelled trains on the computerized systems have been reviewed and regulated.

Cost over-run in railway projects

1512. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 149 railway projects, more than 100 projects are facing time and cost over-runs in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of these projects and the extent of cost over-run; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As on 01.04.2011. Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects under new lines, gauge conversions and doublings across the country requiring about Rs. 1,25,000 cr. for completion. Due to limited availability of resources, projects take long time in completion. The targets for the projects are generally fixed on yearly basis based on the availability of resources and progress and many of the projects get completed in phases. The main reasons for delay have been paucity of funds, delay in land acquisition, court cases and forestry clearance, failure of contracts and contractors, adverse law and order conditions and non availability of material and other economical reasons affecting the progress. Ongoing projects undergo cost escalation on account of delays as above and change in the standard of construction and technology, scope of work, inflation, etc. No fixed time frame for completion of all the projects is feasible in such a scenario.

Recommendations/suggestions of Planning Commission

1513. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has recommended to Railways to hive off its production units and outsource non-core activities like catering and ticketing to trim the size of the establishment in order to bring in higher efficiency in its primary function of running trains; and

(b) if so, the details of recommendations/suggestions of Planning Commission to improve the railway infrastructure in the country and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railways' loss during current financial year

†1514. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for Railways' loss in the current financial year;

(b) whether Railways is formulating any plan to meet this loss after analysing reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Railways have not made loss in the financial year 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, in order to improve its financial health, Railways are continuously striving to augment traffic earnings and containing the expenditure to maximum 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 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 man power planning, assets utilization, inventory management, fuel consumption etc. and controlling expenditure through number of austerity/economy measures.

Recommendations of Khanna Committee

†1515. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khanna Committee was constituted to

submit report on modernisation of Railways and related matters;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by this Committee;

(c) whether it is a fact that Railways is unable to implement recommendations of Khanna Committee for lack of funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details of recommendations that have been implemented?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Khanna Committee was constituted (i) to review position of accidents on Indian Railways since 1968 and to review the implementation of the recommendations of all previous Accident Inquiry Committees (ii) to examine adequacy of existing organization, equipment and practices for ensuring safe running of trains (iii) implications of financial investment planning of Railway projects on safety (iv) to examine safety measures/equipment technology adopted by Railways.

(b) The Committee made 278 recommendations regarding Investment Planning and Policies, Personal Management, Track and Bridges, Maintenance of Rolling Stock, Signaling and Telecommunication, Disaster Management and Safety Organization and Commission of Railway Safety.

(c) No, Sir. Most of the accepted recommendations of Khanna Committee have been implemented. Out of 278 recommendations 236 recommendations (fully or partially) have been accepted. 217 have been implemented and balance 19 are under implementation.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As explained in Part (c) above, 217 recommendations have already been implemented.

Pre-paid auto/taxi counter at Railway Stations

1516. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers find it difficult to hire taxis/autos at railway stations as taxi/auto drivers demand triple rates than the original one;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there happens to be only one pre-paid booking counter at stations;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government proposes to set up more pre-paid counters at each station on the pattern of airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some difficulties
have been reported.

(c) to (e) The provision of pre-paid counters at the stations
depends upon importance of the station, space availability etc. The
responsibility for setting up of pre-paid taxi booths lies with the
State Government. Instructions already exist with the Zonal Railways
to co-ordinate with

the local civil authorities for arrangement of pre-paid taxi and three wheeler services at all 'A-1' category stations and also to ensure that traffic police officials properly supervise and regulate its implementation.

Stoppage of express trains at Kamthi station

†1517. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has taken note of the demand of residents of Kamthi for stoppage of Vilaspur-Nagpur Inter-city, Vidarbha Express and Gondwana Express trains at local station;

(b) if so, the details of decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the time by which Railways will take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) 12856 Nagpur-Bilaspur Intercity Express is already stopping at Kamptee. Stoppage of 12855 Bilaspur-Nagpur Intercity Express, 12105/12106 Mumbai-Gondia Vidarbha Express and 12409/12410 Raigarh-Nizamuddin Gondwana Express at Kamptee has been examined but not found feasible at present.

Electrification of Ghaziabad-Haridwar railway line

†1518. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electrification of railway line from Ghaziabad to Haridwar via Meerut is proposed to be taken up;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in this work;

(c) whether Railways would make efforts to complete this work speedily; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Electrification work is in progress on Ghaziabad-Meerut-Saharanpur section. Saharanpur-Laksar rail line is already electrified. The proposal for electrification of Laksar-

Haridwar is a part of Laksar-Dehradun section, which is under scrutiny at present. Final decision shall depend upon the financial and operational viability of the proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Does not arise.

Freight terminal at Sankrail

1519. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2754 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3 December, 2010 and state:

(a) whether work related to freight terminal at Sankrail has since been completed; and

(b) by when the said freight terminal is likely to be fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. The work of construction of Platform on the north side of line no. 4 at Sankrail Goods Terminal yard sanctioned in the year 2010-11 is still in progress. Another work for further development has been sanctioned in 2011-12 for which Master Plan is under finalization.

(b) The freight terminal at Sankrail is already operational, however augmentation of facilities will be under taken progressively in accordance with the finalized Master Plan.

Allotment of contracts

1520. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2777 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3 December, 2010 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirteen big and small stalls with forty six vendors were allotted to M/s. P.C. and Sons, miscellaneous article contractor at Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station, as per Delhi Division Letter No. 23AC/New PF/NZM/04, dated 20 February, 2006; and

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid action was in accordance with the Catering Policy No. 2003/TGIII/600/5, dated 16 March, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to construction of new platforms and extension of other platforms at Hazrat Nizamuddin

Railway Station, Delhi Division of Northern Railway had allowed M/s. P.C. and Sons for shifting of 13 miscellaneous articles stalls/trays, etc. initially with 30 vendors from New Delhi railway station to Hazrat Nizamuddin railway station. This action was as per extent policy guidelines.

Establishment of world class stations at Puri and Bhubaneswar

1521. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by when the work of establishment of world class stations at Puri and Bhubaneswar in Orissa would commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Puri and Bhubaneswar Railway Stations have been identified for development into world class stations through PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode, by leveraging the land around and the air space above the stations. Bidding process for world class station in PPP mode is initiated after Master Plan and Feasibility Report is prepared and in-principle approval of local bodies is obtained. Preliminary works in this regard have been undertaken at Puri and Bhubaneswar.

Work at site shall commence after award of concession and financial closure is achieved by the concessionaire.

**Construction of road under bridge/road over bridge at Dinakar Nagar,
Hyderabad**

1522. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (G.H.M.C.), Hyderabad deposited a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs to Divisional Railway Manager, Secunderabad Division, as per estimate given by Railway authorities vide Letter No. CW/287/LC/CR/D. Nagar/Deposit/02, dated 8 January, 2008 for construction of road under bridge/road over bridge at Dinakar Nagar, Malkajgiri, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons for not commencing the project, even after a long gap of more than three years;

(c) whether the project would commence immediately; and

(d) if not, detailed reasons therefor and by when it is likely to Commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. GHMC has deposited Rs.59.35 lakhs for construction of a subway of 4x2.50m size for Railway portion of work at Railway Km. 15/14-15 between Sanathnagar and Maula Ali stations on Sanathnagar-Maula Ali Bye pass section.

(b) and (c) Railway portion of work has already been completed,

(d) Does not arise

MEMU and EMU services

1523. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MEMU and EMU services that have been sanctioned since 2004;
and

(b) the details thereof including cities and routes to which they have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) About 1082 EMU and 112 MEMU
trains have been sanctioned since 2004. The details of EMU trains are
as under:

1.	Mumbai Suburban	Number of services
	(a) Central Railway routes	388
	(b) Western Railway routes	250
2.	Kolkata Suburban	
	(a) Eastern Railway routes	208
	(b) South Eastern Railway routes	16
3.	Chennai Suburban	148
4.	Secunderabad Suburban	57
5.	Delhi area Suburban	15
TOTAL		1082

Details of the MEMU services are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Details of MEMU Services

Sl.No.	Cities and Routes	Number of services
1	2	3
1.	Chennai Beach-Melmaruvathur	2
2.	Chennai Beach-Arakkonam	2
3.	Melmaruvathur-Villupuram	2
4.	Chennai Central-Arakkonam	1
5.	Chennai Beach-Tirumalpur	2
6.	Chennai Beach-Vellore	2
7.	Coimbatore-Shoranur	2
8.	Erode-Coimbatore	2
9.	Avadi-Chennai Central	2

1	2	3
11.	Tirupati-Nellore	2
12.	Nellore-Chennai	1
13.	Chennai-Avadi	1
14.	Avadi-Chennai	1
15.	Chennai-Nellore	1
16.	Katpadi - Salem	2
17.	Kollam - Ernakulam via Kottayam	2
18.	Kollam-Nagercoil	2
19.	Kollam - Ernakulam via Alappuzha	2
20.	Asansol - Bokaro	2
21.	Patna-Gaya	2
22.	Jhajha-Patna	2
23.	Patna-Ara	2
24.	Jhajha-Patna	2
25.	Patna-Buxar	2
26.	Buxar-Mugalsarai	2
27.	Agra-Bayana	2
28.	Gondia-Itwari	2
29.	Raipur-Durg	2
30.	Bilaspur-Gevra Road	2
31.	Bakaro-Asansol	2
32.	Bankura-Bhojudih	2
33.	Jhargram-Midnapur Jangalmahal	2
34.	Bankura-Gokulnagar	2
35.	Howrah-Ghatsila	2
36.	Howrah-Midnapur	2
37.	Jhargram-Dhanbad	2

1	2	3
38.	Howrah-Belda	2
39.	Midnapur-Jhargram	2
40.	Jhargram-Purulia	2
41.	Asansol-Ranchi	2
42.	Ambala Cantt.-Nangal Dam	2
43.	Nizamuddin-Palwal	2
44.	Delhi-Ghaziabad	2
45.	Dahanu Road-Panvel	1
46.	Panvel-Vasai Road	1
47.	Vasai Road-Panvel	1
48.	Panvel-Vasai Road	1
49.	Vasai Road-Panvel	1
50.	Panvel-Vasai Road	1
51.	Anand-Ahmedabad	2
52.	Anand-Ahmedabad	2
53.	Vasai Road-Panvel	2
54.	Dahanu Road-Panvel	2
55.	Vasai Road-Panvel	2
56.	Vijayawada-Tenali	1
57.	Tenali-Vijayawada	1
58.	Vijayawada-Tenali	1
59.	Guntur-Tenali	1
60.	Tenali-Guntur	1
61.	Tenali-Guntur	1
62.	Vijayawada-Guntur	1
63.	Guntur-Vijayawada	1
64.	Vijayawada-Guntur	1

1	2	3
65.	Falaknuma-Bhongir	1
66.	Bhongir-Falaknuma	1
67.	Falaknuma-Bhongir	1
68.	Bhongir-Falaknuma	1
TOTAL		112

Burden on Railways due to diesel price hike

1524. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has made any assessment to find out the burden of diesel bill after the recent increase of the prices of diesel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways has identified the resources for managing such excess diesel bill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The recent hike of Rs. 3/- per litre from 24 June, 2011 is estimated to incur additional cost of Rs 560 crore in the current year. Railways will make efforts to absorb the impact within the Budget Grant by taking various economy and austerity measures. The position will be further reviewed at the Revised Estimate stage.

Setting up of mega kitchens

1525. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways is going to set up 170 mega kitchens to improve the quality of food supplied in trains;

(b) if so, the details of kitchens proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether any help from Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Institutes, Food Crafts Institutes, etc., is being taken;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Railways has presently planned to operate 12 Base Kitchens to supply food in trains.

(b) In the state of Andhra Pradesh these mega Base kitchens are proposed at Secunderabad, Kazipet and Warangal.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. For technical expertise in the setting up and management of these Base Kitchens through preparation of Standard Bid Document for award of contract, the help of such professional institutes is being taken.

(e) Does not arise.

Long distance trains on Kanpur-Farrukhabad-Mathura Section

1526. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of long distance trains on Kanpur- Farrukhabad-Mathura Section is still inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Railways to run adequate number of long distance trains on that section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present 3 pairs of Mail/Express trains are serving on Kanpur-Farrukhabad-Mathura section. A new train 19709/19710 Guwahati-Jaipur Kavi Guru Express (weekly) has been proposed in Railway Budget 2011-12 which will cater the passengers of Kanpur-Farrukhabad-Mathura section.

Stoppage of trains at Bijni

1527. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Minister had promised to make arrangement for stoppage of the North and Southern train at Bijni, a sub-divisional Headquarters of Assam;

(b) whether Government would take initiative for stoppage of

trains at Bijni that travel between Guwahati-Howrah and Guwahati-Chennai during this financial year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The assurance for provision of stoppage of one long distance train at Bijni given in reply to the starred question no. 225 on 04.12.2009 has been

fulfilled and accordingly stoppage of 14055/14056 Dibrugarh- Delhi Brahmaputra Mail has been provided at Bijni w.e.f. 23rd March, 2010. Stoppage of additional trains at Bijni is not operationally feasible for the present.

Construction of railway bridge at Saraighat near Guwahati

1528. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a need for construction of second railway bridge at Saraighat near Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal for setting up of such need-based project in NE Region; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A survey for second rail bridge adjacent to existing Saraighat rail-cum-road bridge has been completed. As per the survey report, the cost of the proposal is Rs. 300.67 crore. Sanction of project will be considered after scrutiny of the survey report.

Capacity constraints and freight transportation costs

1529. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the major rail corridors have capacity constraints;

(b) if so, the details thereof including capacity enhancement plans;

(c) whether freight transportation cost by Railway is much higher than in most countries as freight tariffs in India have been kept high to subsidize passenger traffic; and

(d) if so, the plans of Government to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Freight rates on Indian Railways are fixed considering what the traffic can bear and its social service obligations. Since parameters for freight charges vary from country to country, depending on service obligations, no comparison on one to one basis is possible.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of capacity constraints of corridors and capacity enhancement plans

A major portion of the passenger and freight traffic on Indian Railways is carried on the Golden Quadrilateral connecting Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, their Diagonals and the Delhi-Guwahati route. These routes are called the High Density (HDN) Routes and together carry over 55% of the freight traffic though they form less than 20% of the rail network. There are 7 High Density routes which are Delhi - Howrah, Delhi - Mumbai, Mumbai - Howrah, Howrah - Chennai, Mumbai - Chennai, Delhi - Guwahati and Delhi - Chennai. Out of the 212 sections which form part of the 7 HDN routes, around 141 sections have a capacity utilisation of over 100%.

Railways are undertaking a large number of capacity augmentation works such as doubling, new lines, gauge conversion, construction of 3rd and 4th lines, provision of automatic signalling, upgradation of station signals, provision of loop lines, conversion of halt to crossing stations, provision of Intermediate block signalling, electrification, strengthening of tracks, yard remodelling, construction of fly-overs and bye-pass lines to ease congestion on the network especially on the High Density routes.

Robbery incidents in trains

1530. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of robbery and other related incidents are on the rise in Railways;

(b) the details of robberies that have taken place in trains during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons booked/convicted for robbery during the last three years;

(d) whether security arrangements are adequate for the passengers in trains; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide adequate security to the passengers in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is increase in the incidents of robbery reported during the year, 2010 in comparison to the years 2009 and 2008. However, there is decrease in the incidents of robbery reported during the year 2011 (upto June).

(b) and (c) The number of cases of robbery reported during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto June) in trains along with number of persons arrested and convicted over Indian Railways are as under:-

Year	No. of cases of Robbery reported in trains	Persons arrested	Persons convicted
2008	172	441	28
2009	198	615	52
2010	302	525	58
2011 (Upto June)	126	197	4

(d) and (e) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Govt. Railway Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive railway stations.

The following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:-

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government

Railway
(GRP).

Police

4. Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains,
5. An amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act to enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active consideration.

Delay in projects due to land unavailability

1531. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway projects being delayed due to land unavailability;

(b) the details of such projects, State-wise; and

(c) the Government's plan to overcome such problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposals from Government of Maharashtra

†1532. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new proposals sent by Government of Maharashtra to Railways so far;

(b) the number of old proposals pending with Railways for approval till date and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of approved proposals on which work has been commenced and the number of proposals on which survey has been completed; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) A reference was received from Chief Minister, Maharashtra in December, 2009 regarding 12 new lines, 2 gauge conversion and 4 doubling projects. Out of these, Miraj-Latur gauge conversion has already been completed, and works are in progress on 7 more projects as per the availability of resources. Out of the remaining works, surveys have been completed for 5 proposals and surveys have been taken up for 3 proposals.

Serving of alcoholic drinks by pantry staff

1533. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private caterers of pantry cars in the trains of long route offer hard drinks to passengers and many passengers take hard drinks during journey;

(b) if so, the details of monitoring system to ensure that they don't supply alcoholic drinks;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Railways is making any effort to ensure healthy and fresh food to the passengers;

(d) if so, the methodology thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. No such instances have been brought to the notice of Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A new Catering Policy has been introduced from 21.07.2010 to bring improvements in catering by shifting the task of monitoring quality of service from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to the Zonal Railways through leveraging Zonal Railways' vast and elaborate all-India network in order to effect a thorough supervision and control over catering activities. The New Catering Policy emphasises on providing good quality and hygienic food to the passengers. Further, due to intensive monitoring and supervision of Railways and subsequent to transfer of catering services to Zonal railways from IRCTC, the number of complaints reported on catering have reduced substantially, nearly by 48.02 % since September, 2010 upto July, 2011, in comparison to the corresponding period of last year.

(e) Does not arise.

Steps to prevent accidents due to human error

1534. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of recent train accidents are due to human error;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed to provide periodical training to staff to prevent such accidents in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and other alternative steps taken by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There have been 9 train accidents

during the month of July and August (upto 10th), 2011, of which 2 occurred due to sabotage by miscreants, 1 due to equipment failure, 1 due to sudden track subsidence, and 5 are attributable to human failure.

(b) and (c) Indian Railways have a well laid down training plan for each and every category of staff consisting of initial, refresher, promotional and special courses. Safety category staff are imparted mandatory refresher training at a periodicity of 3 to 5 years. Training Modules are

periodically revised keeping in view the technological changes and changes in the work-practices. These training modules are more practical oriented. Safety category staff also undergo mandatory medical examination at prescribed intervals.

Savings by introduction of e-ticketing

1535. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways has started e-ticketing system;

(b) if so, the percentage of e-tickets being taken by passengers; and

(c) the quantity of paper and amount of money Railways is saving per year by introducing e-ticketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The percentage of e-tickets to the total reserved tickets booked through the Passenger Reservation System (PRS) is approximately about 45%.

(c) The quantity of paper and cost thereof saved by the Railways per year is in proportion to the paper used in the tickets which are now issued as e-tickets.

Insurance cover to trains

1536. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether trains are insured;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of losses Railways has suffered in last three years due to accidents;

(d) the amount of compensation Railways has paid to passengers in last three

years;

(e) the amount Railways is to spend on insurance, per-year;

(f) whether Government is planning to insure trains; and

(g) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not considered necessary to insure the trains.

(c) Loss of railway property in consequential train accidents during the last three years has been estimated to be Rs. 186.29 crore (approx.)

(d) Rs. 435.29 crores has been paid by Railways as compensation during the last three years.

(e) The insurance cover for rail passengers has been discontinued from 20.9.2008. However, payment of compensation to the victims of train accidents or untoward incidents does not get affected whether insurance cover is there or not. The insurance cover bought from general insurers earlier was an internal mechanism to get the reimbursement of the compensation paid by the Railways.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Free complimentary rail passes

1537. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for issue of free complimentary train passes to various categories of people, both official and non-official;

(b) whether any discretionary quota also exists;

(c) if so, the competent authority to issue such passes; and

(d) the number of passes issued during 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (d) The details are given as Statement (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Minister of Railways.

Statement

Criteria laid down for issue of free complimentary train passes to various categories of people

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
---	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

1		
	2	3
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/Deputy Railway Minister.	01
8.	Bharat Ratna Awardees.	0
9.	Complimentary card/cheque passes under discretionary powers of Minister of Railways.	01

Selling of tickets and catering by private companies

†1538. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is being considered to hand over the work relating to selling railway tickets and catering to private companies;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal;

(c) whether it is being considered to establish an independent fare regulator;

(d) whether any suggestions have been sought before implementation of such proposal; and

(e) the reasons for considering these proposals?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) At present, no proposal to handover the work of selling railway tickets to private companies is under consideration.

As far as catering is concerned, it is already being managed both by departmental staff as well as private licensees (individuals/private companies/firms/co-operatives).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Single agency to regulate container handling facility

1539. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) has urged Railways to become investor-friendly so that the private sector can collaborate with its constantly expanding role;

(b) if so, whether CII referred to the so-called 'gaps and lacunae' in the Railways container rail operations and sought a single agency to regulate further development of any container handling facility; and

(c) the ratio of railway revenue receipts from transportation of goods items like coal, coke, ore and minerals, vehicles, food grains, etc. and revenue receipts from operating passenger/tourists/maharaja luxury trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per available records, no representation has been received from Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) regarding "gaps" and "lacunae" in Railway's container rail operations and a single agency to regulate further development of any container handling facility.

(c) Ratios of various commodities in the Budgeted Goods earnings in 2011-12 are as under:-

Commodity	Earnings	%age Share
-----------	----------	------------

(Rs. in Crore)		
1	2	3
Coal	27126.49	39.5%
Raw Material for Steel Plants	1008.51	1.5%
Pig Iron and Finished Steel	3721.40	5.4%

1	2	3
Iron Ore	9035.31	13.2%
Cement	6190.58	9.0%
Foodgrains	4586.14	6.7%
Fertilizers	3746.14	5.5%
P.O.L.	3590.68	5.2%
Container Service	3914.89	5.7%
Other Goods	4699.86	6.8%
Misc. goods earnings	1000.00	1.5%
TOTAL	68620.00	100.0%

The estimated revenue receipts in 2011-12 from passenger operations including various luxury trains are Rs. 30,456 crore.

Electric locomotives

†1540. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking adequate steps regarding manufacturing of electric locomotives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such engines/trains are contemplated to be run in all zones of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) is being augmented from 200 to 275 locos per year. Electric Locomotives are also being procured from M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. In addition, setting up of a green field Electric Locomotive Factory at Madhepura in Bihar has been approved as a joint venture.

(c) and (d) Electric locomotives are designed to work on the entire electrified network of Indian Railways.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vacant crucial posts in Railways

1541. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board does not have a full time Member Traffic since past one year and the crucial post of Finance Commissioner is also vacant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the Railway Zones, including Western Zone, are also headless and dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation also remains without full time M.D. since October, 2010; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) 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. Shri Vinay Mittal, Chairman, Railway Board, who belongs to Indian Railways Traffic Service is presently looking after the work of the post of Member Traffic, Railway Board.

The post of Financial Commissioner is not vacant.

(b) and (c) The posts of General Managers of some of the Zonal Railways, viz. South Central, South East Central, South Eastern and Western Railways, are vacant.

Filling up of the vacant posts is underway as per laid down process. Meanwhile, suitable arrangements have been made to look after the work of these posts.

The post of MD/Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. is not vacant.

First-aid Centre at railway stations in Delhi

1542. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways operates four major stations to facilitate the running of long distance passenger trains in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith a list of daily footfall of passengers at every station;

(c) whether it is also a fact that none of these stations has any first-aid facility centre to cater to the needs of passengers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Railways is considering to set up the same at these stations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) At present long distance trains from Delhi area are being operated from 5 stations namely Delhi, New Delhi, Anand Vihar Terminal, Hazrat Nizamuddin and Delhi Sarai Rohilla Terminal.

(b) Daily average number of passengers at these stations are as under:

Station	Daily Average number of passengers (Outward/Inward)
Delhi	122139
New Delhi	168370
Hazrat Nizamuddin	63798
Delhi Sarai Rohilla	28833
Anand Vihar	37120

(c) First Aid Facilities in the form of First Aid Boxes, stretchers, wheel chairs, trained frontline staff, information about Railway hospitals and health units in neighbourhood, non-Railway Hospitals or dispensaries in the neighbourhood, private medical practitioners in the vicinity of stations are available at all the major stations in Delhi Area. In addition, services of Centralized Accident Trauma Services (CATS) Ambulances are also utilized.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Charges for e-ticketing

1543. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways is charging money for e-ticketing;

(b) if so, the details of charges collected, category-wise;

(c) whether any other Railway network in the world is charging money for e-ticketing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the service charges applicable on the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website and the Indian Railways web portal are as under:

- (i) IRCTC levies a service charge of Rs. 10/- per e-ticket for Second/Sleeper class and Rs. 20/- per e-ticket in case of all other classes (1AC, 2AC, 3AC, CC, 3E, FC) irrespective of the number of passengers booked on an e-ticket on the IRCTC website.

In case of tickets booked through IRCTC's authorized agents an additional service charge of Rs. 10/- per e-ticket in case of non-AC class (Second/Sleeper) and Rs. 20/- per e-ticket in respect of other classes (1AC, 2AC, 3AC, CC, 3E, FC) is levied.

- (ii) The service charges for e-tickets on the Indian Railways Web Portal have been fixed at Rs. 5/- per e-ticket for Second/Sleeper class and Rs. 10/- per e-ticket in case of all other classes (1 AC, 2AC, 3AC, CC, 3E, FC) irrespective of the number of passengers booked.

(c) Such information is not maintained.

(d) Does not arise.

Dwarka-Tuticorin Express

1544. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to introduce Vivek Express, i.e. Dwarka-Tuticorin Express, via Wadi;

(b) if so, the frequency thereof; and

(c) by when the said train is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 19657/19658 Dwarka-Tuticorin Vivek Express via Wadi is a weekly service.

(c) The train, which was announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12 is proposed to be introduced during the current financial year 2011-12.

Allotment of contracts to unemployed graduates

1545. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details with names of stations where the contract of bookstalls were allotted to unemployed graduates by Railways, zone-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the details with the names of stations where the Catering/Vending Contracts were allotted to unemployed graduates by Railways, zone-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No new bookstalls have been allotted to unemployed graduates during the past three years.

(b) There has been no allotments of catering/vending contracts to the category of unemployed graduates.

Parameters for recognising a suburban railway station

†1546. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the parameters of Government regarding recognising a railway station near some big city as the suburban railway station of that city; and

(b) the details of some such cities of the country and their nearest suburban railway stations along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Indian Railways do not decide and declare any Railway Station near some big city as its suburb. It however declares certain sections as suburban sections.

(b) Suburban Sections are presently notified in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The list of suburban sections is furnished below:-

City	Railway	Notified Suburban Section
1	2	3
Chennai	Southern Railway	(i) Chennai Central- Basin Bridge-Vyasarpadi-Arakkonam, (ii) Chennai Central-Basin Bridge-Washermanpet-Chennai Beach-Tambaram, (iii) Chennai Central-Basin Bridge-Korukkupet-Tondiarpet - Tiruvottiyur-Gummidipundi and (iv) Chennai Beach-Tirumayllai.
Mumbai	Western Railway	Churuchgate-Dahanu Road

Central Railway (i) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
(CSTM)- Kasara, (ii) CSTM-
Karjat/Khopoli, (iii) CSTM-Panvel,
(iv) CSTM-King's Circle, (v) Thane-
Vashi and (vi) Pune-Lonavala.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Kolkata	Eastern Railway	<p>Sealdah Division -(i) Sealdah-Kankurgachi</p> <p>(ii) Kankurgachi- Dum Dum (iii) Dum Dum -Naihati (iv) Naihati -Kalyani (v) Kalyani -Ranaghat (vi) Kalyani -Kalyani Simanta (vii) Ranaghat -Gede (viii) Ranaghat-Kalinarayanpur (ix) Kalinarayanpur-Shantipur (x) Kalinarayanpur- Krishnanagar (xi) Ranaghat- Bongaon (xii) Dum Dum Junction - Barasat (xiii) Barasat - Habra (xiv) Habra-Bongaon (xv) Barasat- Hasnabad (xvi) Dum Dum Junction- Dankuni (xvii) Sealdah South-Ballygunge</p> <p>(xviii) Ballygunge-Budge Budge (xix) Ballygunge-Sonarpur (xx) Sonarpur-Baruipur (xxi) Sonarpur- Canning (xxii) Baruipur-Diamond Harbour</p> <p>(xxiii) Baruipur-Laxmikantapur-Namkhana (xxiv) Kankurgachi-Ballygunge (xxv) Dum Dum Cantt.-Bimanbandar and (xxvi) Dum Dum-Kolkata-Majherjat; Howrah Division-</p> <p>(i) Howrah- Belur</p> <p>(ii) Belur- Sherophuli (iii) Seoraphuli-Tarakeswar-Talpur (iv) Seoraphuli-Bandel (v) Bandel- Katwa (vi) Bandel-Shaktigarh (vii) Bandel-Naihati</p> <p>(viii) Belur-Dankuni (ix) Dankuni-Shaktigarh</p> <p>(x) Shaktigarh- Barddhaman and (xi) Liluah-Belurmath.</p>
	South Eastern Railway	(i) Howrah-Santragachi-Panskura-Balichak

Anti-collision devices

1547. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to

state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doubts have been raised on the anti-collision devices which are being installed on rail engines to prevent rail accidents due to collision;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Anti Collision Device (ACD) is an indigenously developed product of Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL). Although, the concept of ACD can meet the safety requirement of Indian Railways, the same needs to be delivered duly validated

under all types of working conditions on Indian Railways such as single lines, double lines, multiple lines, electrified routes, Absolute and Automatic signalling section etc. While system was installed on Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) in non-electrified territory and on single/double line section, tests/trials and validation and certification, thereof, under other conditions as above is in progress.

(b) Deployment of ACD after initial trials was done on NF Railway. This was a single/double line non electrified Broad Gauge section. Based on the experience of the NF Railway, to improve reliability and dependability of ACDs and to test its functioning on multiple lines as well as electrified routes, the specifications and design configuration were revised and the system as evolved was tried on the electrified multiple lines automatic signalling section of the Southern Railway in 2010-2011. Operational and technical problems noticed in Southern Railway trials are being looked into and a new ACD Version-II after successful validation and certification will be deployed on NF Railway.

(c) The ACD works have been sanctioned on Northeast Frontier, Eastern, East Central, East Coast, South Eastern, Southern, South Central and South Western Railways covering 8486 Route Kms, to expedite implementation of ACD version-II, subsequent to successful validation and certification and deployment of improved ACD version-II on NF Railway with acceptable performance as per defined parameters. The system is planned to be progressively provided on other Railways after this.

Reservation of posts

1548. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION 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) out of the total strength, the number of posts earmarked for SC/ST category as per Government reservation policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The number of sanctioned posts in Group A, B C and D in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation are 472, 4389, 1084 and 125 respectively. 278 posts out of the sanctioned strength consist of officers of Central Secretariat Service, Stenographer Service, Official Language Service etc. for which the Ministry of Statistics

and Programme Implementation is not the Cadre Controlling Authority. Department of Personnel and Training/Ministry of Home Affairs, etc. control these Cadres and implement the reservation policy for these posts.

(b) Out of the total strength of 6070, there are 1854 vacancies. The no. of posts earmarked for SC is 827 and for ST is 393. The present strength of SC and ST officers is 692 and 314 respectively.

(c) The strength of SC/ST posts in this Ministry is largely in accordance with the reservation policy and the apparent deviation is primarily due to a large vacancy position in certain categories of posts.

Promotion of new and renewable energy under MPLAD Scheme

†1549. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether MPLAD Scheme has substantial scope for saving traditional energy sources by providing encouragement to new and renewable energy sources; and

(b) if not, whether there is a plan to make provision for it, especially when there is a proposal to enhance this amount to Rs. 5 crore per annum.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The objective of the scheme is to enable MPs to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets of national priorities viz. drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc. However, the non-conventional energy sources like community gohar gas plants and non-conventional energy system/devices for community use are also permitted under the MPLADS.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of MPLADS

†1550. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of amount allocated so far under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that number of hurdles are encountered in speeding the allocated amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the amount of fund has been increased under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

12.00 Noon.

(e) if so, the details thereof and since when it has come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As on 30.6.2011, an amount of Rs.22906.92 crore has been released by this Ministry to the district authorities of Hon'ble MPs, under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) since its inception in the year 1993.

(b) Some hurdles do come in the way of implementation from time to time.

(c) Main hurdles in effective implementation of the MPLAD Scheme noticed at the District Authorities level include: long time taken in preparing estimates, ascertaining technical feasibility of each work and availability of land, non-clarity in the recommended work, and non-submission of documents, such as the monthly progress report, Utilization and Audit Certificates to this Ministry, by the nodal district authorities, as required under guidelines.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 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.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

II. MoUs between the Government of India and various PSUs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

S.O. 28 (E), dated the 7th January, 2011, publishing the Order indicating the supplies of Urea to be made by domestic

manufacturers of urea to States and Union Territories during Kharif 2011.

S.O. 2838 (E), dated the 24th November, 2010, publishing Order indicating the supplies of urea to be made by domestic manufacturers of urea to States and Union Territories during Kharif 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4776/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Papers:-

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4765/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4764/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4766/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4770/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4771/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL) Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4772/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4773/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India
(Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of
Fertilizers) and Projects and Development India Limited
(PDIL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4774/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4775/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4769/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4768/15/11]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4767/15/11]

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

- I. Reports and Accounts (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) of Manipur University Imphal and related papers
- II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of IGNOU, New Delhi and related papers
- III. Reports and Accounts (2008-09, 2009-10) of AICTE, New Delhi and related papers
- IV. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Sarva Shiksha Missions and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and related papers
- V. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of SPA, Bhopal and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following

papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Manipur University Act, 2005:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5164/15/11]

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5165/15/11]

- (c) Annual Report of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2009-10.

- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4737/15/11]

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:-

- (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4725/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4728/15/11]

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(c) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Council.

(d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4729/15/11]

IV. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission, West Bengal, 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 (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4840/15/11]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, 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 (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4839/15/11]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Chhattisgarh, Raipur, 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 (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4843/15/11]

V. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4738/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture

II. Reports and Accounts (2005-06, 2009-10) of various Agro Industries Corporations and related papers

III. Accounts (2008-09) of Central Agricultural University, Imphal
and related papers

IV. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NCCT, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Corporation), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937:—

G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2011, publishing the Organic Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 564 (E), dated the 25th July, 2011, publishing the Castor Seeds (Grading and Marking) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4698/15/11]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. S.O. 637 (E), dated the 25th March, 2011, publishing the Banning of Lindane Order, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4700/15/11]

- 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) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2005-06, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4829/15/11]

- (ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on

the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4827/15/11]

(iii) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(iv) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Corporations.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4828/15/11]

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992:-

(a) Annual Accounts of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4826/15/11]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Annual Report of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4896/15/11]

MOU between Government of India and IRFC Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4780/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information
Technology

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम ,
2000 की धारा 87 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन संचार और सूचना
प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय की नमूनेलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक
प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

G.S.R. 313 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing the Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 314 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing the Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing the Information Technology (Guidelines for Cyber Caf) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 316 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing the Information Technology (Electronic Service Delivery) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4846/15/11]

MOU between Government of India and MTNL

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4849/15/11]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 2011.

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Two

Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the 'National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010'.

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the 'National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010'.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement on Government Business, Shri Rajeev Shukla. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. First, statement on Government Business.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government Business during the week commencing Tuesday, the 16th 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:

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010;

The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010;

The seeds Bills, 2004; The Pesticides Management Bill, 2008;
and

The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:
 - a. The Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
 - b. The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment

Bill, 2011.

4. Consideration and passing of the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो . राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बात करनी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me take up the items on the Zero Hour.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me take up the Zero Hour. ... (Interruptions) ... That we are discussing on Tuesday. ... (Interruptions) ... एडमिटिड जीरो आवर लेबे के बाद मैं आपको मौका दूँगा ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ... Please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... देखिए, नोटिस दएि बगैर ... (व्यवधान) ... आप सीनियर मैम्बर हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... आप सीनियर मैम्बर हैं और कहते हैं कि नोटिस दएि बगैर आप ... (व्यवधान) ... नहीं - नहीं, पहले आप नोटिस दीजिए, उसके ऊपर हम कंसिडर करेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़, पहले आप नोटिस दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very serious issue which concerns Tamil Nadu. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given the notice also ... (Interruptions) ... Let me take up the Zero Hour submissions first. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, please give me one minute. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that I will call you after the admitted Zero Hour submissions are over. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, I humbly request you to ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no notice. ... (Interruptions) ... You check up with the Secretariat. ... (Interruptions) ...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Reported news of stopping airconditioning in underground Metro Railway Station in Delhi after 8.00 P.M.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : सर, मैं शून्य काल में एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ पता नहीं Members of Parliament, metro rail में घूमते हैं या नहीं घूमते हैं, लेकिन मुझको metro rail में घूमने का सौभाग्य मिला है मैं अक्सर metro rail में घूमता हूँ Underground metro rail के

स्टेशनस बहुत नीचे बनाए गए हैं , जन्मि बाहर से हवा नहीं आती है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, यह सुनने में आया है और मैंने देखा भी है कि 8 बजे रात्रि के बाद Underground metro rail के स्टेशनस पर लगे air conditions बंद कर दिए जाते हैं। इस संबंध में कहा जाता है कि हम बचत कर रहे हैं। हमारा कहना यह है कि जब आपरात के 11 बजे तक metro rail चलाते हैं , तब 8 बजे रात्रि के बाद Underground metro rail के स्टेशनस पर लगे air conditions को क्यों बंद कर देते हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि 11 बजे रात तक metro rail चलाते हैं , इसलिए 11 बजे तक स्टेशनस पर passenger चढ़ते -उतरते हैं और metro rail को इंतजार करते हैं जो लोग वहां रहते हैं , AC बंद होने से उनको घुटन महसूस होती है और तकलीफ होती है। इस संबंध में मेरी राय है , मेरी गुजारिश है कि आमलोगों

को होने वाली घुटन और तकलीफ को ध्यान में रखते हुए 11 बजे तक किसी भी हालत में AC को बंद नहीं करना चाहिए, चाहे वहां पर passenger रहे या नहीं रहे। धन्यवाद।

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

Outbreak of Dengue in Odisha

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान ओडिशा में भयंकर डेंगू महामारी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, जुलाई के आखिरी सप्ताह में सबसे पहले ओडिशा के तालचर में, जो कि कोयला क्षेत्र है, डेंगू ज्वर के रूप में break out हुआ। वहां की राज्य सरकार और जिला प्रशासन ने इसको सामान्य ज्वर के रूप में लिया। जब हमारे कार्यकर्ता वहां गए और गंभीरतापूर्वक देखा, तो उन्होंने महसूस किया कि यह डेंगू ही हो सकता है। लेकिन, उस समय राज्य सरकार या जिला प्रशासन ने इसको गंभीरतापूर्वक नहीं लिया, जिसके कारण इससे धीरे-धीरे मृत्यु होने लगीं। पहले पांच लोगों की मृत्यु हुई, जिनके बारे में कहा गया कि यह सामान्य ज्वर के कारण हुई है, लेकिन पता चला है कि सभी cases में डेंगू के वायरस थे। आज तक इसके कारण 13 मौतें हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकार और जिला प्रशासन इसको मानने को तैयार नहीं है।

मैंने सबसे पहले 1 अगस्त को, यानी जसि दत्त से मानसून सत्र शुरू हुआ, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण राज्य मंत्री, श्री सुदीप बंदोपाध्याय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया था। उसके दो दिनों बाद मैंने केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को लिखित पत्र दिया और उसके बाद हर दिन मैं शून्य काल में, आपकी अनुमति से, इस मुद्दे को उठाने की कोशिश करता रहा। मेरी सीधी और स्पष्ट मांग है कि केन्द्र की ओर से विशेषज्ञों और डॉक्टरों की एक उच्चस्तरीय टीम प्रदेश में भेजी जाए।

महोदय, वहां पर sanitation की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आपने पेयजल और sanitation को एक मंत्रालय का दर्जा दे दिया। हालांकि राजनीतिक गुटबाजी के कारण मंत्री ने इस मंत्रालय का दायित्व ग्रहण नहीं किया है। पेयजल और sanitation का स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन पेयजल और sanitation के अभाव तथा लोगों में सचेतन के अभाव के कारण यह डेंगू अब

फैलता जा रहा है। यह डेंगू महामारी बनती जा रही है। महोदय , इसी कारण वहां कोयला क्षेत्र में पब्लिक सेक्टर के एक कर्मचारी नेता का देहांत हो गया है। कोयला मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि तालाचर में मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाया जाएगा , लेकिन वह महज़ एक घोषणा बनकर रह गयी है। इसलिए मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से नविदन है कि इस बारे में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और ओडिशा में डेंगू की महामारी को नियंत्रित करने के लिये वहां एक केन्द्रीय टीम तुरंत भेजी जाए।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Situation arising due to sudden fall in prices of raw jute

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to raise a serious issue regarding jute growers. The jute growers are facing severe problems because they are not getting remunerative price for raw jute. Suddenly, there has been a fall in the prices of raw jute. Sir, in the Eastern India, it is jute season now. Reaping is going on. Lots of farmers are in trouble, because they are not getting proper price in the market. Sir, Minimum Support Price (MSP) has

been fixed for raw jute, but that is not sufficient. JCI, one of the institutions of the Government of India, is trying to save the jute growers from the trouble. But I would like to say before the House that JCI is a failed institution. At present, they are not working in the market. They are not purchasing jute from the Common Grounds, directly from the *mandi*. Many counters of JCI have been closed. Many counters have been captured by the middlemen. They are not allowing the jute growers to make entry. Sir, jute is a golden fibre. I urge upon the Government to save the Jute industry as well as the jute growers. I also urge upon the Government to increase the MSP of jute. Secondly, instruct JCI to go to market and purchase jute from the farmers directly. Thirdly, save farmers from the middlemen. Presently, this is a very serious issue, particularly, in the Eastern India, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and North-East. I urge upon the Government to take it seriously and solve it.

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

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

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

Devastating floods in West Bengal

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, since 7th August, West Bengal has been witnessing consistent rains leading to floods. Over and above, D.V.C. has been compelled to open the flood gate and 90,000 cusec water has been flushed out of the dam. This has made the situation worse in West Bengal. Several villages have already been submerged under the flood water leading to heavy loss of property and standing crops. Dams on rivers flowing through Murshidabad, 24 Parganas (South), Birbhum have already been

damaged severely. Due to consistent rains, thousands of huts have been either severely damaged or completely washed away. Millions of poor people have taken shelter on highways under the open sky. West Bengal is facing a severe natural disaster. The people need immediate relief. Considering the seriousness of the situation, I demand that Natural Disaster may be declared in West Bengal and adequate central assistance may be released for the flood-affected people in the West Bengal.

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

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

Killing of farmers in Pune in police firing

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय , पुणे -मुम्बई एक्सप्रेस वे पर तीन दसि पहले जो किसानों पर गोली चली और तीन किसानों की हत्या हुई है और आज भी उनके खलिफ जसि तरह से अत्याचार जारी है , ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : मामला क्या है ?

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : मामला जो है , वहीं मैं बता रहा हूँ यह महाराष्ट्र सरकार और वहां की पुलिस की संवेदनहीनता की सारी कहानी है।

महोदय , यह जेएनएनयूआरएम के अंदर की योजना के तहत पछिरी चचिवाड महानगर नशिम को पाबना डेम् से पाइप द्वारा पानी लाने का एक मसला है। पाबना नदी से जो पानी आता है और जसिसे किसान सिंचाई करते हैं , उसके लए वे किसान चार साल से कह रहे हैं कि पाइप मत डालो , क्योंकि आगे पछिरी चचिवाड के लए एक पंथिंग स्टेशन है , वहां से पानी ले सकते हैं और वहां से ज्यादा पानी भी मलि सकता है। अब यह पूरी नदी बंद करके बड़े -बड़े पाइप लगाकर इतना ज्यादा पानी लाने का प्रवधान बनाया कि किसान चार साल से उसके खलिफ शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से लड़ रहे थे , लेकिन वहां महाराष्ट्र के उप मुख्यमंत्री ने यह कहा कि नहीं , हम कुछ भी करेंगे , लेकिन पाइप डालेंगे। चूंकि यह केन्द्रीय योजना है , इसलिए मैं इसका यहां उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ। अब जो उस दसि हुआ , उसका मैं आज उल्लेख इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि जो मीडिया ने अब वीडियो दिखाए हैं , उनसे बात एकदम साफ हो गई है कि पुलिस ने कैसे कसि नों पर बर्बरता -पूर्वक अत्याचार कसि है। सर, वहां 500-700 लोगों का जमाव था और सभा शांति से चल रही थी , ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मेरा एक point of order है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उद्वनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : यह अत्याचार हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप क्यों उठ खड़े होते हैं मस्टर पाणि , आप बैठिए। ... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... वह पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर रज कर रहे हैं , आप बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्या पाइंट ऑफऑर्डर है?

श्री उपसभापति : हम पूछेंगे। पूछने भी नहीं देंगे, तो कैसे होगा ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री तारिक अनवर : सर, महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में यह मामला उठा था। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी सेटअप कर दी है, रटियर्ड जज को एपायंट कर दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : यह मुद्दा नहीं है। यह जेएनएनयूआरएम के तहत है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप कंफ़लीट कीज़िए।

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, डेढ़ मिनट मेरा खराब हुआ है, डेढ़ मिनट रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं। आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, मैं बता रहा हूँ, ये लोग जो शांति से चल रहे थे, पुलिस ने कसि तरह से वहां कसि ?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर : सर, यह स्टेट का मामला है, क्या यह यहां उठा सकते हैं ? यह स्पष्ट कसि जाए। ...(व्यवधान) ... सर, यह मामला वधिन सभा में उठ चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह जेएनएनयूआरएम प्रोजेक्ट का मामला है।
...(व्यवधान) ... They are incurring Central expenditure. That is why he is raising it.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : यह जेएनएनयूआरएम के तहत आता है। उसका बजट हम पास करते हैं। उसके बारे में मसला नहीं उठाएंगे क्या ? उसका अगर दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, तो क्यों नहीं उठाएंगे ?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : वह मैंसे बता दसि है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Judicial inquiry has already been set up.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है; it is Zero Hour.

एक मामनीय सदस्य : सर, आजभी पुलिस वहां अत्याचार कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : यही तो मैं बता रहा हूँ। सर, एक बोलेश वर साठे नाम के कसिान को पुलिस ने पकड़ा और फरि उसे गाड़ी के पीछे ले जाकर उसका एनकाउंटर हुआ है। सर, दूसरे राज्यों में एनकाउंटर होता है, गुवाहागर का होता है, तो उसमें पुलिस जेब में जाती है, लेकिन यहां आज एनकाउंटर करने वाले पुलिस के लोग घरों में जाकर कसिानों के खलिफ 307 का मुकदमा दायर कर रहे हैं। यह जो अन्याय हो रहा है, मेरा मामना सीधा है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नेक्स्ट।

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : मेरी मांग यह है कि वहां पुलिस को तुरन्त बरखास्त कसि जाए, यह प्रतिशोध की कार्रवाई तुरन्त रोकरी जाए।

श्री तारिक अनवर : पुलिस के खलिफ एक्शन लसि जा चुका है।
...(व्यवधान) ... सस्पेंड हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : नहीं, एक्शन नहीं लसि है। पुलिस ने वहां तो तोड़े हैं, सब वीडियो से पता चल गया।
...(व्यवधान) ... ह्यूमन राइट का इतना बड़ा वायलेशन है। भट्टा

परसौल में घटना होती है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : जाबडेकर जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।
Nothing is going on record. ... (Interruptions)... आप खत्म कीजिए ,
प्लीज। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

श्री उपसभापति : यह पाणि का प्रॉब्लम बहुत होता है। पाणि
जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Nothing will go on record.
... (Interruptions)... आप उड़ीसा में भी खड़े हो जाते हैं ,
महाराष्ट्र में भी खड़े हो जाते हैं। आप बैठिए। आपको फ्री
लाइसेंस है क्या ? फरि क्या बात है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... यहां पर
कुछ रूल्स हैं। कुछ रूल्स , नथिंग से सदन चलता है। आप जब चाहे ,
उठ खड़े हो जाते हैं। यह कौम से रूल के हिसाब से आप खड़े हो
जाते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए। आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं ?
... (व्यवधान) ...

*Not recorded.

The Chair has to take note of your actions.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति जी, प्रकृति का यह नियम है कि पानी को कोई रास्ता नहीं देना है, वह खुद रास्ता बना लेता है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : जधिर ढलान मजिती है, वह उधर चला जाता है।

श्री उपसभापति : राम गोपाल जी, मैं आपको बुझवाऊंगा। There are three notices which were given after the time-limit was over. They have not been admitted. My request is that all the three hon. Members may just mention it. They may renew their notices and their notices would be considered. They have requested that the matter is very urgent and that they just want to mention. मुझे बोलने दीजिए, I am facilitating. इसलिए आप लोग केवल मेशन कीजिए, पूरे 3 मिनट का समय मत लीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत ही गंभीर मामला यहां उठाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुसदाबाद जिले में पछिले कई दिनों से दंगा चल रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, वहां पर जो भी स्थिति थी, वह अब पूरी तरह नियंत्रण में है ... (व्यवधान) ... कानून और व्यवस्था के साथ किसी को भी खलिवाड़ नहीं करने दिया जाएगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, वहां कानून और व्यवस्था पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं हो रहा है। सरकार पूरी तरह से ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द मश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, वहां स्थिति पूरी तरह नियंत्रण में है। आज वहां कर्फ्यू हट गया है, वहां पर नमाज पढ़ी जा रही है और स्थिति बिल्कुल नॉर्मल है। स्थिति को बहाल करने के लिए ये आज इस मुद्दे को ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया ... (व्यवधान) ... यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है ...

श्री सतीश चन्द मश्रा : *

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : *

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए, That will be examined

according to the rules. आप लोग बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... हो गया , आप लोग बैठिए ...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर , मैंने जो नोटिस दिया था ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग जो नोटिस देते हैं , उनका जवाब देने के लिए चेयर यहां नहीं है। It is an official ... (Interruptions) ... यह सेक्रेटरी का काम है। आप हर नोटिस पर उठकर खड़े हो जाते हैं बिना यह देखे कि इसकी admissibility है या नहीं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : सर, यह बहुत urgent matter है ... (व्यवधान) ... यहां इतने लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है ... (व्यवधान) ...

*Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़ , आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे एक बहुत अहम

جناب محمد الیوب: سر، مجھے ایک بہت اہم مسئلہ اٹھانا ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔

मसला उठाना है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए , नोटिस के बगैर कैसे होगा ? आप नोटिस दीजिए .
.. (व्यवधान) ... अदीब साहब , आप नोटिस दीजिए , उसके बसो आप कैसे बोल सकते हैं ? बालगंगा जी , अब आप बोलिए।

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman for allowing me to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing it. Just make a mention.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, I would like to mention the statement made by the Sri Lankan Defence Secretary against the resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. We are going to have a full discussion on this. There is going to be a discussion on the entire Sri Lanka matter on Tuesday. There is a notice for a two-and-a-half-hour Short Duration Discussion. You may raise all these issues then.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, please...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down now. I have allowed you to mention it. ... (Interruptions) ... I am telling you, on Tuesday, we are going to take up discussion on the Sri Lankan issue. Please do not mention it now.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, it is very unfortunate... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you to mention it. आपने बोल दिया Æü, Please cooperate. You will be given an opportunity later. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, sit down. Nothing is going on record. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: *

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down, Mr. Kurien. ... (Interruptions) ...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will be receiving more than 30 to 40 Zero Hour notices everyday morning. The Secretariat put up these notices to the hon. Chairman. Then based on the admissibility rules, some notices are admitted and some are not admitted in the meeting

*Not recorded.

which is held in the morning. Now if all the 30 or 40 hon. Members ask as to why their notices are not admitted, what will happen? There is a procedure of admissibility. You please find out from the Secretariat what are the reasons and why your notice has not been admitted. If there is any correction, you do it and take it up. But if everybody will ask me the reason, how can I answer? You are putting a question which I am not able to answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Now, we take up Special Mentions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, not present. Shri A. Elavarasan, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Madhav Dave, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Tarun Vijay, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record, Mr. Rajeeve. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: *

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: *

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said that I could not answer your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for construction of a six-lane service road along the express way from Nizamuddin to Meerut via U.P. Gate, Vijay Nagar and Dasna

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , यू.पी. गेट गाजिया बाद उत्तर प्रदेश व दिल्ली को जोड़ने वाला केन्द्र बन्धु है। जहां से पश्चिमी यू.पी., उत्तराखंड के यात्री डासना , वजियनगर , इंदिरापुरम तथा मेरठ , मोदीनगर , मुसदनगर के रास्ते दिल्ली में प्रवेश करते हैं। दोनों राजमार्ग संख्या 24 और 58 के नाम से जाने जाते हैं। चूंकि

गाजियाबाद भी स्वयं राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है, इसलिए डासना से यू.पी. गेट व मेशठ से मोदीनगर, मुसदनगर, मोहन नगर, यू.पी. गेट के राजमार्ग पर हमेशा जाम की स्थिति बनी रहती है। वाहनों की अधिकता से यात्रायात पूरी तरह से बाधित रहता है। अनेकों बार गंभीर बीमार लोगों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ता है और मबितों में तय होने वाला सफर अब घंटों में तय होता है। वर्ष 2010 में यू.पी. गेट से डासना तक एन.एच. 24 को छह लेस चौड़ा करने का प्रस्ताव राजमार्ग वभाग ने स्वीकृत करके

*Not recorded.

टैंडर भी जारी कर दिए तथा धनराशि भी स्वीकृत हुई , लेकिन शायद राजनैतिक कारणों से उक्त स्वीकृति नरिस्त कर दी गई। अब वहां पर जाम की समस्या और भी गंभीर हो गई है। ऐसी हालत में एक ही विकल्प बचता है कि इस गंभीर जाम की समस्या से निजात पाने के लिए निजामुद्दीन से लेकर यू.पी. गेट , डासना से मेरठ के लिए एक्सप्रेस वे बने तथा यू.पी. गेट से वजिय नगर, डासना तक चूंकि घनी आबादी का क्षेत्र है इसलिए एक्सप्रेस वे के दोनों ओर छह लेन की सर्विस लेन बने।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि निजामुद्दीन से यू.पी. गेट , वजिय नगर, डासना होसे हुए मेरठ तक एक्सप्रेस वे तथा यू.पी. गेट से वजिय नगर, डासना तक एक्सप्रेस वे के दोनों ओर छह लेन की सर्विस रोड शीघ्र बनाने की कृपा करें , आपकी अति कृपा होगी। धन्यवाद।

Demand for CBI inquiry into Forbesganj police firing and compensation to families of victims

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : उपसभापति महोदय , मैं नम्रिलिखित अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण लोक महत्व के वजिय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दल्लाना चाहता हूं।

बहिर के अररिया जिले के अंतर्गत फारविशगंज से सटा भजनपुर गांव है। यह इलाका बंगलादेश से सटा है। यहां गरीब मुसलमान रहते हैं। 1984 में बहिर सरकार ने बहिर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण के नाम पर 105 एकड़ जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया था। 2010 में सरकार ने उसमें से अधिकांश जमीन को एक निजी कम्पनी को लीज पर दे दिया। भजनपुर से फारविशगंज जाने के लिए पचासों साल से एक सरकारी रास्ता है। एक जूझ की रात्रि में भारी पुलिस की उपस्थिति में उस सड़क पर दीवार खड़ी कर दी गई। 3 जून , 2011 को जब ग्रामीण शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करके घर लौट गए तो आरक्षी अधीक्षक अररिया के नेतृत्व में पुलिस आई और ग्रामीणों पर अंधाधुंध गोली चलाकर चार अल्पसंख्यकों की हत्या कर दी। मरने वालों में एक सात महीने का बच्चा और गर्भवती महिला भी शामिल है। गोली मारने के बाद पुलिस ने बूट से मृतकों के मुंह को कुचल दिया। इस घटना को सारे

राष्ट्रीय एवं क्षेत्रीय चैम्बल्स ने दखिलाया एवं समाचारपत्रों ने प्रकाशित किया। मैं स्वयं 6 जून, 2011 को घटना स्थल पर गया। मैं इस संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री से 22 जून, 2011 को मिली। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने गृह मंत्री जी को निर्देश देते का आश्वासन दिया। मैं इस घटना के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष एवं राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के अध्यक्ष से मिली। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की टीम एवं अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ने घटना का दौरा किया। आश्चर्य की बात है कि अभी तक आरक्षी अधीक्षक को भी वहां से नहीं हटाया गया है।

अतः मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस घटना की CBI से जांच कराई जाए, बंद रास्ते को खोला जाए, मृतक के परि वारों को बीस-बीस लाख रुपए मुआवजा दिया जाए और घटना में संलग्न पुलिस अधिकारी के खिलाफ हत्या का मुकदमा चलाया जाए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बहिर) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विशेष उल्लेख रखा है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand for adequate supply of kerosene oil to the State of Gujarat

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गुजरात राज्य को इनके मंत्रालय द्वारा आबंटित मट्टी के तेल की आपूर्ति हेतु अन्यायपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के संबंध में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

राज्य के मट्टी के तेल के केन्द्रीय पूल से आबंटित आपूर्ति में भारी कटौती कर दी गई है। मई, 2011 तक प्रति माह 76710 किलो लीटर मट्टी का तेल केन्द्रीय पूल से आबंटित किया जा रहा था, जिसमें 32 प्रतिशत तक की भारी कटौती कर दी गई है। जून, 2011 माह के लिए 52020 किलो लीटर मट्टी के तेल का आबंटन किया गया है और इस कटौती के संदर्भ में कोई उचित कारण नहीं दिया गया है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा गैर गैस 84 लाख राशनकार्ड धारकों को प्रति व्यक्ति 2 लीटर और अधिक से अधिक 12 लीटर प्रति कार्ड मट्टी के तेल की आपूर्ति की जाती थी, जिसके अंतर्गत आम नागरिकों की बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा रहा था।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस भारी कटौती की वजह से नागरिक आपूर्ति व्यवस्था प्रणाली के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकार को बड़ी चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। गरीब और मध्यम वर्गीय महिलाएं, जो सड़ि फ मट्टी के तेल से घर का चूल्हा जला रही थीं, उन्हें अब काफ़ी हद तक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

स्थिति से अवगत करवाने के संबंध में, राज्य के मुख्य सचिव ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस सचिव को अपने शासकीय पत्रांक KSN/1020/0/18B, दिनांक 01.06.2011 के जरिए राज्य के साथ हो रहे अन्याय और साथ ही साथ की गई 32 प्रतिशत कटौती को वापस लेने हेतु सूचित किया था।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है और मांग है कि वे स्वयं इस दशा में हस्तक्षेप करें और राज्य को पुनः प्रति माह 76710 किलो लीटर मट्टी का तेल आबंटित करने का कार्यालय -आदेश जारी करें, ताकि प्रदेश की गरीब जनता को सस्ते दामों पर ईंधन उपलब्ध कराया जा सके, जो कि राष्ट्र के हित में है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय , मामनीय सदस्य ने
जो विशेष उल्लेख रखा है , मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता
हूँ

**Demand to conduct public hearings on the Indira Sagar Polavaram
Project on river Godavari in Orissa and Chhattisgarh**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Indira Sagar Polavaram Project is situated on river Godavari in Polavaram Mandal, West Godavari District. The States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh are not accepting the submergence of the land and those areas are proposed to be protected by forming embankments. The Expert Appraisal Committee for River Valley and Hydro Electric Projects requested the project proponent to undertake public hearing in Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The project authorities in Andhra Pradesh requested Orissa and Chhattisgarh State Pollution Control Boards to organize the hearings within their jurisdictions.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been informed of this and also of the inaction by Orissa and Chhattisgarh. However, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has asked the Government of Andhra Pradesh reasons for not holding public hearings. Meanwhile, as per the orders of the Supreme Court, an expert committee, headed by former member of the Central Water Commission (CWC), visited the dam site and submitted report to the court on June 14, 2011. The committee, in its report, said that the construction of the Polavaram Dam was in conformity with the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal award and the approved project plan. The Supreme Court granted time to Orissa and Chhattisgarh Governments to react on the above report.

In a federal set up like ours, every State has specific boundaries and one State cannot enter into the jurisdiction of another State and conduct public hearings. I, therefore, request the Central Government to take initiative and ask those States to conduct the public hearings at the earliest so that the project may commence. Thank you.

**Demand to give financial assistance to families of martyrs of
independence struggle of the country**

ड॰ राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : उपसभापति महोदय, भारत ने अविस्मरणीय बलिदान देकर स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की है। सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके परिवारों के सम्मानार्थ पेंशन आदि देते का सराहनीय कार्य किया है, परंतु फांसी के फन्दे को चूमने वाले तथा रक्त रंजित संघर्ष करने वाली राष्ट्रीय वधूतियों के कुछ वंशज दयनीय स्थिति में वक्त काट रहे हैं। आज भी शहीद उधमसिंह का पोता, सरदार जीत सिंह, सरि पर ईंटें ढोने पर मजबूर हैं, बहादुरशाह ज़फर की प्रपौत्रवधू चाय बेच रही है। इसी दिल्ली में शहीद रामप्रसाद बस्मिल की क्रांतिकारी बहन चाय बेचते-बेचते स्वर्ग सधिर गई थी। चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद की पूज्य माता के प्रति भी हम अपना कर्तव्य पालन नहीं कर पाए। एतदर्थ मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि 1857 के प्रथम संग्राम से लेकर अगस्त 1947 तक बलिदानी वीरों के वस्त्रित वंशजों का सर्व करके पता लगाया जाए। उन्हें राष्ट्रीय परिवार घोषित किया जाए। उनमें से जिनके पास अपना मकान नहीं है और आर्थिक स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है, एक बार उनके लखे मकान की व्यवस्था की जाए और उनके किसी वंशज को सरकारी नौकरी दी जाए। उनकी बेटियों के वधूह में आर्थिक सहयोग किया जाए, राष्ट्रीय पर्व पर आयोजित

समारोहों में उन्हें ससम्मान आमंत्रित किया जाए और कृष्ण
राष्ट्र उनके प्रति अपना कर्तव्य नभियाए।

श्री रामचन्द्र खट्टिया (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं
इस वक्षिय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, मैं अपने आपको इस
वक्षिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सैयद अजीज़ पाशा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस वक्षिय के
साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं इस

جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : سبھا پتی جی، میں اس وشنے کے ساتھ ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

वक्षिय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री उद्वनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस
वक्षिय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं इस वक्षिय के
साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणजितसिंह वज्रिसिंह मोहिते -पाटील (महाराष्ट्र) :
सर, मैं इस वक्षिय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री आर सी. सहि (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं इस वक्षिय के
साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

Demand to include people belonging to Sanvara and Saura castes in the
scheduled tribes category in Chhattisgarh

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभापति महोदय,
छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची के अनुक्रमांक
41 में संकर संवरा जनजाति अंकित है। यह जाति मुख्यतः
छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में उड़ीसा राज्य के तटवर्तीय जिलों रायगढ़,
महासमुंद्र, जांजगीर चांझा आदि में पाई जाती है।
क्षेत्रीयता एवं बोझचाल में भ्रमिता के कारण इस जाति के
लोगों के राजस्व एवं मसिल अभिलेखों में संवरा, सौरा, सौरा
सहरा एवं सओरा दर्ज हो गया है....

जसके कारण इस जाति के लोगों को अनुसूचित जनजाति का जाति

प्रमाण -पत्र जारी नहीं हो पा रहा है तथा वे आरक्षण संबंध
संवैधानिक लाभ से वंचित हो रहे हैं।

छ.ग. राज्य अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग रायपुर द्वारा
दस्तावेजों /तथ्यों का परीक्षण कर छ.ग. की अनुसूचित जनजाति
की सूची के अनुक्रमांक 41 में सवर, सौरा , सौरा , सउरा , सौबरा
तथा सहरा शब्द को शामिल करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव किया गया है।
इसके अभाव में लाखों लोग व उनकी भाबी पीढ़ियां अनु . जनजाति
के लाभों से वंचित होकर नरिश हैं।

मेश सरकार से आग्रह है कि इन जातियों को उनका
न्यायपूर्ण अधिकार दलाने तथा इनके नाम छत्तीसगढ़ की सूची
में जोड़ने की व्यवस्था करें।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं
को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand for scrapping Shyamla Gopinath Committee report on post office
savings schemes**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, on June 4th, 2011,
Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has submitted his report
on administration of National Small Savings Fund. The committee
recommended discontinuation of Kisan Vikas Patra with effect from July
1st 2011, discontinuation of Bonus on Postal Monthly Income Scheme,
discontinuation of agents' commission on Public Provident Fund and
Senior Citizen Scheme, lowering down the agents' commission on
Recurring Deposit from present four per cent to one per cent, lowering
down the rate of agents' commission on several small savings schemes
from present one per cent to half per cent, extending the maturity
period of National Savings Certificate from present six years to ten
years, withdrawal of Income Tax benefit under 80 (C) on interests on
National Savings Certificate and reducing the reward to agents by
State Governments from present twenty per cent to ten per cent. No
doubt that the recommendations will have serious ill effect on meager

incomes of thousands small savings agents throughout the country who work day and night to make the small savings schemes popular. Apart from that, if these recommendations are implemented, millions of small investors will not have any other options but to invest their money in share market for better returns and thus the entire concept of small savings will be defeated. I, therefore, demand that the report of the Shymala Gopinath Committee be rejected.

Concern over water pollution off the Mumbai coast

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to bring to your attention the state of water pollution off the Mumbai coast which has been further aggravated by the spillage caused by the sinking carrier M.V. Rak.

Recently, the maritime ecology near the Mumbai coast has been severely degraded by the water pollution created by dumping of industrial waste and sewage into the sea. Moreover, the Panama carrier M.V. Rak sank 20 nautical miles off the Mumbai coast on 4th August, 2011 spilling 290 tons of fuel oil, 50 tons of diesel oil and 60,054 tons of coal into the sea which has further increased water pollution in the area to alarming levels. Another similar accident happened in August, 2010 when M.V. MSC Chitra and M.V. Khalija III collided off the Mumbai coast spilling 700 tons of oil into the sea. As a direct consequence of water pollution, scenic beauty of the area as well as tourism industry has declined. Moreover, these events have also taken a toll on the livelihood of the fishermen and their families thriving on the area.

I, therefore, request the Government to find a long term solution to the problem by taking steps to control and curb pollution in the area. I also request the Government to provide relief to members of the fishing community of Mumbai as well as to ensure proper distribution of relief funds as there were many complaints regarding the same after oil spillage in August, 2010.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for withdrawing decision of clubbing caste census with
poverty survey**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, while the Government has inserted the caste column into the poverty survey questionnaire, the processing of the two is to be done separately. The poverty data are to be processed by the State Governments and the caste information is to be separated and sent to the office of the Registrar General of India.

Whereas the poverty data have to be made available before the commencement of the Twelfth Five Year Plan in April, 2012, no timeframe has been announced by the Government of India for the completion of processing and publication of the caste data. It can be dragged on indefinitely.

The raw and unusable caste data collected in the field will be transferred to the office of the RGI, which may take years in the name of “classifying” the castes.

The Government has estimated that the present poverty-cum-caste survey will cost Rs.4,000 crore. Since poverty statistics and caste data are the two outputs expected out of it, the cost of each can be put as Rs.2,000 crore. So if the caste data are not available from it, Rs.2,000 crore will be totally wasted.

Instead of allowing precious time and funds to be wasted away in this exercise, the Government should immediately cancel this ill-conceived decision to club the caste census with the poverty survey and honour its existing Cabinet’s decision to hold a caste census under the Census Act through the Census Commissioner of India in February, 2012.

Demand for reducing price of medicines for treatment of cancer

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, a number of cancer patients, who depend on high value anti-cancer drugs, pay upto 35 per cent more than international prices. The import duties are yet to be removed or reduced. The Government had in early 2007 exempted life-saving cancer drugs from all import duties. Though the Government exempted 14 cancer drugs from countervailing duty and reduced import duty on them to as low as 5 per cent, considering them important life-saving drugs in the Budget of 2007, only four or five drugs have been notified on the customs list. In the Budget of 2008, the Government announced another set of reductions in the import duty on life-saving drugs and on raw material used to make them to 5 per cent from 10 per cent. It also exempted these drugs from excise duty. But, so far, only thyrotropin alfa injection has been notified. The recent launch of the National

Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) has allocated Rs.731.52 crore for cancer control and is limited only to 100 districts for this year. There is an urgent need to resolve the issue of high price of life saving drugs.

Demand for effecting reservation to Dalits in MBBS course in Punjab

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय , पंजाब प्रदेश में प्रदेश सरकार लगातार दलितों के हक व अधिकारों की अनदेखी करती आ रही है। चाहे दलितों के प्रमोशन के मसले हों या भारतीय संविधान में प्रदत्त अधिकारों के आधार पर आरक्षण का कोटा पूरा करने का मामला हो , सरकार किसी भी

प्रकार से दलितों को मछिने वाली आरक्षित सुविधाएं देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, जिसके लिए पंजाब के दलित समाज के लोग हमेशा आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबूर होते रहते हैं।

महोदय, मैं पंजाब का एक और गंभीर मामला आपके माध्यम से सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ जहां दलित शिक्षित युवाओं को एम.बी.बी.एस. शिक्षा हेतु कॉलेजों में प्रवेश नहीं मिला पा रहा है, वहीं पंजाब के अन्तर्गत सरकारी व गैर सरकारी शैक्षिक संस्थानों में अभी तक 35 एम.बी.बी.एस. की सीटें, जो सिर्फ अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित हैं, खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। कई बार इन सीटों को भरने के लिए प्रदेश सरकार को अनुरोध कर अवगत भी कराया गया, परंतु पंजाब की सरकार इन सीटों पर दलितों को प्रवेश कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, जिससे जहां एक तरफ पंजाब के समूचे दलितों में रोष व गुस्सा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर दलित छात्रों के अधिकारों का हनन भी है। स्थिति वस्फोटक है। किसी भी समय पंजाब के दलित और अधिक आन्दोलित हो सकते हैं।

अतः मैं विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार यह मांग करता हूँ कि इस लोक महत्व के अविलम्बनीय मुद्दे पर पंजाब सरकार को निर्दिष्ट कर मेरिट में relaxation देकर एम.बी.बी.एस. कोर्स की 35 सीटों पर दलितों को प्रवेश दलितों की कृपा करें।

**Demand to take steps to protect people from spread of
dengue in Odisha**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, two persons died because of dengue in Odisha, one in Ayusa Hospital Bhubaneswar and one at Angul. Around 3000 persons in Angul district alone are affected by dengue. Some more are in Mayurbhanj and Rourkela. 29 out of 41 cases are positive. It has already entered into Tribal Forest area, where better healthcare facilities are not available. If proper care and precaution is not taken, it may spread to other districts and affect lakhs of people.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to take appropriate steps to protect the poor people of Odisha from dengue.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the

Special Mention made by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia.

**Demand to take action to protect State of Punjab from adverse impact
of construction of Hansi-Butana canal by Haryana**

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, Haryana undertook construction of Hansi-Butana canal without the concurrence of Punjab and Rajasthan, required under the Bhakra Nangal Agreement, 1959. The inevitable consequence of the canal would be displacement of one lakh people and submergence of 20756 acres of land. On 17.3.2006, an inter-State meeting was held at New Delhi under the aegis of the Central Water Commission,

which concluded that Haryana's proposal for construction of Hansi-Butana canal has inter-State implications and requires concurrence of partner States. Despite that, Haryana continued with its unilateral action of constructing the canal. In December, 2006, the site was visited by the then Chief Engineer, now Chairman of CWC, with the representatives of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and BBMB and the report vindicated Punjab's stand regarding blockade of sheet flow of flood waters.

The apprehension of Punjab proved correct in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 when sufferings were caused to the people of Punjab due to submergence of Punjab's areas by the blockade of sheet flow of flood waters by the Hansi-Butana canal. Haryana is now implementing some *pucca* protective measures at RD 45000 to RD 57000 of the Hansi-Butana canal by constructing a deep concrete toe wall blocking the flood waters, leading to submergence of Punjab areas. The Chief Minister of Punjab has taken up this matter with the Chief Minister of Haryana and the hon. Prime Minister.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate action to save Punjab from the impending disastrous consequences of this unilateral action of Haryana Government.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

**Demand to run special trains on occasion of Onam festival from
Metro cities to Kerala**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Onam is the most important of the Malayali festivals world over, irrespective of caste or religion. A large number of Malayalis residing in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore and other cities in India rush to Kerala for celebrating 'Onam' with their family and friends. Many of the Malayalis make it a point to visit Kerala only during the 'Onam' season.

This year's 'Onam' falls on Friday, the 9th September. However, according to newspaper reports, tickets for the days immediately

preceding the 'Onam' have already exhausted in the trains from Bangalore/Chennai to Kerala. Heavy demand for Kerala-bound trains from Delhi and Mumbai cities on these dates is also reported.

As is the practice, the Railways declare running of special trains just 2-3 days before the 'Onam' festival and hence many people are unable to plan their travel and avail the benefit of special train. They have to either cancel their journey or try alternative modes of travel, i.e., by bus, etc.

It is, therefore, requested that the Railways may take urgent steps to (i) run special trains at least from the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore to Kerala, so as to reach their destinations, at least, a week before the 'Onam' festival on 9th September, 2011, and (ii) to declare running of such special trains and their schedule, well in advance, through the print and electronic media, so that maximum passengers plan ahead and avail of this facility.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Prof. Kurien.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague, Prof. Kurien.

Need for second green revolution

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a few days ago our Prime Minister observed at a function in Delhi that India needs a second Green Revolution. Yes, of course, India needs a second Green Revolution. He has reiterated what our Agriculture Minister had proclaimed earlier. The credit for the Green Revolution goes to our agricultural scientists. And the credit for the second Green Revolution, if accomplished, will go again to our agricultural scientists. Our agricultural scientists gave us new hybrid seeds of food grains and chemical fertilizers which enormously increased the agriculture produce. The first Green Revolution made India self-reliant in food. Today, our granaries are full with food grains.

The second Green Revolution is, however, more challenging than the first one. Its challenge comes from the climate change. The monsoon now has become aberrant, uncertain, erratic and most untimely. If the sowing is too late the crop will fail. How to prevent the ravages of the climate change? This precisely is the challenge before our agricultural scientists. They should, therefore, invent new seeds which will grow even if the monsoon is late. Our agricultural scientists will have to accept this challenge converting the Indian farming into the mythical *Annapurna* who will feed millions of Indians.

Our agricultural scientists will accomplish, I am sure, the second

Green

Revolution also through our industrious farmers. Let the green dream
of the farmers come
true.

I urge upon the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister to
launch the second Green Revolution at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. Absent.

1.00 P.M.

Impact of rising borrowing costs on economic growth

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, my Special Mention is regarding impact of rising borrowing costs on economic growth. The recent 50 basis points interest rate hike by the RBI has come at a time of weakening consumer demand and an overall slowdown in India's economic growth. The RBI has raised key rates eleven times in the last sixteen months that has adversely impacted consumer sentiment. The slowdown has been observed in the retail and automobile sectors which provide leading indicators of weakening consumer demand. The sales growth per share of the BSE's consumer durables index came down by 17.1 per cent and 4-0.4 in nominal terms, in Q2, 2011 the slowest pace of increase since Q1 2009. Additionally, passenger car sales growth has also witnessed a sharp correction in the past couple of months, dipping into single digit in May (7.0 per cent, 4-0.4) for the first time in almost two years with money supply and credit growth heading lower and commercial lending rates higher, it appears as though the RBI's latest move has come at the further expense of domestic demand. Monetary policy alone cannot be responsible for tackling the burden of inflation anchoring long term inflation. Any expectations require a prudent combination of monetary and fiscal policy. Recognizing the importance of curtailing inflation, the Government should not sacrifice future growth in the process.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take corrective steps in this regard.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr V. Maitreyan. Absent.

**Demand for giving early clearance to pending railway projects in
Southern Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the long-pending and delayed railway projects in southern part of Tamil Nadu. Unlike projects for other places, some announced projects for the southern part of Tamil Nadu have not been completed in time, and some projects are even in the initial stage; for example, the gauge conversion of 49 kilometres between Sengottai to Punalur, which would immediately benefit the seaports of VOC Port,

Tuticorin and Cochin, and their development.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Also, if all trains from Kerala to Chennai run through Tenkasi, Sankarankovil, Rajapalayam via Madurai to Chennai, it would reduce the distance and journey hours considerably, besides increasing revenue to the Department. Likewise, another line of 70 kilometres between Tirunelveli to Tenkasi via Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, is also on slow process for a long time and the same should be completed soon.

Further, the gauge conversion of 90 kilometres between Madurai and Bodinayakkanur has not been started even though it was announced in the earlier Budget. Due to the absence of adequate train facility and delay in the completion of earlier announced projects, there are huge hindrances in the development of these bordering areas; especially, the cardamom transportation from these areas to other States as well as the export is affected. Therefore, I urge the Government to concentrate on all the pending railway projects in remote southern parts of Tamil Nadu and take necessary action to clear all those projects, at least, in future. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Thangavelu.

**Demand for establishment of a separate development board for
North Maharashtra**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, my home State, Maharashtra, is known for its valor, rich culture, traditions, religious places of different religions, places of tourism importance, its Capital, which is known as the Economic Capital of our nation, and, so far, for so many other features. However, the North Maharashtra, consisting of Vidharbha and other regions and, in particular, the districts of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik and Ahmednagar are very backward socially, economically, educationally and industrially; mother nature has also not been kind to this part of the State. Drought and other natural calamities have become synonymous with the helpless farmers committing suicides. In view of this backwardness, the State Legislature of Maharashtra unanimously passed a Resolution, on 13th July, 2006, requesting the Centre to take necessary steps for amending Article 371(2) of the Constitution to set up a separate statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts. The State Government forwarded the Resolution to the Central Government, in February, 2007, for necessary action. However, though more than four years have elapsed since then, the separate statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra is yet to become a reality, and there is no proposal yet to amend Article 371 (2) for this purpose.

Hence, I request the Central Government to take urgent, necessary steps for amending Article 371(2) of the Constitution to set up a separate statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra, covering

districts of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik and Ahmednagar, at the earliest. Thank you, Sir.

Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna on Dr. Bhupen Hazarika

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, Dada Saheb Phalke Award winner Padmasri Dr. Bhupen Hazarika is one of the pioneering cultural activists of the country and awardees of various national awards and honours. He is a great music composer, singer, lyricist and film maker. Since 1950 he has been promoting communal harmony and empowerment of the poor using music as an instrument of social hope.

He has been promoting national integration by his intensive tours during the troubled times in Nagaland and remotest areas of the then N.E.F.A., now Arunachal Pradesh, bordering China.

He has been involved in the conservation and spread of folk and traditional culture of the North Eastern Region, showing the century old link with the Indian sub-continent. He has been an Ambassador of Indian Culture throughout the world and making the world aware of the glorious tradition of Indian culture.

He has been relentlessly pursuing the cause of the North Eastern States on the national platform and the Indian culture on the world stage, thus achieving emotional integration of India to the North Eastern Region for the last seventy years.

Now, Dr. Bhupen Hazrika is ailing and bed-ridden. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika is a fit person to be conferred the "Bharat Ratna". Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to recognise the great service rendered by Dr. Bhupen Hazarika to our nation by conferring "Bharat Ratna" on this great soul.

श्री उद्गारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय , मैं मामनीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ

**Demand for incorporating required provisions in software used for
assessment of property tax in Goa**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, my Special Mention relates to the software problem in income-tax causing injustice to Goan couples.

Sir, the House may be aware that under Portuguese law which is still in force in Goa, husband and wife have equal right to the property.

In order to give effect to this concept, Income Tax Act was amended and section 5A was added. The said section says: "Where the husband and wife are governed by the system of community of property (known under the Portuguese Civil Code of 1860 as 'COMMUNIAO DOS BENS') in force in the State of Goa the income of the husband and of the wife

under any head of income shall not be assessed as that of such community of property (whether treated as an association of persons or a body of individuals), but shall be apportioned equally between the husband and the wife”.

Section 5A was effectively implemented till the assessment year 2008-2009, when the returns were filed manually. However, after E-filing came in the picture, income tax software has not been taking cognizance of income division of Goan couples.

The software does not contain system to divide incomes as per the provisions under section 5A automatically. As CPC Bengaluru has not incorporated these provisions in the IT software for accepting the same, superfluous demands are being raised.

It is, therefore, requested that the Finance Ministry should give necessary instructions to the authorities in this matter.

Demand for connecting Dalli, Rajhara and Raoghat to Jagdalpur by railway network in Chhattisgarh

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में दिल्ली, राजहरा एवं राबघाट को जगदलपुर तक रेल लाइन से जोड़ने की मांग लगातार अनेक वर्षों से वहां के जनप्रतिनिधियों एवं आदिवासी क्षेत्र की जनता के द्वारा नरि तर की जाती रही है। रेल मंत्रालय की पहल पर 17 दसिम्बर, 2007 को रेल मंत्रालय, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार और भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण के बीच एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौता हुआ था, जिसे चार वर्ष बीतने को आए हैं, फरि भी उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ और वह परियोजना ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी हुई है। इस परियोजना पर अनुमानित व्यय 700 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया है।

बस्तर जिले की औचित्यपूर्ण इस मांग पर अमल होने पर देश के सबसे बड़े जिले बस्तर का रेल आवागमन सुलभ होगा, साथ ही वहां के मूल निवासियों को रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे और वहां रेल मंत्रालय से संबंधित कई कल-कारखाने स्थापित होंगे।

वैसे तो पूर्व रेल मंत्रियों ने प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों को समय-समय पर आश्वासन दिया था कि इस रेल लाइन की मांग औचित्यपूर्ण है और बजट 2007 में इसका प्रावधान भी किया था। इसके पश्चात भी इस रेल लाइन को बछाने में कहां अड़चन आ रही है, उसका निराकरण अब तक नहीं हो पाया। छत्तीसगढ़ के लोग शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से इस मांग को उठाने में वशि बास रखते हैं।

मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वह रेल मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों को समुचित निर्देश देकर, स्वयं वस्तुस्थिति से अवगत होकर इस रेल लाइन को बछाने में अब और अधिक वलिम्ब न होने दें। वैसे भी छत्तीसगढ़ में रेल सुविधा इसके क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से न्यूनतम है।

Need for allotment of adequate railway catering units to SCs/STs in

railway catering policy, 2010

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the new Railway Catering Policy, 2010 aims at giving good quality food, drinking water, etc. by establishing static and mobile units, major and minor units consisting of food plazas, food courts, restaurants, etc. These catering units are run by contractors of Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) as well as Railways in all 16 Railway Zones with 66 Divisions.

It is dismal to note that reservation in allotment of catering units to SCs/STs is not in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government of India or of the State Government and it seems that the Railways have formulated its own reservation policy which cannot be accepted by any one.

In the objectives of the new Railway Catering Policy, 2010, it has been stated that it will also meet the social objectives of the Government by including the provisions of reservation of the Government as per directives issued from time to time.

The Railways have categorized Stations into A1, A to F categories. The new policy has excluded the major units from the ambit of reservation and, in minor units, it is only 6 per cent for SCs and 4 per cent for STs, who together constitute one-fourth of the total population of the country.

Sir, I urge the Government to take necessary steps so that the reservation in allotment of catering units to SCs/STs is in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government of India/State Governments to improve their economic condition as per articles 46 and 335 of the Constitution of India.

**Demand for measures to ensure availability of coal and power in
Madhya Pradesh**

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस वशिष उल्लेख के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की बजिली की कमी दूर करने में आ रही समस्या, कोयले की अनुपलब्धता को दूर करने के लिए प्रभावी उपायों की ओर दक्षिणा चाहती हूँ।

वर्ष 2010-11 में मध्य प्रदेश का राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य में कोयला उत्पादन में चौथा स्थान है। यहां उत्पादित कोयले को अन्य प्रदेशों को आवंटित किया जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए वदिशों से कोयला आयात करने की सलाह दी जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश के बरिसिंहपुर, साइणी, अमरकंटक ताप वदियुत गृहों के लिए केन्द्रीय वदियुत प्राधिकरण एवं कोयला मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2010-11 हेतु कुल 150 लाख मीट्रिक टन कोयले का आवंटन वार्षिक अनुबंधित मात्रा के रूप में किया गया था, किन्तु इस के वरिद्ध केवल 134.25 लाख मीट्रिक टन ही कोयला प्राप्त हुआ जसि से 785.3 मिलियन यूनिट वदियुत उत्पादन की हानि हुई।

महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश पावर जनरेटिंग कंपनी द्वारा 2011-12 के लिए ताप वदियुत गृहों हेतु पी.एल.एफ. का लक्ष्य 76.4 प्रतिशत निर्धारित किया गया है जसि के लिए 170 लाख मीट्रिक

टन कोयले की आवश्यकता के वसिद्ध 150 लाख मीट्रिक टन कोयले का आवंटन वार्षिक अनुबंधित किया गया है।

18 मई, 2011 तक 19.76 लाख मीट्रिक टन की अनुबंधित मात्रा के वसिद्ध 17.40 लाख मीट्रिक टन कोयला ही प्रदाय किया गया है जसि से पी.एल.एफ. के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना कठिन है। अतः कोयला प्रदाय की मात्रा ए.सी.क्यू. के अनुसार बढ़ाकर 170 लाख मीट्रिक टन की जाए।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से उपरोक्त वसिद्ध उत्पादन में सुधारों को शीघ्र लागू करने की मांग करती हूं।

Demand to provide financial aid for development in West Bengal

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand): Sir, the very first task conducted by the new Government in West Bengal was to have a proper financial survey. It has been found that the

State faces a severe financial crisis. Each sector in the State suffers in the absence of proper financial aid. The Finance Commission has already recommended that Government of India should provide special package for the development of the State. I am thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Union Finance Minister for sanctioning Rs.21,614 crores as financial assistance to West Bengal. I want to stress that this amount is quite meagre and the State needs more funds at the earliest. The State Government is in no position to provide matching funds for many Central Schemes and thus the requirement for more grants. We are all aware that Id and Durga Puja are approaching and all the Government employees are worried about the financial crunch being faced. The financial experts stress that the State is facing its worst financial crisis and is under a debt of more than Rs. 2 lakh crores. This liability takes 90 per cent of the State's Tax revenues.

I plead here that for the healthy democratic working in the State and to keep the people on the right path, the Central Government must prepare a special development package at the earliest. The State Government is also committed to the development of hilly areas. I hope the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister will provide the desired financial support to the State Government.

**Demand to take immediate action to check deforestation in region
proposed
for setting up of steel plant by posco in Odisha**

श्री **बुद्धनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति महोदय , कोरियाई मेधा इस्पात परियोजना पोस्को (POSCO) ने उड़ीसा में एक संयंत्र लगाने हेतु राज्य सरकार के साथ 22 जून , 2005 को समझौता पत्र में हस्ताक्षर किया था। यह समझौता पत्र पांच साल के लिए किया गया था। एक साल पहले उसकी समय-सीमा समाप्त हो गई है , ऊपर से लगभग और दो महीने बीत रहे हैं , समझौता -पत्र पुनः नवीनीकरण न किए जाने की स्थिति में पोस्को द्वारा संबंधित किसी कार्य में प्रगति करना वास्तव में गैरकानूनी हो है।

महोदय , लगभग 52000 करोड़ रुपए का एफडीआई का मामला होने के कारण यह वस्तु केवल राज्य सरकार के दायरे में है , ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है। पोस्को के बारे में केन्द्र की भी

महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। केन्द्र सरकार के इस्पात, पर्यावरण और वन, खान, वस्ति, वाणिज्य, उद्योग और ग्रामीण विकास आदि कई सारे मंत्रालय इस मेधा परियोजना से संबंधित हैं। प्रत्यक्ष वदिशी पूंजी -नविश दृष्टि से वस्ति मंत्रालय की भूमिका है, तो लौह अयस्क आयात -नर्यात की दृष्टि से वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की भूमिका आजाती है।

महोदय, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात होती है पर्यावरण की। समझौता पत्र की गैर-मौजूदगी में पोस्को वहां पर होगा या नहीं, जब तक यह अनिश्चित है, वहां हो रही अंधाधुंध पेड़-कटाई कत्तिनी यथार्थ है? यह प्रश्न अब सारे राज्य को आंदोलित करता है। यह समुद्री कबिरे का मामला है। यह उसी स्थान पर है, जहां पर 1999 में सुपर-चक्रपात से लगभग 10,000 लोगों ने जान गंवायी थी, जबकि वहां पर उस समय घना जंगल था। उसी समुद्री कबिरे वाले मंग्रोव (Mangrove) वनों को प्रस्तावित पोस्को के लख काटा जाना अत्यंत वनाशकारी और वध्वंसक ही साबित होगा, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। समुद्री कबिरे वाले पेड़ों की दीवार होले हुए भी अगर भयंकर चक्रवात से लगभग 10,000 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई थी, तो आज एक भी पेड़ न होने की स्थिति में

वक्ताश -लीला की गंभीरता कतिनी होगी ? यह अत्यंत चिंताजनक है।
इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं सरकार से यह पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि
वहाँ पर अब हो रही पेड़ की कटाई के कार्य को तत्काल प्रभाव से
तुरंत बंद कर दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री आर.सी. सहि (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं इनको एसोसिएट
करता हूँ।

**Need to conduct a detailed study on pentavalent vaccine before its
introduction in the country**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, immunization is one of the most important preventive health actions in children's lives, as it provides protection against the most dangerous childhood diseases. Achieving immunization through administering vaccine is a priority. In this connection, the Central Government has selected two States, namely, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, for conducting vaccination test against the multiple diseases with a single shot. The Central Government is planning to vaccinate the kids with the Pentavalent vaccine which is the combination of five vaccines, such as regular DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus) and combine it with Hepatitis B, and Hib (Haemophilus influenza type b). The meet of National Technical Advisory Group of India, NTAGI, held on 26th August, 2010 recommended to implement the vaccine in these two States, and also agrees that the project is being implemented without conducting proper studies. This vaccine will be given to 11.5 lakh infants throughout the State. The Group is of the assumption that after evaluating the results from these two States, the vaccine would be given in other States in India. There were protests in NTAGI meet itself against Pentavalent vaccine, but without considering this, the NTAGI submitted its report to the Union Health Ministry.

Sir, we have already seen the ill-effects of this vaccine in Sri Lanka and Bhutan, where five kids in Sri Lanka and four in Bhutan died after vaccination. The vaccine was banned in Bhutan after that. Hence, I urge upon the Government to take urgent measures to conduct a detailed study on the Pentavalent vaccine before implementing it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is very serious. Without

testing!

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, it has been banned in Bhutan and Sri Lanka. Now, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are going to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think the Government should take note of it. If it is correct, that is serious.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking about Pentavalent vaccine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take note of it.

**Demand to set up one All India Institute of Medical Sciences
in Kerala**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the State of Kerala is well known for public health and education. The State has very good credentials in public health system. The growth of health facilities in Kerala offers many lessons in development. The active role of the State Government has been a key factor in the expansion of health care facilities. The initial period of rapid growth in health facilities are dominated by the public sector upto 1980's. But later, because of fiscal and other problems, there was a slow down in the growth of government institutions. This seriously affected the quality of the public health. The State Government is not in a position to develop high level of infrastructure and institutions.

So, the demand for All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the State of Kerala is very genuine. There is no AIIMS in South India. This is a long standing demand. So, I urge the Government to give sanction for one AIIMS for the State of Kerala.

**Need for cooperation with relevant U.N. Organisations for
rehabilitation
of Tamils in Sri Lanka**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the International Human Rights Council in its special meeting and in 3rd sitting on 27 May, 2009 has passed resolution S-11/1 "Assistance to Sri Lanka in the promotion of Human Rights". In para 12, it says, "Urges the international community to cooperate with the Government of Sri Lanka in the reconstruction efforts, including by increasing the provision of financial assistance, to help the country fight poverty and under-development and to continue to ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights".

I request the Government, a member in International Human Rights Council and the Security Council, to make all the U.N. agencies and all member States to participate in rehabilitation of the Tamils in

Sri Lanka as per the commitment in the resolution of HRC.

Demand to take steps to revamp the financial condition of Air India

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं वशिष्ठ उल्लेख के माध्यम से एयर इंडिया का आर्थिक , प्रबन्धन आदि का जो बुरा हाल है , उसके बारे में उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय , एयर इंडिया देश की एक बहुत बड़ी उड़यन कंपनी है , जिसके आसरे हजारों लोग अपनी रोज़ी -रोटी चलाते हैं। किसी समय एयर इंडिया में काम करना एक सम्मान की बात थी , लेकिन आजअपने

कर्मचारियों को समय पर वेतन भी न दे पाना और हर समय आर्थिक मदद की सरकार से अपेक्षा करना , यह कहावत बताता है कि एक दाता भखिरी बनकर रह गया। क्या सरकार ने गहराई से इस बारे में विचार किया है कि इस कंपनी की दुर्दशा क्यों हुई ?

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पी.एल.बी. (प्रोडक्टिविटी लिजिनेस) में कतिने रुपए सरकार देती है और यह नीति क्यों लागू की गई, इस पर भी गहराई से विचार और जांच होनी चाहिए। एयर क्राफ्ट की खरीद फरोख्त में कतिनी अनियमितताएं पाई गई , इसका खुलासा भी सी.ए.जी. रिपोर्ट में किया गया है। 50 हजार करोड़ की डील क्यों हुई , इसकी जांच भी अभी तक नहीं हो पाई। यह कंपनी कर्ज में दबकर रह गई है। इसके लिये कौन ज़िम्मेदार है , अभी तक इसकी ज़िम्मेदारी भी तय नहीं की गई। एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस के वलिय में कौन -कौन सी अनियमितताएं हुई हैं , उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। पायलटों की हड़ताल से उत्पन्न स्थिति का भी पूरा आकलन नहीं किया गया। सरकार की मंशा इसको कहीं नज्दी क्षेत्र के हाथों में तो सौंपने की नहीं है ?

महोदय , मैं मांग करता हूं कि उक्त सभी तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बनाकर एयर इंडिया को कर्ज के बोझ से मुक्त किया जाए और यह कंपनी मुल्ताफा कंपनी बने , इसके लिये विचार किया जाए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस वलिय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि (झारखंड) : महोदय , मैं भी इस वलिय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Demand for enquiry into the alleged transfer of land to Tata Steel Ltd. in the Hurdag coal block acquired by CCL

श्री आर.सी. सहि (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , 1981 में सी.सी.एल. ने Coal Bearing Areas (A and D) Act, 1957 के अंतर्गत हजारीबाग में हुरदाग कोल ब्लॉक में कोल माइनिंग के लिये कोलरे , पचंडा , लइर्यो , हुरदाग , राहावन , पचमो , ईचागडीह , बसंतपुर आदि गांवों में करीब 3070 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया। 2005 में सी.सी.एल. ने कोयला मंत्रालय के पत्रांक

38011/23/2003-CA-1, दत्तिका 11.8.2005 के नर्देशानुसार “मन्त्रालय
 राइट्स ” त्याग दया और 2008 में अधिगृहीत भूमि में से 1655.50
 एकड़ भूमि टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड को बेच दी और इसका मालिकाना हक
 स्थानान्तरित कर दिया। सी.सी.एल. का कहना है कि यह भूमि कोयला
 मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार स्थानान्तरित की गई है।

महोदय , Coal Bearing Areas (A and D) Act, 1957 सर्कि सरकारी
 कोल कंपनियों के लिए है। इसके अधीन अधिगृहीत भूमि सी.सी.एल.
 द्वारा किसी नज़ी कंपनी को दे दी जाए , यह बलिकुल समझ से परे
 है। यह प्रश्न उठना स्वाभाविक है कि सी.सी.एल. द्वारा यह
 भूमि टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड को ही क्यों दी गई? इसमें
 पारदर्शिता का अभाव है और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि टाटा स्टील
 लिमिटेड के साथ पक्षपात किया गया है। यदि सी.सी.एल. को
 हुरदाग कोल ब्लॉक में खदान नहीं चलाना था , तो किसानों की
 भूमि का अधिग्रहण क्यों किया गया ? अतः मैं सरकार से मांग
 करता हूं कि इस प्रकरण की जांच की जाए।

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

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

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

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

Redefining contours of food security proposals and restructuring proposed 'Food Security Bill' as 'Food and Social Security Bill'

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, now, we will take up the Private Members' Resolutions.

Time allotted for this Resolution is, actually, two hours. And, we have already taken two-hours-and-thirty minutes. I find that there are 9 or 10 more speakers. Therefore, I request that every Member would speak for five minutes and not more than that.

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी (बहिर) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि ... (व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let me complete.

Then, the hon. Minister has to intervene and finally the mover of the Resolution has to reply. It is like that. In any case, even if everybody speaks for five minutes, it will take one hour. Therefore, stick to the time of five minutes.

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल या बाकी जो प्रपोज़िशन मैम्बर्स बिलि हैं, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हम अनुरोध करेंगे कि पांच-पांच मिनट का जो समय दिया गया है, वह बहुत ही कम है क्योंकि यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है, इस पर स्वामीनाथन जी को भी बोलना है, हम लोग भी इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। महोदय, कभी-कभी हाउस का बहुत समय बर्बाद हो जाता है, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल में थोड़ा समय और बढ़ाया जाए तथा हर सदस्य को कम

से कम दस-दस मिनट तो मन्त्रिने ही चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : तबिली जी, इस बलि के लखि दो घंटे का समय तय था, लेकिन इसके लखि दो घंटे से बढ़ाकर दो घंटे तीस मनिट दखि गए। इसके अलावा एक और घंटे का टाइम आजदयि जाणगा। यह बलि महत्वपूर्ण है, that is why we are giving more time. There are a number of speakers. We have to accommodate everybody. So, please cooperate.

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वृषिय अपने सीनियर सांसद एन.के. सहि साहब ने रखा है। इसमें तीनों पहलू बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। एक तो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की शमिखत कैसे हो और मेरा इसमें एक ही आब्जर्वेशन है कि गरीब को केवल कुछ चीजें सस्ते में देना और कुछ चीजें फ्री में देना और डोज में उनको रखना, ये उनके इम्पावरमेंट का सही रास्ता नहीं है। अगर गरीब को इम्पावर करना है, तो उनकी कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग का कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेना चाहिए, जब तक यह काम हम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक वे गरीब ही रहेंगे। मैं कतई यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ और मेरा अनुभव भी यही है कि जो गरीब हैं, उनमें भी बुद्धि है, उनमें भी कुशलता है, कौशल है। उस कुशलता को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिये, कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग करने का, स्किल डेवलेपमेंट करने का कार्यक्रम जब तक हम हाथ में नहीं लेंगे, तब तक लगातार लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहेंगे और आप उनको केवल डोज देंगे। इससे केवल खामाप्ति होगी, लेकिन गरीबी दूर नहीं होगी।

सर, मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा है कि गरीबी कांग्रेस की 60 साल वृत्तिशकारी अर्थनीति का परिणाम है। गरीब का नाम लेकर वोट लेना और अमीरों का सास काम करना, जब तक यह नीति बदलेगी नहीं, तब तक गरीब -गरीब रहेंगे और अमीर -अमीर रहेंगे।

सर, मैं एक ही पहलू पर ध्यान देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि समय कम है। यह केवल गरीबों का मुद्दा नहीं है, यह पूरे समाज का मुद्दा बन गया है कि हेल्थ केयर बहुत महंगी होती जा रही है, क्योंकि आज कोई बीमार पड़ता है तो अस्पताल जाने के बाद उसका तीन-चार दिन में जो बिल आता है, उससे वह और अधिक बीमार हो जाता है। यह वास्तविक कहानी है जो मडिल क्लास है, लोअर मडिल क्लास है और गरीब है, उसकी सबसे बड़ी परेशानी बीमारी का इलाज करवाने की है। यदि कोई बीमार होता है, तो बीमार होने के बाद उसे अस्पताल में ले जाना और उसके इलाज पर खर्च करना, यह सबसे बड़ा संकट है। लोगों से कर्जा उठाकर, लोगों से लोन लेकर और कैसे-कैसे सेवा करनी पड़ती है अथवा नसीब के

सहारे उसे छोड़ देना पड़ता है। Is it not the right of the common citizen of this country to have an access to an affordable quality health care? देखिए , आज यह नहीं है। आज केवल योजनाएं हैं , सरकारी अस्पताल हैं , उनमें एक-एक बेड पर दो-दो , तीम -तीम पेशेंट हैं। उनकी कसि तरह से देख -रेख होती है , इस पर बहुत बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि पहले तो हर भारतीय का हैल्थ इंश्योरेंस होना चाहिए , उसका बीमा होना चाहिए , उसको कैशलेस ट्रीटमेंट मिले , इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसको दुनिया ने अनुभव किया है। आज अमेरिका के चुनाव का सबसे प्रमुख मुद्दा मेडिकेयर बिलि है। आज जो फाइनेंशियल turmoil है , इसकी भी चर्चा है कि मेडिकल केयर का बिलि कम करें या ज्यादा करें। हमें चाहिए कि हम बीमार लोगों को कैसे सुबिधाएं प्रदान करें। how we can make it affordable. अगर affordable बनानी है , तो हर एक का हैल्थ इंश्योरेंस होना चाहिए। इसके लिए जैसे जननी सुरक्षा योजना बनाई या एक जनश्री बीमा योजना अटल जी के समय शुरू हुई , यह गरीबों के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है। इसको सभी के लिए कम्पलसरी करना चाहिए। बीमा योजना में आधा पैसा

केन्द्र सरकार भरे , 25 प्रतिशत पैसा राज्य सरकार भरे और 25 प्रतिशत पैसा हर उस आदमी से ले , जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे है। अगर सबका इश्वरेंस होगा , तो उनको बीमारी के समय एक मिनिमम अच्छी और आरोग्य सेवा मिलेगी , तभी लोगों का यह बड़ा संकट समाप्त होगा। गरीब को empower करने का , जो एजुकेशन , हेल्थ और उसकी अन्य जो योजनाएं हैं , उन सभी में यह आरोग्य एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है , जिसकी ओर मैंने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , आपने मुझे बोलने का सुअवसर दिया , इसके लिये आपका धन्यवाद। हमारे देश में खाद्य सुरक्षा का मामला बहुत ही गंभीर है। जब से देश अमाद हुआ है , तब से लेकर आज तक हम लोगों को सही प्रकार से भोजन नहीं दे पाए हैं और न ही इसकी व्यवस्था कर पाए हैं तथा न ही हमने इसको सूचिबद्ध किया है कि हमारे देश में कितने लोग गरीब हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश देश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। जब वहां पर BPL की श्रेणी में आने वाले लोगों के कार्ड बनाए गए थे , तब वहां पर दूसरी पार्टियों की सरकारें थीं। उन सरकारों के समय में जब BPL कार्ड बने तो जो सरकारी कर्मचारी BPL कार्ड बना रहे थे , वे लोगों को सूचित करने के लिये ग्राम प्रधानों व सरपंचों के पास गए। जिन लोगों ने वहां के सरपंचों और ग्राम प्रधानों को वोट देकर जित लिया था , उनका नाम BPL सूची में दर्ज करवा दिया , भले ही उन लोगों के पास जमीन जायदाद और ट्रैक्टर हों। ऐसे लोग BPL की श्रेणी में भी नहीं आते , लेकिन उनके नाम BPL की श्रेणी में हैं। जो गरीब लोग हैं और जिनोंने सरपंचों या प्रधानों को वोट नहीं दिया था , उन लोगों का नाम वहां के सरपंचों और प्रधानों ने BPL श्रेणी में नहीं रखा और वे इससे वंचित रह गए। हम सभी इसकी ठीक प्रकार से सूची भी नहीं बना पाए हैं कि BPL की श्रेणी में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे आने वाले कौन लोग होने चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार कई बार केन्द्र सरकार को सूचित कर चुकी है , लिखकर दे चुकी है कि इसकी गणना की जानी चाहिए और जो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के लोग हैं , उनकी

सूची बननी चाहिए , ताकि उन लोगों को फायदा मिलि सके। हम आज तक यह सूची नहीं बनवा पाए हैं क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार इस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है , क्योंकि इसका गरीबों को फायदा नहीं मिलि रहा है। दूसरी तरफ जो चाखाक लोग हैं , जबकि पास सब कुछ है , जो साधन सम्पन्न हैं , उन्होंने आपना नाम BPL श्रेणी में लखिवा दिया है और उसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूँ गा कि ऐसे लोगों की सूची बननी चाहिए। हमारी सरकार के माध्यम से जो बार -बार कहा जा रहा है , वह होना चाहिए। सिर्फ लोगों को भोजन देना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है , भोजन के साथ -साथ लोगों को शिक्षा , स्वास्थ्य और रहने के लिये छत का भी इंतजाम होना चाहिए , तभी हम गरीब को फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं। मेश यह कहना है कि हमें गरीब को मकान भी देना चाहिए , जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार ने “माम्यवर कांशीराम योजना ” शुरू करके लाखों गरीब लोगों को छत देने का काम किया है , इसी तरह हमें पूरे देश में ऐसा करना चाहिए ताकि गरीबों को फायदा मिलि।

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी (बल्लिर) : महोदय , मामनीय सदस्य श्री एन.के. सहि ने जो फूड सिक्युरिटी बिल पेश किया है , मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ जब मैं यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो मुझे गांधी जी की

एक बात याद आ रही है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अगर भगवान किसी गरीब आदमी को दर्शन देगा तो वह रोटी के रूख में ही दर्शन देगा। इस देश को, इस देश की समस्याओं को अगर किसी एक आदमी ने समझा था, तो उसका नाम महात्मा गांधी है। दुर्भाग्य से आजादी के बाद जिन लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता आई, वे सारे लोग ऐसे थे जो अंग्रेजों की नजर से हबिदु स्तान को देख रहे थे। उनमें से कोई इंग्लैंड में जाकर पढ़ा था, कोई यूरोप के दूसरे देशों में जाकर पढ़ा था और वहां की डेमोक्रेसी का जो मॉडल था, वहीं उनके सामने आदर्श था।

महात्मा गांधी का जो सपना था, महात्मा गांधी के विकास के बारे में जो दृष्टि थी, उनका जो मॉडल था, वह खारिज हो गया। हमको याद है, देश आजाद होने वाला था, 1946 के आसपास गांधी जी ने पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि देश आजाद होने वाला है, आजाद देश कैसा होगा, इसके बारे में तुमको अपनी बात रखनी चाहिए। उन्होंने **हृदि स्वराज** का भी नाम लिया था। **हृदि स्वराज** के बारे में आप जानते हैं। यह गांधी जी का वही घोषणा-पत्र है, जो उन्होंने 1908 या 1909 में लिखा था। जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को **हृदि स्वराज** याद भी नहीं था। जब उन्होंने गांधी जी के पत्र का जवाब नहीं दिया तो गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजी में translation कराकर उस चिट्ठी को जवाहर लाल नेहरू के पास भेजा और यह कहा कि चूंकि मेरी चिट्ठी हृदि में थी और हृदि पढ़ने में तुमको कठिनाई हुई होगी, इसलिए मैं इसका अंग्रेजी में translation करके भेज रहा हूँ। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने गांधी जी की उस चिट्ठी का जो जवाब दिया, उस जवाब से ही तय हो गया कि आजाद भारत का विकास ऐसा होगा जिसमें गैर-बराबरी इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ी होगी, आजाद भारत का विकास इस तरह का होगा जिसमें एक बड़ी आबादी भूखी रहेगी। हम आजादी के तुरंत बरस खत्म करके चौसठवे बरस में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आजकाल हासत है? एन.के. सहि जी ने

जो बलि यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में मल्टी डायमेंशनल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में जो बात हुई है, उसमें भारत सचिनी है, दस्तखत करने वाला है, लेकिन आज क्या हासल है? अभी प्रकाश जाबडेकर जी बोले रहे थे कि उसमें हेल्थ को भी शामिल करना चाहिए। इस देश में 46% बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। उनको भर पेट भोजन नहीं मिलता है, दवा-दारू, शिक्षा, अच्छा पानी, स्वास्थ्य की बातें तो छोड़ दीजिए, पेट भरने के लिए भोजन नहीं मिल रहा है। 46% बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। क्या है इस मुद्दे में? आप एक तरफ दावा करते हैं कि हमारे देश की विकास दर 8% है, 9% है, हम तेजी से विकसित हो रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ इतनी बड़ी आबादी कुपोषण की शिकार है। गांधी जी की नजर इसकी तरफ गई थी। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अंग्रेजों के साथ जो टैक्सटाइल उद्योग आया, उसने बेरोजगारी पैदा की, ये जो मल्लि आई, गेहूं पीसने की मल्लि आई, चावल की मल्लि आई, इसने हमको कुपोषित बनाया। इसको गांधी जी ने समझा था और इसीलिए वे चाह रहे थे कि विकास की नीति, विकास का मॉडल ऐसा बने कि जिसमें, यह जो देश का रोग है, बेरोजगारी का, कुपोषण का रोग है, इस रोग से देश मुक्ति पाए। उनका जो विकास का रास्ता था, वह वही था, लेकिन आजकल तरह की हासल हो गई है? हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि देश में यह जो कुपोषण है, भुखमरी है, इसको चुनौती के समान लेना चाहिए।

अभी कल या परसों टेलीविजन में खबर आई कि महंगाई के चलते एक परिवार ने जान दे दी, आत्महत्या कर ली। आज देश की ऐसी हालत है, बहुत बुरी हालत है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो विकास का मॉडल है, इस विकास के मॉडल पर हमको पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। जसि समय डांडी मार्च हुआ था और डांडी मार्च में गांधी जी ने जो पांख, सात मांछें रखी थीं, उसमें एक मांछ यही थी। उन्होंने वायसराय से कहा था कि इस देश का गरीब आदमी इतने पैसे में गुजर करता है और आपको इतने हजार रुपये मल्लिते हैं, आपको शर्म नहीं आती है? उस मांछ में यह भी था कि जो सरकारी अफसर हैं, उनकी जो तनख्वाह है, उनकी सुविधाएं हैं, उनमें कटौती की जाएगी, लेकिन आज क्या हालत है? एक तरफ 46% बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोग नया ताज महल बना रहे हैं। गैर बराबरी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि उसका कोई measurement नहीं हो सकता है। देश के अंदर उसके measurement का कोई scale नहीं है। जाबडेकर जी ने ठीक कहा है, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने विकास की जो नीति बनाई है, उस नीति का ही यह परिणाम है कि आप गरीबों को ठगते रहे। इंदिरा जी ने नाश दिया था “गरीबी हटाओ” और गरीबों ने उल्लासित होकर उनका समर्थन किया था। इनके हाथों में जब सत्ता का जोर आएगा तो गरीबी दूर होगी। आप भले ही वे बयान देते रहिए, लेकिन उस समय जो गरीबी थी और जो गरीबी आज है, आप जरा दोमों की तुलना कीजिएगा। मैं जयराम रमेश जी का बयान देख रहा था, उन्होंने दावा किया है कि गरीबी कम हुई है, लोगों का जीवन स्तर उठा है। हम लोग गांव में रहते हैं, हम लोग राजनीति करते हैं, हम लोगों की सभाओं में जो बच्चे आते हैं, उन बच्चों के चेहरों को देखिए, उन चेहरों को देखकर ही लगेगा कि ये कुपोषित बच्चे हैं और उनकी भारी तादाद है, इसलिए विकास का यह बिल्कुल असत्य जाल फैलाया जा रहा है। हम इनका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमको चिंता इस बात की है कि जो फूड सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट है, उसमें स्वास्थ्य को, शिक्षा को सैनिटेशन को शामिल करने की बात कर रहे हैं।

यह बहुत अच्छी बात है , लेकिन वह तो सपना है। अभी तो लोगों को भर पेट और स्वस्थ रहने लायक खुराक भी हम नहीं दे रहे हैं। कम-से-कम हम उस टारगेट को पूरा करें , बाद में हम उस दायरे को बढ़ाएँ। मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि यह जो कुपोषण की चुनौती है , भूख की चुनौती है , उस चुनौती को वह गंभीरता से ले और ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाए , जिससे यह जो देश का रोग है , उस रोग से मुक्ति मिले।

इसी के साथ , आपने मुझे जो समय दिया , उसका आभार प्रकट करते हुए मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : धन्यवाद तबिली जी। डॉ . अशोक एस. गांगुली। मामनीय सदस्य अनुपस्थित। श्री राजनीति प्रसाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, हाल में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह कहा कि आपका जो अनाज बाहर सड़ रहा है , उसे गरीबों को बाँट दो। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी यह चिन्ता थी कि गरीब लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिलता है और वे कुपोषण के , भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि उसे ऐसा कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है , यह हमारा अपना कार्यक्रम है। अगर कोई बड़ी

संस्था गरीबों के बारे में वधिर कर रही हैं, तो उसे वधिर करने का अधिकार है और मानने का अधिकार भी होना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही। जो अनाज सड़ गया, जिसे जानवर खा रहे हैं, आप उसे बाँट दीजिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी anguish था। सरकार को इसका नोटिस लेना चाहिए था।

सर, हमें कुछ बातें बहुत अच्छी लगती हैं। इन लोगों ने कहा कि आज गरीबों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उसको केवल राहत देने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि उसको आत्मनिर्भर कैसे बनाया जाए, इसके बारे में वधिर करना चाहिए। मैंने एक “आउटलुक” देखा और उसे पढ़ा। मैंने देखा कि चार बच्चे एक छोटी-सी कटोरी में खाना खा रहे हैं और हँस भी रहे हैं। इसका मतलब हुआ कि उन बच्चों को पूरा खाना भी नहीं मिलता, क्योंकि एक छोटी-सी कटोरी में चार बच्चे कैसे खाना खाएँगे और उससे वे संतुष्ट हो गए। सर, मैं लम्बी बात नहीं करना चाहता, मैं एक नविदन करना चाहूँगा कि आपको गरीबों के लिए कुछ ऐसा काम करना चाहिए, आजादी के 63 साल बाद हम लोग 64वें साल में आ रहे हैं, कि गरीबों को खाना मिल सके। एन.के. सहि साहब ने सही कहा कि केवल खाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, अब उनकी अच्छी शिक्षा की भी जरूरत है, गाँवों में उनके लिए शौचालय की व्यवस्था की भी जरूरत है, गाँवों और शहरों में गरीबों की अच्छी health maintain की जाए, इसकी भी जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर वधिर करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने गरीबी रेखा से नीचे का जो मापदण्ड बनाया है, उस मापदण्ड में सुधार करना चाहिए कि बीपीएल की सूची कैसे बने। कई राज्यों में, मैं किसी एक खास राज्य का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, क्योंकि आज वह वशिय नहीं है, लेकिन कई राज्यों में मैंने देखा कि बीपीएल की सूची में ऐसे-ऐसे लोगों का नाम आया है, जिन लोगों का नाम बीपीएल की सूची में नहीं होना चाहिए। हम लोगों ने इसके लिए आन्दोलन भी किया, इसके लिए हम लोग जेल भी गए, हम लोगों ने इसके लिए आन्दोलन भी किया, इसके लिए हम

लोग जेल भी गए, हम लोगों ने धरना भी दिया , लेकिन उसमें सुधार नहीं हुआ। अब हम लोगों को देखना चाहिए कि बीपीएल सूची को कैसे बनाना है।

सर, हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि गरीब लोग कैसे रहते हैं। आप गांवों में जाकर उनके चेहरे देखिए , उनके लिए नहाने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। नहाने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए , उनके लिए पीने का पानी नहीं है। 8-8, 10-10 दलों के बाद कहीं किसी नल या तालाब में जाकर लोग स्नान करते हैं। इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे लिए , आपके लिए , यहाँ जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स हैं , उनके लिए और अमीरों के लिए तो मेडिकल की बड़ी - बड़ी चीजें हैं , लेकिन गरीबों के लिए ऐसा कुछ नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके रहने के लिए अच्छा इंतजाम होना चाहिए , शौच के लिए उचित स्थान की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए , उनके उत्तम स्वास्थ्य के लिए समुचित इंतजाम होना चाहिए।

एन.के. सहि साहब का जो फूड सिक्योरिटी बिलि है , मैं उसके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसके माध्यम से एन.के. सहि साहब एक बहुत अच्छा बिलि लाए हैं। केवल अन्ना हजारे को ही नहीं , हम लोगों को भी

इसके बारे में वद्विार करना चाहिए। आजयह जो बलि हाउस में लाया गया है, इसके माध्यम से गरीब लोगों के लएि बाह्न रखी गई है। बाहर जो लोग हल्ला कर रहे हैं, केवल उसी से नहीं चलेगा, हमें सुक्यं इन बातों पर सीरियसली वद्विार करना होगा।

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Sir, I support the Resolution moved by Shri N.K. Singh, for the simple reason that I think it would help the Government to look at the problem of food security in its totality and not in a very fragmented way. Mr. Singh's Resolution asks for a holistic approach to food security.

My second point is, there are three major components of food security. One is, the availability of food, which is a function of production. You know very well the plight of farmers in Andhra Pradesh's West Godavari and East Godavari districts. Some of them have declared a 'crop holiday', largely because farming is becoming uneconomical. This is why, availability of food can be ensured only if Government implements the National Policy for Farmers, placed in this House in November, 2007, which calls for an income orientation to farming. That is very important.

The second aspect of food security is access to food, the economic access to food, which is what the Government legislation tries to address. The access also should be on the whole life cycle basis, starting with pregnant women, the first thousand days of a child life, and so on.

The third aspect of food security is absorption of food in the body, clean drinking water, sanitation, primary healthcare and nutritional literacy. That is what Mr. N.K. Singh's Resolution addresses. Unless the availability of food, access to food and absorption of food in the body, all of them, are addressed concurrently, we will not have food security.

The last point I want to make is, it is obvious that all these cannot be done as legal entitlements. One aspect of legal entitlement which can be implemented is economic access to food — so many kilograms of food, and so on. All the other aspects, which are equally

important for food security, should be brought as enabling provisions with very close monitoring. For each one we have schemes, but we should have monitoring and delivery as one; they should all deliver as one. If this is not done, the purpose of food security will not be served and we will still enjoy the unenviable reputation of being the home for the largest number of hungry people.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री राम कृष्णल यादव जी, आपके पास तीन मिनट हैं।

श्री राम कृष्णल यादव (बहिर) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , सबसे पहले मैं माननीय सदस्य , श्री एन.के. सहि जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ , जन्होंने यह प्रइवेट मैम्बर बलि लाकर देश के आमगरीबों के लएि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कथिा है।

महोदय , मैं समझता हूँ कि आज देश के सामने यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। जैसा कि हमारे पास आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं , आधे से अधिक लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे गुजर -बसर कर रहे हैं।

महोदय , गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के जो आंकड़े दिये गए हैं , जो प्रत्येक राज्य के आधार पर दिये गए हैं , वे वास्तविकता से अलग हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने आंकड़े हैं , उनसे अधिक लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे गुजर -बसर करते हैं। आज 70 से 80 प्रतिशत आबादी ऐसी है , जिसको खाद्य सुरक्षा की गारंटी चाहिए।

महोदय , कई तरह की बहस की जा रही है और उस बहस के तहत यह बात भी सामने उभर कर आ रही है कि हम जितने जन वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से गरीबों को अनाज देना सुनिश्चित करते हैं , वह ठीक नहीं है। यह बात सही है और मैं यह सतही आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि PDS सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है , जिसके कारण हम जन वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से आम लोगों को भोजन की जो व्यवस्था कराना चाहते हैं , वह शायद नहीं हो पा रही है। अब यह भी बहस चल रही है कि हम अनाज न देकर उनको नकद राशि उपलब्ध कराएं। यह महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा है और सरकार ने भी इस बात को माना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए निश्चित तौर पर कुछ उपाय करने होंगे।

महोदय , आज मैं यह भी देख रहा हूँ कि देश में बड़े पैमाने पर अनाज उपलब्ध है , लेकिन वह बर्बाद हो रहा है। अनाज का उत्पादन हो रहा है। मैं यह मामला हूँ कि अनाज उत्पादन करने के लिए जितनी क्षमता किसानों की होनी चाहिए , उतनी नहीं है , लेकिन फिर भी अनाज का उत्पादन हो रहा है और अनाज की उपलब्धता है। आपने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि हमारे देश में भंडारण की व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर अनाज सड़ रहा है। इसके लिए भी हमें उपाय ढूँढने चाहिए। हम जो अनाज उपलब्ध करा पा रहे हैं , उसका वितरण आम लोगों तक हो गए , इसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। एक तरफ तो लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ अनाज सड़ रहा है। इसकी व्यवस्था के लिए भी सरकार को एक mind set बनाना चाहिए। आजाद के 64-65 साल के बाद भी इतनी बड़ी तादाद में लोग अनाज के बगैर भूखे मर रहे हैं , यह

हमारे देश के लिए चत्ति का वक्षि है।

महोदय , मैं यह नविदन करूंगा कि सरकार को इसके लिए नश्चित तौर पर एक पॉलिसी बनानी होगी। वैसे सरकार एक बलि लाने के बारे में सोच रही है , मगर वह बलि कब आएगा ? अगर मामनीय मंत्री जी जवाब देते हैं , तो उनको नश्चित तौर पर यह बात बतानी चाहिए कि यह बलि कब तक आएगा। हमें सूचना मलि रही है कि सरकार एक बलि लाएगी ? जसिमें खाद्य सुरक्षा की गारंटी होगी , लेकिन यह बलि कब तक आएगा ? सदन में "खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम " कब तक पेश होगा और उससे जनता को कब लाभ मलिगा ? (समय की घंटी)।

महोदय , मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। 2-3 मबिट में तो बात कुछ कही नहीं जा सकती है , लेकिन आप कह रहे हैं , तो मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मैं मांनता हूं कि इस देश में 10 से 15 परसेंट ऐसे लोग हैं , जसिको खाद्य सुरक्षा की गारंटी है। मेरी मांग यह है कि एक मज्जिमम् रेट फक्स हो , (समय की घंटी) , जसि रेट पर लोगों को आसानी से खाद्य सामगी मलि सके और हर व्यक्ति के पेट में अन्न जा सके , ऐसी व्थवस्था करनी

चाहि ए। इसके लए सरकार ठोस उपाय करे और इसके लए सरकार जे अधिनियम लाना चाहती है, उसको लाए, ताकि आम लोगों को खाद्य सुरक्षा की गारंटी मिलि सके और देश की आज़ादी के 64 साल के बाद भी देश के आमलोग भूखे न रहें। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लए समय दिया। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy is not present. Now, Prof. Anil Kumar Sahani.

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी (बहिर) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे दल के श्री एन.के. सहि द्वारा लाए गए इस गैर-सरकारी संकल्प पर चर्चा में भाग लेने के लए आपने मुझे समय दिया, इस के लए आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, गरीबों को किस प्रकार से भूख से बचाया जाए, इस वषिय पर अभी बहुत सारी बातें यहां पर आयी हैं। हर बार इस वषिय पर सदन में चर्चा होती है, यहां तक कि जसि गरीब के बलबूते पर कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन चल रहा है, 1971 में इंदिरा गांधी जी बोली थीं कि गरीबी हटाओ, मगर आज इस देश में चल रहा है कि गरीब को भूखा मरवाओ। महोदय, आज भूख से कतिने लोग मर रहे हैं, कतिने लोग आत्म-हत्या कर रहे हैं, यह गंभीर चर्चा का वषिय है। आज देश की नजर हम सांसदों और इस सरकार पर भी है कि हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। अभी हमारे मंत्रि राजनीति प्रसाद जी ठीक बोल रहे थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश आया कि जे खाद्यान्न सड़ रहा है, उसे गरीबों में बंटवाओ। मगर आप की व्यवस्था यही है कि गोदामों में अन्ना सड़ता रहे और गरीब मरता रहे। इस ओर आप का ध्यान क्यों नहीं जा रहा है? आप इस बारे में समुचित व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं? आज बी.पी.एल./ए.पी.एल. के बनाने में बड़ी धांधली हो रही है। गांव में जसि मुखिया के हाथ में पावर दी गयी है, वह कैसे जीतकर आता है? कहीं पर मात्र लगे 5000 वोट हैं तो 10-15 उम्मीदवार खड़े होते हैं और वह 400-500 वोट लेकर जीत जाता है। जे 400-500 लोग वोट देते हैं, उन्हीं को ए.पी.एल./बी.पी.एल. की सूची में दर्ज करा दिया जाता है। इस

तरह 400 लोग एक तरफ और 4600 लोग एक तरफ। जसि गरीब ने उसे वोट नहीं
 दिया, उस का नाम नहीं दर्ज होता है। महोदय, मैं इस सदन के
 माध्यम से आप का ध्यान इस ओर इंगित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो
 चुनाव व्यवस्था है उस में 10-15 परसेंट वोट लेकर आदमी मुखिया
 बन जाता है और बाकी के 85 परसेंट वोट देने वाले वंचित रह जाते
 हैं। इस मुखिया के हाथ में आपने पावर दी है, जसि के हाथ में
 पावर गरीब को चिह्नित करने का काम दिया है, उसे गरीब को भूख
 से नहीं मरने देने के लिए पावर दी है, लेकिन वह मुखिया
 सोचता है कि हम जब 400-500 लोगों के ही वोट देकर मुखिया बन
 सकते हैं तो हम 4500-4600 लोगों की बात करने क्यों जाएं।
 महोदय, इस बारे में ध्यान देना होगा। हर जगह पर जो उस का
 नफ़िद्वंद्वी है, जो प्रथम और दूसरा स्थान प्राप्त
 करता है, उस को भी ए.पी.एल./बी.पी.एल. की सूची बनाने के काम
 में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए तब जाकर समानता आएगी और सही रूप
 से गरीबी रेखा की पहचान हो पाएगी। आज खैरात बांढने की बात
 हो रही है और वह इसलिए हो रही है कि गरीब तुम्हें हरदम गरीब रहो।
 उस को रोजगार से नहीं जोड़ा जाता है ताकि गरीब, गरीब रहे। उस
 गरीब को रोजगार से क्यों नहीं

जोड़ा जाता है ? इसलिए कि वह गरीब है और गरीब भूखों मर रहे हैं। जहां पर शिक्षा नहीं है, जहां स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने का काम क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ? आप हरदम कहते हैं कि गरीब मर रहा है। यह बात पेश्वर, रेडियो और टी.वी. पर बराबर आती रहती है कि भूख से इतने लोग मर गए और आप दावा करते हैं कि कोई नहीं मर रहा है जब कि समाचार पत्रों पर टी.वी. के माध्यम से खबर आती रहती है कि भूख से इतने लोग मरे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति पर आइए। आप ने दिया है कि बी.पी.एल. सूची में जसि का नाम है, 35 हजार रुपए तक की राशि उस के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल पर खर्च की जाएगी। उन्हें मान्यता प्राप्त प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में भी इलाज की सुविधा मिलेगी। महोदय, वहां पर सर्कि बलि बनते हैं। बी.पी.एल. सूची वो के नाम पर फर्जी बलि बनाकर पैसा उठाया जाता है। इस पर नबिरानी की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात शिक्षा के संबंध में कहना चाहूंगा। आज चल रही शिक्षा की दोहरी नीति को खत्म करना होगा। जब तक आप शिक्षा की इस दोहरी नीति को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, गरीब का बच्चा जमीन पर पड़ेगा, अमीर का बच्चा कुर्सी-टेबल पर पड़ेगा, इस तरह से देश चलने वाला नहीं है। यहीं से क्रांति उत्पन्न होती है, यहीं से नक्सलवाद और माओवाद उत्पन्न होता है। इस देश में शांति बनाये रखने के लिए यह जो रेजोल्यूशन हमारे एन.के. सहि जी लाए हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस पर एक वस्तुतः बलि लाकर दोनों सदन से पास कराया जाए, तो इस देश के गरीब को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, इस देश के गरीब को सुरक्षा देने के लिए और उनको देश में खाद्य, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अच्छा साबित हो। जय हृदि, जय भारत।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): श्री मंगल कसिन। आपके चार-पांच मिनट हैं, ज्यादा नहीं।

श्री मंगल कसिन (उड़ीसा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लर्नेड ऑनरेबल मैम्बर एन.के. सहि जी: यह जो रेल्लोलूशन सदन में लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरे विचार में एक चीज आती है कि हम लोग और हम लोगों की सरकार एपीएल और बीपीएल तक सीमित है। यह जो बीपीएल कैटेगरी की फैमिलीज हैं, वे कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगी? आज धनवान और नर्धिन व्यक्तियों, उनके परिवारों के बीच की जो एक खाई है, उसको पाटने के लिए सरकार को कुछ ठोस पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए थी, जो आज तक नहीं बन पाई है। हर चीज में हम देखते हैं, एजुकेशन में धनवान का बच्चा एक अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ेगा और गरीब का बच्चा, जैसा भाई बोल रहे थे, जमीन पर बैठकर पढ़ेगा, धनवान का बेटा अच्छे होटल में खाना खाएगा और गरीब का बच्चा झोपड़ी-होटल में खाएगा, गरीब परिवार के लोग तालाब से पानी पीएंगे और अमीर परिवार के लोग मन्दिरल वाटर पीएंगे। हर हब्बिदुस्तानी सटीजन को एक डिग्नटी से जीमे का हक, एक बराबरी का अवसर जो मल्लिना चाहिए, वह आज 64 साल की आजादी के बाद भी अभी तक नहीं मल्लि है। अभी भी 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा जनता बहुत दयनीय मानसिकता में जी रही है। इस देश का कामून क्या है, इस देश की अर्थनीति क्या है, इस देश की अर्थ - व्यवस्था क्या है, इस देश की इकनॉमिक पॉलिसी क्या है, इसकी जानकारी इन लोगों को नहीं है। इसीलिए एन.के.

सहि जी यह रेजोलूशन सदन में लाए हैं। सरकार की जो मंशा है फूड सिक्योरिटी बलि लाने की, इससे एक गरीब को एक मुट्ठी चाबल या दो रोटी देकर के जट्टि रखने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उनको मेम-स्ट्रीम में लाना होगा, कम पटीशन के लए उनको जो एजुकेशन की दरकार है, जो स्वस्थ परिवेश की दरकार है, जो अच्छे मकान की दरकार है, अच्छे स्कूल की दरकार है, यह सब उन तक पहुंचे, इसके लए सरकार को एक कंप्रेहेंसिव बलि फूड सिक्योरिटी बलि के साथ लाना होगा। इस देश की गरीब जनता यह न सोचे कि सरकार मेरे प्रति अन्याय कर रही है, बल्कि उसको लगे कि सरकार मेरे प्रति आज नहीं तो कल वचिर करेगी। ऐसी भावना तैयार करने के लए जो सरकार की वचिरधारा है उसमें बदलाव आना चाहिए। इसी के साथ ही मैं एन.के. सहि जी जो यह रेजोलूशन लाए हैं, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एस.एस. अहनुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वद्वान साथी एन.के. सहि जी ने एक संकल्प सदन के सामने रखा है, जो इस तरह है - “यह सभा खाद्य सुरक्षा के प्रस्तावों की रूखेखा को पुनः परिभाषित करने, ताकि इसमें मानवीय गरिमा के अनुरूप स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा के लए न्यूनतम हकदारी शामिल की जा सके, तथा प्रस्तावित खाद्य सुरक्षा वधियक को खाद्य और सामाजिक सुरक्षा वधियक के रूप में पुनः तैयार करने का संकल्प लेती है।”

अर्थात् फूड सिक्योरिटी बलि की जो भी रूखेखा बनी हुई है, उस पर पुनः वचिर करके एक नए तरीके से उसको परिभाषित करके, पुनः उस पर वचिर करके, तब पार्लियामेंट में लाया जाए। ऐसे वचिर का संकल्प उन्होंने रखा है।

इस संकल्प के पीछे, इस पूरी समस्या के पीछे तीन पक्ष हैं। उनमें से पहला पक्ष है - हमारी जनसंख्या, दूसरा पक्ष है - हमारी पास कृत्तिनी जमीन खेती के लए उपलब्ध है और तीसरा पक्ष है - हम यह खाद्य सुरक्षा कनिको देना चाहते हैं, कनिको उसके आयते पर लाना चाहते हैं - बल्लो पोबर्टी लाइन या चिह्नित लोगों को ही देना चाहते हैं या पूरे राष्ट्र को देना चाहते

हैं ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, संविधान का आर्टिकल 41 कहता है - Right to Work, Right to Education, Right to Public Assistance in certain cases. Article 47 कहता है - Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and improved public health.

महोदय, जब हम यहां पापुलेशन के बारे में सोचते हैं, तो हर वर्ष हम एक अस्ट्रेलिया पैदा करते हैं, यानी आस्ट्रेलिया की जितनी जनसंख्या है, हर वर्ष उतनी जनसंख्या हमारे यहां बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन हमारी धरती नहीं बढ़ती, हमारी खेती की जमीन नहीं बढ़ती। जनसंख्या बढ़ने के साथ-साथ समस्याएं बढ़ती हैं, बेरोजगारी बढ़ती है और बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिए हमें कल-कारखाने लगाने पड़ते हैं और कल-कारखानों को लगाने के लिए जमीनों का अधिग्रहण करना पड़ता है और कहीं-कहीं उपजाऊ जमीन का अधिग्रहण करना पड़ता है। जिस वक्त हम उपजाऊ जमीन ले लेते हैं, उसी वक्त हम फूड सिक्योरिटी के लिए एक खतरा पैदा कर देते हैं। जितने पेट हैं, उतना अनाज होना चाहिए, जितने हाथ हैं, उतना काम होना चाहिए, यह सोचकर

और वधिरकर हम आगे बढ़ेंगे , तो हम देखेंगे कि दबि -पर-दबि हमारी सीमाएं कम होती जा रही हैं और समस्याएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसलिए इनको रोकने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

महोदय , एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए जमीन की जरूरत है। कंक्रीट जंगल तो कहीं भी खड़ा किया जा सकता है , कल कारखाने तो बंजर जमीन पर भी खड़े किए जा सकते हैं , कब्लि बंजर जमीन पर खेती नहीं की जा सकती। इसलिए जितने भी Industrial Estates बनें या इंडस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के लिए जमीन का अधिग्रहण हो , वह बंजर जमीन का अधिग्रहण होना चाहिए , जहां पर खेती नहीं हो सकती है। उस बंजर जमीन का अधिग्रहण हो , वहां कारखाने बनें , वहां इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बने और उनको हम आगे बढ़ाएं तथा उपजाऊ जमीन को न छुएं। अब यह जो land use change करने का concept है कि agricultural land को industrial land बना दो , इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। फरि आता है इंडस्ट्रीब्यूशन सस्टिम। हम किसको बाँटेंगे , किसको देंगे ? हम सब United Nations में जाते हैं , तो वहां पर एक चार्ट लगा हुआ है , जसि पर लिखा है - Food for All, Health for All, Education for All, Jobs for All, Sanitation for All and Shelter for All. हमने इन सारी चीजों पर दस्तखत किए हुए हैं , कब्लि दस्तखत करके हमने उसके ratification के लिए यहां कामून नहीं बनाए। UN में जब भी जरूरत पड़ती है , तो हम आर्टिकल 41 और 47 दिखा देते हैं कि हमारे संबिधान में प्राबधान है। हमारे संबिधान में प्राबधान तो है , लेकिन व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमें व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। वर्ल्ड बैंक कहता है कि जिसकी कमाई एक डॉलर से कम हो , वह गरीबी रेखा से नीचे है। अभी एक डॉलर की कीमत करीब 45-47 रुपए होगी। हमारे यहां कहते हैं कि जिसकी कमाई 20 रुपए से नीचे हो , वह गरीबी रेखा से नीचे है। फरि अगर हम United Nations की परिभाषा पर जाएं , तो उन्होंने कुछ parameters बताए हैं कि अगर वे चीजें उपलब्ध हैं , तो वह गरीब नहीं है। जैसे मैं एक टॉयलेट का उदाहरण लेता हूं। क्या हमारे सवा अरब लोगों के घर में टॉयलेट है ? नहीं है। जितने लोगों के पास घर नहीं है या

जसिने लोगों के घर इंदिरा आवास योजना के अंतर्गत बने हैं, वे सब गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं। क्या हमने उनको चिह्नित किया है? हमने उनको चिह्नित नहीं किया है, हम उसमें वफ़िल रहे हैं। हमारे सामने एक वर्ल्ड बैंक की रफ़ी एट हैं about Indian Poverty, एक World Hunger Report है about Indian Poverty, एक अर्जुन सेनगुप्ता रफ़ीट है, एक एन.सी. सक्सेना रफ़ीट है, एक तेंदुलकर कमेटी रफ़ीट है और एक प्लानिंग कमीशन रफ़ीट है। यह प्लानिंग कमीशन की रफ़ीट है कि सिर्फ़ 27.5 परसेंट गरीब हैं। तेंदुलकर कमेटी कहती है 37.5 परसेंट, सक्सेना कमेटी कहती है 50 परसेंट, अर्जुन सेनगुप्ता जी कहते हैं 72 परसेंट, वर्ल्ड बैंक कहता है 85 परसेंट और वर्ल्ड हंगर रफ़ीट कहती है 89 परसेंट लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं। हम कसि रफ़ीट को मानें और कहाँ चलें? कहाँ जाएँ? महोदय, माओ-त्से-तुंग की एक quotation मुझे याद आती है। माओ-त्से-तुंग ने चीन में वल्लिव लाने के साथ-साथ एक बात कही कि मछली को फ़्री मत बाँधो। कसिलिए कि वहाँ लोग चावल और मछली ही खाते हैं, तो उसको फ़्री मत बाँधो, लोगों को मछली पकड़ना सिखाओ। तो हमारे तत् कालीन राष्ट्रपति कलाम साहब ने जो एक आवाज़ उठाई थी - provision of urban facilities in rural areas - इसको जसि दबि हम पूरा लागू करेंगे, रूरल एरियाज़ में जब अर्बन फैसिलिटीज़ देंगे और हमारे जो 6 लाख गांव हैं, वहाँ जब ये फैसिलिटीज़ पहुँचेंगी, तो

हमारा रूरल माइग्रे शन अर्बन में नहीं होगा , हमारे खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर अपना घर छोड़कर नहीं जाएंगे। आज जसके पास खेत हैं भी , वह सोचता है कि खेत में अपनी उपज को बेचकर भी मुझे उतनी आमदनी नहीं होगी , जितनी कि मैं मज्जिमम वेज में , पंजाब , कश्मीर , हरियाणा या महाराष्ट्र के खेतों में काम करके कमा लूँगा। तो इससे हमारा नुकसान हो रहा है। महोदय , मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ अगर हम इन चीज़ों को रोकना चाहते हैं , तो सबसे पहले जो भ्रष्टाचार हमारे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टिम में है , हमारी इस स्कीम के इंप्लिमेंटेशन सिस्टिम में है , उसको देखने की ज़रूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ जब हम सत्ता में रहते हैं , अब हम इतने गुरुर में रहते हैं कि हम बहरे भी हो जाते हैं और अंधे भी हो जाते हैं। हमें दिखाई भी नहीं देता और सुनाई भी नहीं देता है। मैं कहता हूँ , एक फ़िल्म देख लीजिए। एक फ़िल्म बहुत अच्छी बनी है और वह पूरे पार्लि यामेंट को , खासकर मंत्रियों को दिखानी चाहिए , जसिका नाम है , “वैल डन अब्बा ”। यह एक फ़िल्म है , जो दिखाती है कि आन्ध प्रदेश में गरीब को कुआं खोदने के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है , उसमें कसि तरह से बाबली चोरी होती है , सारा पैसा हो गया , कसि बाबली नहीं मल्लि , बाबली मत्तलब कुआं। कुआं उसको मल्लि नहीं। सर्टिफिकेट है कि बाबली का पानी मीठा था , सर्टिफिकेट है कि बाबली बन गई। फोटो है , चैक रल्लिज़ हो गया , पैसा रल्लिज़ हो गया , सब कुछ है , इंजीनियर का सर्टिफिकेट है , कसि जसिने अपने नाम पर बाबली ली थी , उसके सामने बाबली नहीं है और उसने एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज कराई कि मेरी बाबली चोरी हो गई। उससे कहा गया कि प्रमाण क्या है ? महोदय , उसने फाइल लाकर दिखाई कि यह देखो , इस फाइल में सब लखा हुआ है कि यहां बाबली खुदी थी , यहां पानी चैक किया गया था , यहां इसकी depth चैकी की गई थी , यहां इसका खर्चा जारी हुआ था , सब कुछ हुआ और उसके बाबजूद मेरे पास कुआं नहीं है। अब उसकी एक एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज करो और उसमें कई मंत्री लोग जेल जाते हैं - ऐसा उस फ़िल्म में दिखाया गया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह सीखने की जरूरत है और देखने की जरूरत है कि हमारे केंद्र के मंत्रालयों से जो

स्कीमें राज्यों में जा रही हैं या राज्यों में इम्प्लिमेंट हो रही हैं, उनमें कतिनी चोरी हो रही है। यही कहते हुए मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much Ahluwaliaji. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, you take just two minutes.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to support the Resolution moved by Shri N.K. Singh. Before I start speaking on this, I must say that there is a lot of thought behind this. If it was just a food security issue, it does not mean very much. Along with that, an individual, a family needs social security. And what is social security? It is access to health; it is access to education; and on a bigger plank, it is access to electricity and clean drinking water as well. But we are restricted first by saying, 'If we can provide the minimum, that is education and health, we will go a long mile.'

Sir, it was only after 50 years of independence that this very Parliament could get the RTE passed and then in 2009 and in 2010 we had the right to free and compulsory education. But, if I

take up yesterday's paper, it says "पढ़ाई से पहले इम्तिहान " Then, what does it say? "चार स्कूलों पर ताल्ले ", "दो कमरों में पढ़ रहे हैं डेढ़ सौ बच्चे " and on and on. This is the condition of the RTE.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Please don't display it. It is not allowed.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: If you want, I can put it on the Table of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, it is not permitted.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: So, Sir, what I was trying to say is, we have the RTE in place. Then, we have free and compulsory education but it is still very far from the dream of inclusive education. And, if you do not have inclusive education, I don't think we are giving a right to a person to go ahead. Just getting food is not enough. I would take up my constituency because I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for four times before I got into the Parliament. (Time-bell rings) In the 16 lakh constituents that I have in my MLA constituency, there are only three hospitals. We need more hospitals and more schools. Every village must have a school which is not there. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Now, Mr. Ganga Charan. I called your name which is not in the list. Just take two-three minutes. आप तीनों मिनट से ज्यादा मत लीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं सबसे पहले हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री एन.के. सहि जी का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ जहाँने ऐसे समय में फूड सिक्योरिटी रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया , जब देश में भूख से हजारों लोग अपनी जान दे रहे हैं। आज एक तरफ बरसात के मौसम में हजारों मीट्रिक टन अनाज सड़ रहा है जसिके बारे में हमारी मीडिया में , टीवी में दिखाया जा रहा है। कल ही मैंने देखा था कि अमृतसर में हजारों टन गेहूँ और चावल की बोखियां भीगी हुई हैं , सड़ रही

हैं। महोदय , आज से तीन दसि बाद हम 64वां स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाने जा रहे हैं। देश की आज़ादी के बाद 64 साल का समय बहुत होता है। उसके बावजूद भी यूनाइटेड नेशंस के अनुसार देश के 79 परसेंट लोगों का जीवन -यापन गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है। आज उनके तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है , रहने के लिये घर नहीं है , बंगले की बाह्य तो छोड़ दीजिए , उनके पास झोपड़ी तक नहीं है , पैर में जूता नहीं है , पेट भरने के लिये भोजन नहीं है। आज़ादी के इन 64 सालों में भारत दो भागों में बंट गया - एक गरीबों का भारत और एक अमीरों का भारत। संसद में जो चर्चा होती है , वह अमीरों के भारत की ज्यादा होती है कि सेंसेक्स कतिना घट रहा है या कतिना बढ़ रहा है। देश की प्रगति का जो खाका खींचा जाता है , वह अमीरों के भारत का खींचा जाता है , गरीबों के भारत का नहीं। यह सही है कि अमीरों के भारत में देश ने बहुत तरक्की

की है। दुनिया के धनवान लोगों में भारत की गतिती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम भारत की वह तस्वीर देखते हैं, जसिमें लोगों के घरों में चूल्हा नहीं जलता है। आए दसि हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि मां ने अपने बच्चों के साथ रेल की पटरी के सामने आकर आत्महत्या कर ली या जहर खाकर मर गयी या किसी ने फांसी लगाकर अपनी जान दे दी। इन सबके लए हम इतना used to हो गए हैं कि अब हमारे जीवन पर इनका कोई असर ही नहीं पड़ता। जो लोग अमीरों के भारत का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि अंग्रेज अपनी वसिसत उन्हें सौझकर गए थे। उनकी भाषा अंग्रेजी है, उनकी वेशभूषा अंग्रेजियत की है। दुख इस बात का है कि उनकी सोच भी वैसी ही बन गयी है। जसि तरह अंग्रेज हमारे ऊपर जुल्म करते थे, शोषण करते थे, उसी प्रक्रिया को वे अपना रहे हैं। जब कोई रोटी की बात करता है तो उस पर लाठी बरसायी जाती है। भूख की बात करता है, तो गोलियां बरसाई जाती हैं। अभी पुणे में कसिनों ने आंदोलन किया, तो गोलियां बरसा दीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हम स्वतंत्र भारत के नागरिक हैं। हम भूखे हैं, तो क्या हमें रोटी मांगने का हक नहीं है। हम बेरोजगार हैं, तो क्या हमें रोजगार मांगने का हक नहीं है। अंग्रेजी हुकूमत में और आज की हुकूमत में फर्क क्या है? उस समय भी लोगों पर लाठियां बरसाई जाती थीं, गोलियां बरसाई जाती थीं, आज भी वैसा ही हो रहा है। जो अमीरों का भारत है, जो चंद लोगों का, मुट्ठीभर लोगों का भारत है, उन लोगों ने सत्ता, सम्पत्ति और सम्मान के सभी पदों पर कब्जा कर लिया है, कोई जगह ऐसी नहीं बची है, जहां पर इनका कब्जा न हो।

सर, आप चाहे व्यवसाय को देखें, चाहे उद्योग जगत को देखें, सभी पर उन लोगों का कब्जा है। जो खेतिहर मजदूर थे, उन्होंने 64 साल में कोई तरक्की नहीं की है। आज भी उनके बच्चे अनपढ़ हैं, आज भी उनके बच्चे बेरोजगार हैं। ऐसे समय में, मैं श्री एन.के. सहि जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उनके अंदर गरीबों का दखि धड़कता है। सर, आपका भी गरीबों के प्रति दखि धड़कता है। आज हम सब को उन गरीबों के बारे में, उनके बच्चों के

बारे में सोचना चाहिए , जिसको न बंशला चाहिए , न ए.सी. चाहिए , न गाड़ी चाहिए , उन्हें सिर्फ़ दो समय की रोटी चाहिए। उन्हें तन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा चाहिए , तन ढकने के लिए झौंझड़ी चाहिए। अगर हम उन्हें यह नहीं देंगे , तो जो 20 राज्यों में नक्सलवाद फैला है , उन्होंने अपने हाथों में बंदूक उठा ली है , यह चिंता का विषय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : कहीं उनके पेट की आग, उनके दमिग में लग गई, तो जो अमीरों का भारत है , उसको वे जलाकर राख कर देंगे। ... (समय की घंटी) ... कहीं उनके आंसू तेजाब बन गए, तो यह हमारा संविधान और कामून जल कर राख हो जाएगा , यदि हमने उनकी चिंता नहीं की..।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब आप बैठ जाइए। गंगा चरण जी , बस हो गया।

श्री गंगा चरण : हम सब उस गरीब भारत की चिंता करें , उनके लिए कम से कम रोटी , कपड़ा और मकान की व्यवस्था करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब आप समाप्त करिए। I have given you three minutes, but you have taken six minutes.

श्री गंगा चरण : आज उस गरीब भारत का नेतृत्व बहन कुमारी मायावती जी कर रही हैं। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर देखिए , उन्होंने गरीबों के लिए आलीशान बंगले बनवा कर दिए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठ जाइए। हो गया।

श्री गंगा चरण : आज हम सब लोग यदि उन गरीब लोगों की चिंता नहीं करेंगे , तो आने वाले दिनों में देश की कामून व्यवस्था बगड़िगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठ जाइए। प्लीज , गंगा चरण जी हो गया। आप बैठ जाइए। आपने अच्छा बोला।

श्री गंगा चरण : महोदय , मैं श्री एन.के. सहि जी के बलि का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much Ganga Charanji. Now, Prof. Thomas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri N.K. Singh, is an experienced administration has brought forward this Resolution on 4th March, 2011.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair]

Sir, in this Session, the first Starred Question, in this House, was by Shri N.K. Singh, more or less, on the same subject. This Resolution is aimed to redefine the proposed Food Security Bill by incorporating the minimum entitlements for health and education.

Sir, the proposed Food Security Bill which, at present, is distributed to the State Governments and various Ministries for their opinion, actually, had its origination when hon. President of India, in her Address to the Joint Session of Parliament, on 4th June, 2009, *inter alia* announced enactment of Food Security Act to provide a statutory basis for assured food security for all, and also entitled, by law, every BPL family to 25 kilograms of rice/wheat, per month, @ Rs.3/- per kilogram. Sir, this is from the announcement of the

Rashtrapatiji. We started the formulation of the proposed Food Security Bill.

Sir, the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies started discussions with State Governments, various stakeholders and NGOs. And we also had a discussion with the National Advisory Council. Sir, National Advisory Council, after having a large number of discussions, has formulated a draft Bill, and now, that draft Bill is in public domain.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, who is Economic Advisor to the Government, and this Economic Advisory Council has also formulated a scheme, which is also in public domain. So, we had a number of discussions with eminent economists, reformists and different groups on the basis of the proposals of the NAC as well as of the Ministry. We discussed with Planning Commission. Sir, on the basis of these discussions, we have now formulated a draft Bill. This draft Bill has gone to the EGoM. There was a discussion. And on the basis of the approval of the EGoM, it went to the Law Ministry, and Law Ministry has vetted it. So, after getting vetted the proposal Bill, now, we have sent it to the State Governments and different Ministries for their advice and consultations.

Sir, hon. Finance Minister has assured this House that this Bill will be presented to this House before the end of this year. Sir, this is where we are. So, I won't go, in detail, into various aspects of the Bill as it is under discussion. But one or two points I wish to share with the House.

At present, we have got a TPDS. Under the TPDS there is no legal entitlement. We give 35 kilograms of rice or wheat at a particular price to the BPL families. That price also varies. In the case of APL families, we distribute the foodgrains according to the availability of foodgrains and the APL off-take by different States. This is the situation now. From that stage in the present Bill it has become a legal entitlement. This is one of the major provisions in the Bill. It is given at a highly subsidised rate.

We have also included nutritious support to pregnant women and lactating women. Now there are different schemes in the country to provide food to lactating women and mothers. But this becomes a legal entitlement. Similarly, we have included a proposal to provide every child up to the age of 14 nutritious food. There are already existing schemes. But this becomes a legal entitlement.

Sir, the Government has taken several initiatives to improve the educational and health status of the people. The Right of Children to

Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is a landmark legislation to provide free and compulsory education to all children from the age of six to fourteen. This is one of the movements that is taking place in the country. The right to work, NREGA, is getting implemented. The National Health Policy which was formulated in 2002 aims to achieve an acceptable standard of good health among the general population of the country. Different schemes are being implemented. We may be happy with the schemes, they may not be happy with the schemes. We may have to improve the schemes. But there are different schemes like right to work, right to education, etc., which are already being implemented.

In the case of National Food Security Bill it was proposed on the basis of Rashtrapati's announcement. As per this Bill, a certain quantity of foodgrains at a particular price will be distributed to the people and that becomes a legal entitlement. This is where we stand now. Anyhow, this Bill will become a property of the House. So, this Bill will be debated threadbare both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha. It will be thoroughly gone through again by the public. We want to put it in the public domain. There will be a thorough discussion in the House.

Now, through this Resolution, hon. Member, Shri N.K. Singh, has thrown a lot of light on this. We want all the suggestions that he has made to become a reality. We are not against that. Eighteen Members have participated in the discussion. All of them have given valuable suggestions. These suggestions can be useful when the proposed National Food Security Bill comes before this House and then this House has to decide it. So, my point is that the proposed National Food Security Bill is now under discussion with the State Governments. It has to come to this House. So, it is only at that point of time we can take a view. But, basically, the Food Security Bill which we have drafted is on the basis of Rashtrapati's announcement in the Joint Session of the Parliament. This is where we stand now. So, all the suggestions made by hon. Members are very valuable and enlightening. But, as we are all aware of the practicalities involved – and we have here hon. Members like Shri N. K. Singh, who have had a lot of experience – we know that there is a mechanism to implement it. It takes its own time, its own course. So, my request to the hon. Member, Shri N.K. Singh, is this. We have assimilated your proposals and we have understood the proposals of the hon. Members. But, when the Bill comes to this House, you can air your views. We can then have a detailed discussion in the House, because all of us have to think together and pass the Bill. This would be a historic Bill that we would be bringing up in this House. So, my request is that the hon. Member, Shri N.K. Singh, may withdraw his Resolution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, the mover

of the Resolution, Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, at the very outset, I am very grateful to all the colleagues, 18 of them, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, who have participated in a Resolution of this kind and, I am, indeed, very grateful to them, considering the empathy they have for the need for social security and for the broader issues of poverty.

You will recall, Sir, I had the privilege of you, yourself, Mr. Vice-Chairman, speaking on this Resolution on the earlier occasion when it was first moved, and I had no hesitation in saying that I was also privileged to receive the support of all hon. Members, cutting across party lines,

considering the importance of this legislation. So, first and foremost, I am grateful and privileged to have received such wideranging support which was not confined to narrow partisan political affiliations.

Secondly, Sir, I am, indeed, very grateful to the Minister, Prof. Thomas, for his response today which does cover some of the important areas which this Resolution, if it was converted into a Bill, would have sought to address.

He has mentioned two very important steps which have been taken, particularly of converting these entitlements or access to food into what is legally enforceable. He has also mentioned the process through which this dialogue on drafting the present Food Security Bill has undergone, from the National Security Council to the Rangarajan Report, consideration of the Planning Commission, the Group of Ministers and, of course, now the consultations with State Governments.

Before I seriously consider the hon. Minister's suggestion for withdrawing this Resolution, which has received such wide-ranging support, I, indeed, need his clarification on three important ingredients.

First, I think, my colleague, Mr. Ahluwalia, today pointed out the fact that many of these things which are contained in this Resolution are, indeed, embedded in our Constitution and embedded in India's commitment to various Resolutions of the United Nations. The Minister is aware of the Constitutional provision of article 41, article 42 and article 47, embedded in the United Nations' new definition on the overall poverty index.

Sir, when two days from now, the Prime Minister unfurls the flag once again at the ramparts of the Red Fort, would we be in an honest position to say that India is still not in a position to fulfill its obligations made in the Constitution of India so many years ago? But, indeed, they would still be faltering in the compliance to our commitment made in the U.N. This is my first overarching worry, Sir.

My second overarching worry, Sir, emanates from something which Prof. Swaminathan, my colleague, rightly pointed out that in the World Health Organisation Index, on the overarching framework of what should constitute the three pillars of insecurity; on quantity, Mr. Minister has pointed out; on access, Mr. Minister has pointed out; and, of course, on the knowledge of basic nutrition and care, Mr. Minister has also referred. My problem is not so much whether we are in compliance with the overarching framework of the WHO food security. My worry, Sir, is, which is the second big worry, who would be entitled to this access. What is our definition of the poor? As has been pointed out, this definition has varied enormously and that, of course, determines

the entitlement and access. Would we come to some degree of a national agreement on what the definition of the poor would comprise of? That is my second worry.

My third important concern, which I wish to bring to the hon. Minister's notice, is, I can see that he has mentioned about the child, 14 years' nutritious food, he has mentioned about education, right to education is an important initiative, he has mentioned about employment in terms of what NREGA seeks to offer.

But, there are two other important ingredients mentioned in this Resolution on which I urge the Minister to consider. One is the right to shelter. The other, which is equally critical, is the right to safe drinking water. He knows very well that more people in this country die from polluted water which may be an equal number to the number of people who die from hunger. Therefore, Sir, would he wish to address the issue on right to clean drinking water and right to shelter, which so far remain under-addressed?

Sir, my final overarching submission to the Minister is, it is only a matter of the transaction of Government Business that this Resolution has been placed for the consideration of the hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies. Indeed, we are privileged to have the hon. Minister for Law also present in this House. I crave his indulgence that this Resolution is addressed to the Government as a whole, which goes far beyond the confines of what the hon. Minister for Food and Civil Supplies deals with, because it deals in an overarching framework. It deals, therefore, with the basic strategy for not only the Eleventh Five Year Plan, but the broad contours of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, which is still under consideration of the Planning Commission and the National Development Council.

Truly speaking, Sir, this is a Resolution which has deserved the attention, merited the notice, and sought the indulgence of the hon. Prime Minister not only as the head of the Government but also in his

capacity as the Chairman of the Planning Commission because this deals with issues which, unfortunately, Mr. Thomas, go far beyond your confines, not because of any fault of yours but as defined under the Transaction of Business Rules.

So, Sir, can we have the assurance that when we are going to discuss, as the Minister says a little later, the Food Security Bill comes to us in a more holistic framework which considers social security and some of the under-addressed and unaddressed areas in a more holistic sense? That, at least, Sir, would give the assurance not only to me but also my other colleagues who have participated in this debate that the Government would wish to address this important

issue in a more holistic sense. I would urge and greatly value the hon. Minister's comments

and observations on some of the issues which I have sought his indulgence and placed before him.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, this Resolution has thrown a lot of light on this issue of food security. As I said, the proposed Food Security Bill is on the lines of what Rashtrapatiji announced in the Joint Session of Parliament. Once this Bill comes to this House, this Bill will become the property of the House. So, naturally, it is this House which has to guide us. But on certain issues, like who will be entitled, this is something to be openly discussed. That is why we have distributed the proposed Bill to the State Governments. That is why we have discussed with various NGOs. So, definitely, when this Bill comes to this House, who will be entitled, that will be decided by the House. But, on the whole, we have taken a very generous view by looking at the practical point of view. When we are in the administration, we should look into the practical point of view also. We are looking into the practical point of view. The quantity of foodgrains we can produce; the quantity of foodgrains we can procure; the quantity we can distribute and what is the PDS system in the country. All these things have to be practically looked into. But, definitely, the important point is, who is entitled. There is lot of debate going on the BPL, APL...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The definition.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Yes, the definitions. That will be debated. That is something we are, at the moment, debating. Here, in this Bill, instead of BPL and APL, we have put in the priority and general category to cover a little bigger arena on this issue. That is why we have changed it. Definitely, it is something which needs to be looked into. Then, there is the question of right. Definitely, there is a right for it. That is more important than anything else. You get a right by law. So, that is important point in this thing. So, definitely, as Shri N.K. Singh said, safe drinking water and sanitation they are two important areas, and I find that the hon. Prime Minister has given a lot of importance to these drinking water and sanitation projects themselves. So, these are the areas we have to

give a lot of thrust. So, I can assure that when the discussion starts in this House on this Food Security Bill, because this will be before you, the discussion which took place now and almost 18 Members have participated in it, that will be a light for us when we start the discussion on the original Bill when it comes to us. So, I think, all the points will be covered. But, as I said, the practical point of view is, this Bill originated from the announcement of the Rashtrapatiji. This is the position we stand. So, I request, again, hon. Shri N.K. Singh to withdraw the Resolution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri N.K. Singh, are you withdrawing the Resolution or shall I put it to vote?

4.00 P.M.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, on the understanding which the Minister has now given that the debate on this Bill and this Resolution is wide open, that this House would have the freedom and flexibility to consider both broader issues of definition as well as some of the other areas which I have mentioned, the Minister forgot to mention the right to shelter, I guess he means, perhaps, the same, that also is something which would be considered, and that a holistic view on this has yet to emerge, and that further consultations with the State Governments and indeed with the Members of both the Houses of Parliament would continue in one form or the other, and that the Government has an open mind on this broader issue which this Resolution seeks to highlight, I withdraw this Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Enacting a comprehensive central legislation to regulate fees,
admission and academic
quality in private professional institutes and private deemed
universities**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, we take up the Private Members' Resolution No. 2. Shri K.N. Balagopal to move a Resolution urging upon the Government to enact a comprehensive Central legislation to regulate fees, admission and academic quality in private professional institutes and private deemed universities.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:-

"Having regard to the facts that:

- (a) the issue related to self-financing Colleges was addressed by the Hon. Supreme Court in the TMA Pai Case and in 2005, its Constitution Bench in its decision in the Inamdar Case stated that a comprehensive legislation should be made by the Legislature;
- (b) since the self-financing professional colleges come under Entry 66 of List 1 of Schedule VII of the Constitution,

Parliament is the competent Legislature but during the last 6 years of the judgment, no effective steps have been taken by the Government to enact such a legislation;

- (c) reports of suicides of students due to inability to pay high fees in private self-financing institutions are very common as in the existing system the private managements control a major chunk of the available opportunities;

- (d) the exorbitant tuition fee and capitation charges have made these institutions much more lucrative than what their name, self-financing suggests;
- (e) factually speaking, they are a source of profit greater than what other investments can provide;
- (f) many of the teaching and non-teaching staff of these institutions are under qualified due to which the quality of education in them is also a matter of concern; and
- (g) today, various High Courts and even the Supreme Court are hearing a plethora of petitions regarding self-financing institutions and to put an end to these endless litigations, the Government must step in and play its designated role of protecting the interests of the student community and the people at large; 98 this House urges upon the Government to enact a comprehensive Central legislation to regulate Fees, Admission and Academic Quality in private professional institutes and private Deemed Universities in order to:
 - ensure social justice in admissions, fees, and academic quality;
 - ensure excellence in education through merit based admissions;
 - ensure academic excellence through qualified teaching faculty;
- (iv) prevent capitation fee and commercialization of education; and
 - set up a higher education fund for giving assistance to the needy students."

Sir, I beg to move the Resolution before this august House requesting for a national level legislation to control and regulate the admission fees, administration and allied matters of self-financing educational institutions in our country. Sir, the issue related to self-financing colleges was addressed by the hon. Supreme Court in the TMA Pai case in 2005. For interpreting the TMA Pai case some confusion was there and so, in Inamdar case it was discussed. In the Inamdar case, the hon. Supreme Court said that a comprehensive legislation should be

made by the legislature. Since the self-financing professional colleges come under Entry 66 of List 1 of Schedule VII of the Constitution, Parliament is the competent Legislature but during the last six years of the judgment, no effective steps have been taken by the Government to enact such a legislation. Sir, now there is a mushroom growth of self-financing educational institutions in the country, especially in the South from where the Minister also belongs. Like other parts of India, in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and in the later part in Kerala also, mushroom growth of self-financing educational institutions are there. Now, it is a trend that such institutions are there throughout the country and a lot of cases related to the mal-administration of self-

financing colleges are coming before the court every year. Sir, there is no competent law in the country to fix or decide about the fee payable by the students. There is no provision for reservation in the admission criteria. I am talking about reservation in self-financing and unaided colleges. There is no provision for economically backward students and in the area of quality of education, teachers, staff there is no proper rule in the country. Sir, every year, from my experience of Kerala, I can say that at least for two to three weeks there are very strong student agitations. Even now in Kerala, agitation is going on because fee is not fixed. The Government is saying something, the managements are not ready to accept that and in the case of minority educational institutions, they are not ready to accept any of these rules. In the case of Kerala, I can say that at least a dozen students committed suicide in the last few years because of the harassment of the management, because they could not pay the fees and because they cannot continue their education. These kinds of problems are there. At least a dozen students committed suicide. Sir, this is the situation in the higher education and lot many other things are there. Why is this happening? Since 1991, when LPG policies - liberalisation, privatisation and globalization - were introduced in the country, education was also considered as a commodity in the market to be purchased from the market. That is an attitudinal change. Now we cannot reverse the self-financing education or we cannot stop all these educational institutions. But, Sir, social justice should be there, reservations should be there. Post that, students can come to colleges but there is no provision to give admission to them. Kerala enacted a law. Madhya Pradesh enacted a law for self-financing education, but, it finally got quashed in the court. So, there are many nitty-gritty grounds which is because of the new interpretation by the judiciary. So, Sir, yesterday also there was a serious discussion in this august House about the quality of education. The hon. Minister yesterday replied about the quality of technical

educational institutions in the country. So, Sir, it was reported that in the engineering colleges 40,000 seats are lying vacant in Andhra Pradesh. Even in Tamil Nadu, in Karnataka, in Kerala and in Maharashtra seats are lying vacant. The question was about the quality of education. Minister himself said that, 'I am helpless.' Now the seats are vacant. So, the managements are asking for reducing the qualifying marks to 35 per cent. Earlier it was 50 per cent. In many States it was 50 per cent for getting admission in engineering colleges. Later it was reduced to 40 per cent. Now, they are demanding – since their seats are vacant – to reduce the qualifying marks to 35 per cent. Sir, what would be the quality of bridges or dams that these engineers construct? What would be the fate of bridges or dams constructed by students who have, with qualifying marks of

30 per cent or 35 per cent, joined engineering colleges, passed out and employed? Would the bridge or dam ever last? If you reduce the quality, there would certainly be deterioration.

Not only this, we discussed here about the functioning of the Medical Council of India. I am not going into all those national agencies. We discussed the Medical Council of India in this very House. We discussed about the quality and functioning of the AICTE, MCTE and other institutions. Even though there are some national agencies, they are failing to ensure the quality in these educational institutions. One is about admission. Sir, here the merit is not the criteria; money is the criteria.

Secondly, I come to teaching faculty and infrastructure. Sir, you may remember about a recent Report published in Tehalka. It reported about the pathetic condition of medical colleges in the National Capital Region, near Delhi. Tehalka reported that the medical colleges in Delhi are equally pathetic. Coming to the issue of teachers, I would like to say that recently there was a judgment by the High Court of Kerala. It said that there should not be any new affiliation in Kerala for engineering colleges. It said that no new engineering colleges should be allowed. Why? It says that teachers are not properly qualified. It says that since no qualified teachers are available, the quality of teaching is not good. So, the High Court said that no new colleges should be affiliated. Sir, teachers are there aplenty in the country. But the problem is, teachers are not being paid well. Teachers are working just like contract labours in these colleges. And, staff is also working like contract labour in the selffinancing colleges. Sir, self-financing colleges does not give maternity leave for women! I can say this from my experience in Kerala. I am the President of teachers and staff of the self-financing institutions in Kerala. There is about 40,000 staff working in the self-financing colleges in Kerala. Many new institutions came up in the last ten years. Sir, maternity leave is not being given in these institutions. In an academic year, after working for 10 months, they

are not giving two months leave! If some lady teachers go on maternity leave, there is no surety that they would be continued. And, in many cases, the AICTE or UGC or MCI salary is not paid. So, this is the situation about quality. Even now the agitation is going on in Kerala. Now new Government came. Earlier, the LDF Government was in power. This Government and the earlier Government were compelling that management should fix some fee and follow some rules. Now, when the present Government came to power – it was in opposition earlier – it says that it will not accept the earlier agreement. Sir, the engineering colleges increased the fee by Rs. 25,000 per student per year in Kerala. And, the fee in medical colleges is much higher. In the case of minority educational institutions, they are saying that they are free from any of the rules and they are not ready to accept any rules. I will come to that point

a little later. So, unfortunately, the attitude of the Government towards minority educational institutions is not fair. We are fighting for the rights of the minorities. But, minority rights should be equal. Minority rights should not encroach upon anybody's rights. I have the Report of the Standing Committee. I will come to that a little later. So, this is the situation in higher education.

Basically, we are discussing issues relating to the student community and parents. In the initial days of every academic year, students and parents are anxious about admissions. They are worried as to how admissions would be there, what would be the fee, what is the criterion, etc. So, they undergo a lot of trauma. They are worried as to how their children get admission. So, this is the situation.

Sir, in case of educational loans also, there are so many problems. You also know that banks are not giving educational loans. The Central Government and the State Governments are saying that loans would be given by banks and there is no need to provide any collateral security. But, practically, no loans are given. Last week I went to Kerala. Some of the students said that banks are saying that this is not your nodal bank; you have to go to your village nodal bank, etc. So, they are running from pillar to post for educational loan. They are not getting loans. The students who are studying in colleges are taking loan to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs and are hypothecated themselves like busses and cars. Whenever you travel on a bus or a car, it is written 'Hypothecated to SBI or Bank of Baroda.' The students have become like that. They are getting loans and after the studies they are not getting jobs. This is the situation. There is a philosophy behind this. Earlier this was not the attitude. In India, since 1991 we know the attitudinal change. After 1992, if we look at the judgments of various courts, the Judiciary always pronounced that the Right to Education was included in the Right to Life. It was very specifically told in the Mohini Jain case. It was there in the case of Francis Karle, AIR 1981 also. The Mohini Jain case was a very big case. A lot of human rights were discussed in that. It said that the Right to Education flowed directly from the Right to Life. The Right

to Life, under article 21, and the dignity of an individual cannot be assured unless it is accommodated by the Right to Education. This was the attitude of our Judiciary in 1992. Because of globalization, the entire world was changing and India also changed. The Judiciary also interpreted like that. In the Mohini Jain Case, the court said that admissions to the richer sections of the society and denying the same to the meritorious poor is arbitrary and against the constitutional schemes, and this, as such, cannot be legally permitted. The court said that this was in violation of article 14 of the Constitution. This was pronounced in the judgement of 1992. The Supreme Court said that education was not a commodity for sale. Permitting capitation fee, to be charged by the State-recognized educational institutes, was wholly arbitrary and, as such, in violation of article

14 of the Constitution. This was the situation earlier. We would discuss about the famous Unnikrishnan Case when we were students. But in the Unnikrishnan Case, the court said that it can be 50:50 - fifty per cent paid and fifty per cent free. This theory was first introduced by the court in the Unnikrishnan Case. At this time, a new era started in the educational system of the country. The Unnikrishnan Case, I think, related to educational institutes of Andhra Pradesh. Then, some educational institutes were started on 50:50 basis. Later, in the MPFI Foundation Case, it was totally overturned. As Rajiv Dhawan, a veteran legal expert, said that the MPFI Foundation Case made the Indian education as half-baked capitalism from half-baked socialism. Unfortunately, when the court interpreted education in the MPFI Foundation Case, it said that education is an industry. This was a bad part of the MPFI Foundation Case when the court interpreted in favour of making education as an industry. They took the famous Bangalore Water Supply case of 1978. There were many contract workers in the Bangalore Water Supply Corporation. It was a Government corporation. The contract workers wanted a permanent status and salary hike. The State argued that that was a social service and it was not an industry, and, thus, the industry laws were not applicable to Bangalore Water Supply Corporation. Then, Justice Krishna Ayyar said that even though that was a social service wing, that can be interpreted as an industry. The Bangalore Water Supply Corporation Case was very popular in that way in which the court interpreted the case in favour of workers. It said, "This is not charity. This is not only social service; this is an industry." Here in the TMA Pai case that Bangalore Water case was quoted by the Judiciary. In 1978, this court gave a judgement that service or charity also can be an industry. So, education can also be an industry. That is something the TMA Pai Foundation case came up with. In that case itself, they considered education as an occupation. Sir, in the TMA Foundation case, the judges agreed that establishing an educational institution is not any trade, profession or business. But, they held that it is an

occupation within the meaning of Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution. So, earlier, running an educational institution was not part of the constitutional right. Getting education was part of the right. Now, running an educational institution, like trade or profession, is also a part of the Constitutional right. That was the TMA Pai Foundation case judgement's effect. You can observe that from Mohini Jain's case onwards, the attitude of the Judiciary is gradually changing because the country is also changing. The world is also changing. So, education is totally commodified. After the TMA Pai Foundation's case, the court itself understood that. There are other judgements also, but, I am not going into them. I am not going into the Islamic Academy case where the court itself directed the Government to scrutinise and to ensure that meritorious

and poor students were given admission. These kinds of mini judgements were there. But after the TMA Pai Foundation case, a lot of confusion was there and education was in the hands of the business people. Education is like business. I am not saying this simply for arguments sake. I worked in the Students' Federation of India for a long time. I was the national president. I was the State Secretary in Kerala when these things were going on. After that, I got the opportunity to work in the Kerala University Syndicate as a member. When we were working there, I came to know how education is viewed by the business people. Education is much, much more profitable than any other business in the country. Yesterday, the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, mentioned why we were giving some tax exemptions to some companies. He said that factories are giving employment, so, we are giving some tax exemptions for running some companies. This is what Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said here. Factories are closing in India because some of the factories are not profitable. So, many people who are running these factories or doing other businesses are shifting to education business because it is a more profitable industry. At least two cashew factories were converted into engineering colleges. One is an engineering college and another is a dental college. The hon. Minister may check it. I can personally say that one cashew factory was converted into an engineering college because cashew industry is not so profitable industry now. If you start an engineering college, it is much more profitable. So, a cashew factory was converted into an engineering college in Kerala. Another one was converted into a dental college. So, these types of institutions are coming up. People can shift to education. In principle, I am not against private participation. In the given situation, it is a fact. But private participation should not be an area by which people can loot others. Sir, that is why, people are committing suicide. Students are committing suicides. There is continuous agitation. Even in Tamil Nadu, some years back, there was a fight between two managers. People supporting one manager killed the other manager or his people. Sir,

you may be knowing about it. There was a fight. This happened in the Southern part of Tamil Nadu. Engineering or professional colleges are making much more money than other businesses. This is a big business. And, this big business cannot be thrown away uncontrolled. It should be regulated. So, for that, regulation is needed. The hon. Minister may say in her reply that they will see that they are having some mini regulations or that the Educational Tribunal Bill is in the pipeline and is pending in the Rajya Sabha. Then, Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions..... Bill is there. Will that control that thing? No, Sir, that will not control. That is what I want to say. I have the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions... Bill with me. It seeks to regulate the admission procedure. It talks about entrance

examination. It talks about the prevention of capitation fee. There is some fine for unfair practices. Then, Educational Tribunal Bill talks about a Tribunal which will, generally, deal with the problems of management, universities and the Government. It is, basically, a tribunal. Sir, there is no provision under any of these which decides about the fee structure of a college. In Kerala, a retired judge was appointed as Chairman. Firstly, Minorities Colleges said, "We will not accept him." Then, other colleges also said, "We will not accept him." They went to the court. The court also said that these kinds of frustrations cannot be accepted. The Kerala Assembly unanimously passed a Bill for restricting the admission, for fixing the fee and for reservation. SC/ST reservation was there; OBC reservation was there, and reservation was also there for economically backward sections. It was sabotaged by the court judgement. For minorities, nothing was there. Even in these two Bills, nothing is there. Standing Committee, in its Report on unfair practices observed:" The Committee observes that although the Department has clarified that minority educational institutions would not be exempted from the operation of other laws, such as, regulatory standards of education, the clause seems to be quite vague. It does not seem to indicate that minority educational institutions, if found resorting to unfair practices, would be liable for action. The right to administer does not include the right to maladminister." This is Standing Committee's unanimous opinion, Sir. "The Committee will like to draw attention to the Supreme Court judgement in TMA Pai Foundation Case, where the Apex Court endorsing the concept that there should be no reverse discrimination , has observed that the essence of article 31 is to ensure equal treatment between the majority and minority institutions. Accordingly, no type/category of institutions should be disfavoured or, for that matter, receive more favourable treatment than the other. The Committee feels that the present provisions can lead to an interpretation whereby any instance of unfair practice resorted by a minority educational institution may not be acted upon. It needs to be

ensured that interests of all the students including those studying in the minority institutions are safeguarded. Therefore, a specific provision is required to be there which will clearly bring the minority educational institutions within the ambit of legislation, without violating their right under article 30." I am quoting all this from the Standing Committee Report on Unfair Practices. Why I am saying this is because the Self Financing Colleges Bill was passed by Kerala. It was also passed in Madhya Pradesh. It was quashed. Minorities who are running educational institutions should charge the same fee. There should be the same admission criteria. Sir, I am a taxi driver and there is another taxi driver who belongs to the minority community. If I am driving a taxi, the other driver, belonging to minority community, is also driving a taxi, then per kilometer charge should be the

same. In the name of minority, he cannot charge more. So, these kinds of issues are there. This is not against the interests or rights of the minority people. Now, in Kerala, UDF Government is there. There also, there is a tussle between the management and the Government. So, there should be a regulator which decides about fee, admission criteria, reservation criteria and other aspects. Very importantly, for service conditions, there is no rule. UGC is there; AICTE is there; Medical Council is there; all are there. Medical Council team comes there for inspection. At the time of inspection, highly qualified teachers will be there. Next day, they will not be there. They will be in the list. In the Engineering colleges, they will be there. After the inspection is over, they will go. So, for teachers who are working there, there should be some regulation. They should get proper salary and should have conducive service conditions. Sir, this is very important. There are a lot of initiatives on the part of the Central Government. The Department is making a lot of effort. A lot of legislations are in the pipeline, but the kind of Bills like Unfair Practices or Educational Tribunals will not be enough to eradicate the problems the self-financing education is facing in the country.

So, I request this august House to accept this Resolution, and this House may ask the Government to take necessary steps to enact a legislation for regulating the self-financing education in this country. Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, thank you very much for having given me this opportunity.

Sir, I support the Resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shri Balagopal. Since the hon. Member has made an elaborate statement on the various provisions of the legislation that he is seeking, I would like to confine myself to only a few observations which, I think, are important in this context.

Sir, today the gross enrolment ratio in India in the higher and

technical education is about 12.5-13 per cent maximum, which is, perhaps, the lowest in the world. Since we are talking about the enhancement of the human capital and also about reaping the benefits of demographic dividend, this gross enrolment ratio needs to be raised somewhere to 17-18 per cent by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan. Sir, this is the average gross enrolment ratio for the whole country. For the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, girls, poor OBCs, minorities, particularly, the Muslim communities, this gross enrolment ratio is much lower than the national average and it is ranging somewhere between 6-8 per cent. There is also greater urban and rural disparity so far as the gross enrolment ratio is concerned. There is also regional disparity. So far

as the States of Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh are concerned, it is lower than the national average. On the other hand, for the States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra, it is above national average. For the capital cities, say, like Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, it is much, much above the national average. Again, there is gender disparity. It is lower for the girls as compared to the boys.

Sir, I express my gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, who had taken a great leap forward by expanding the financial allocation for education in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. As the House might be knowing, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the total provision for the higher and technical education was made about 86,000 crores of rupees, which was nine-and-a-half times more than Rs. 9,600 crore made in the Tenth Five Year Plan. This was indeed a great leap forward and I pay my compliments to the hon. Prime Minister for taking this bold initiative for the first time because it was done during the Eleventh Five Year Plan alone, which the Prime Minister had described as the Education Plan. But even with such tremendous increase in the allocation for education as a whole, which was 20 per cent of the total Budgetary support outlay for the Eleventh Plan running into 14.45 lakh crores of rupees, the total provision for education sector as a whole, as a proportion of GDP, is not much today and it is same 4.5 or 5 per cent as against the 6 per cent provision for education of the GDP suggested by the celebrated Kothari Commission way back in 1966 which is the second National Commission on educational reforms. Sir, I know that there are greater claims on the Government resources, which are scarce and, therefore, I am also aware that the total provision for higher, technical, vocational and professional education cannot be entirely met by the Government. This makes way for the self-supporting courses, private, unaided courses and colleges including the deemed universities. But, Sir, it is clearly the case of privatization of higher technical and professional education.

Sir, when I was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mumbai,

unfortunately, since the Government was not expanding the number of aided courses, I had taken recourse to starting self-financing courses as *fait accompli*. Otherwise, students who were seeking jobs and employment would have been deprived of higher education and employment prospects.

Sir, what is unjustifiable is that no systemic changes or serious efforts were made by the Central Government and various State Governments to control and regulate the fee structure, admission policy, to improve the quality of education and prescribe appropriate qualifications for the teaching faculty of these private educational institutions, including deemed universities. It is a famous case that whereas, on the one hand, the University Grants Commission had given

permission for continuation of 43 deemed universities, on the other, the committee appointed by the Ministry of Human Resources Development disqualified the same 43 universities, unfortunately, because they found that good quality infrastructure was not available in these deemed universities. Now, whatever legal provision exists, regrettably, is rarely followed because of the muscle power, political power and power of the vested interests in private medical institutions. Virtually, as a result, today in our country there is a free-for-all situation. I am told that some of the deemed universities, that is, medical universities, are charging nearly 50-75 lakh rupees, and sometimes even one crore rupees, for one medical seat of M.D. Now, being a student of elementary Economics, I venture to say in this august House that nobody in this country would be able to pay such huge amounts of fee from one's known or official source of income. What is again regrettable is that most of these so-called private educational institutions have taken land and other infrastructure facilities from the Central and State Governments, either free of cost or at considerably concessional rates, with the understanding that they would provide some sort of concessions in the education of the weaker sections of society. Sir, I am aware that these institutes seem to be financially un-aided by the Government. I am using the word 'financially unaided' because today, aided or unaided are understood narrowly, only in terms of the financial assistance, which, according to me, is not enough to define the terms 'aided' or 'unaided'. It is basically the number of facilities being provided to the so-called unaided educational institutions by the State and Central Governments. I am aware that even then, the financially un-aided private educational institutions cannot afford to charge fees at par with the Government aided educational institutions, because there the Central and State Governments are bearing the great burden of expenditure. Having said this, as per the Supreme Court's judgement in the case referred to by Shri Balagopal, these private educational institutions can charge such fees that would give them reasonable surplus that can be used for improving the quality of

education. But Supreme Court, categorically and strongly, disapproved the commercialization and profiteering of educational institutions. But today, as was mentioned by Mr. Balagopal, some of the educational institutions have become multi-brand wholesale business.

Sir, many disadvantaged social groups are getting education, higher, technical and professional, for the first time. Higher and technical professional education is a great equalizer in the society so far as occupational mobility is concerned.

Therefore, I fully support the Resolution. But add one clause that would be read as follows: "That the Government should initiate steps to ensure that all private, higher, technical, professional and vocational educational institutions and deemed universities shall provide

reservation to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes." Thank you.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, first of all, I wish to support the views, the sentiments and the concerns expressed by Shri Balagopalji who has brought this Resolution before us for consideration. Sir, education in our country is expanding very rapidly. In our country, purely speaking, our educational system can be divided in three broad categories. One is the Government sector; the second is the aided sector and the third is the self-financing or unaided sector. In Government sector educational institutions everything is provided by the Government. Aided institutions are run by various trusts, societies and private agencies that cater to the educational needs of the people. The self-financing institutions are not aided by the Government in any way and they have to man for themselves and they have to raise their resources and make arrangement for everything. The way our education sector is expanding, the way the educational needs of the society and the country are expanding, we can understand that there is a need for the private sector to step in as a support to the Government. We know because of the paucity of funds and many other considerations, it is almost impossible for the Government to provide for the educational need of the society which is expanding at a very fast pace. Anybody who is starting an educational institution, especially an institution for higher learning, we understand and we accept that he cannot run an institution without money. If somebody is investing crores and crores of rupee, it is but natural that he requires money. He requires money from various sources and ultimately when he is investing so much of money he needs to earn some profit also. We are not saying that profit is not needed. But the question is how much profit is needed; how much profit is required; how much profit is just and how much profit is unjust. That is the question before all of us. Sir, Shri Balagopalji has correctly outlined many problems being faced by students, their parents and

community in the self-financing institutions in the country. What we see today is the problem of capitation fees, which we all know. Many of the institutions - I am not saying all the institutions - are charging very high tuition fee. In the name of development charges, they are charging a lot of money every year. Many times, they don't even give receipt for that. Most of the money they charge is under the table. There are so many other charges also. I am a Member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD and I am attending many meetings on various Bills. This January, as a part of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD, I had a chance to visit the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. My hon. colleague, Shri Balagopal, is from Kerala State. Although I

live in Uttar Pradesh or Delhi, during the last one-and-a-half years, I have spent most of the time in Kerala State as part of my political duties given to me by my Party. So, I can vouch for it; whatever Shri Balagopal has said is hundred per cent true. Today, what we are witnessing in our country is a very serious matter. In our country, education has always been considered as a sacred thing. After our religion, education was given the next status in terms of sanctity and sacredness. This is how we have viewed education in our country. But, what do we see today? Education has been commercialised, and not only commercialised, it has fallen even below that. Some people say that these private institutions are working like educational shops. In a shop, at least, you have a chance that if you don't like a particular product or its price, you can go to the next shop. You have an option. But, you don't have this kind of an option in the private institutions. Once you enter an institution, you cannot change your institution very easily. So, this is the kind of predicament our people are facing, our students are facing and the parents are facing in this country. First, they are not able to get admission. They have to pay lot of fees. And, even after getting admission after paying lakhs and lakhs of rupees as capitation fees or high tuition fees, even during the course of their studies, they are made to pay lot of money regularly on the grounds of so many hidden charges also.

Sir, I wish to highlight one important aspect of how these private institutions are working. When I say private institutions, I mean both, the self-financing institutions and the aided ones. Last year, when I was in Kerala State, I got some information under the RTI Act, and through you, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House to that piece of information. Under RTI, it was asked as to how much money had been given to aided colleges during the last thirty-forty years, and you will be surprised to know about the sum of money given. In our country, for last many months, we have been discussing about the 2G scam involving Rs.1,00,000 crore or something like that. From 1973 onwards, Sir, in Kerala State, just one State, as per our rough calculation, more than Rs.2,50,000 crore have been given to aided

colleges and schools. They get free land. They get free building grants. The pay for their faculty members and administrative staff and other expenses are paid by the Government. And, what is happening? Every year, almost Rs.10,000 crore are given to these institutions, schools and colleges in the State of Kerala. I am talking about one State only. So, you can imagine the kind of money which is going into these aided schools and colleges all over the country. In one State only, Rs.2,50,000 lakh crore have been given. And, what is happening in these colleges? How is the faculty appointed? Relatives, friends and acquaintances of the management join there as faculty. There is no interview; just a sham interview is there. Either the relatives, friends of the management get the job as teachers, or, those who pay lakhs of rupees as bribe to the management get job as lecturers or teachers

in that institution. Sir, a big scam is going on in these aided colleges not only in the State of Kerala but also in the entire country. It is a serious matter, and, I wish to draw the attention of this august House to this big scam, which is going on in this country.

Sir, during the HRD Committee visit to three States in the month of January this year, I had a chance to meet a lot of people. I met the Vice-Chancellors, Professors, Bureaucrats, Students and Faculty Members and all that. In Bangalore, some teachers from aided colleges met me and told that they were getting an amount of five, six or seven thousand of rupees per month as salary for teaching work but they were made to sign on vouchers of fifteen to twenty thousand of rupees. They said, if they raised their voice against all that, they would be thrown out. This is the kind of fear which they are having in their minds, and, that is why, they cannot raise their voice anywhere. This is the problem, which they are facing. As Shri Balagopal ji has already pointed out, same kind of situation is there in the State of Kerala. Sir, I am sure, this problem is there all over the country, and, it is not only confined to States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu or Karnataka.

The Government is paying money and these aided institutions are misusing that money. Just now, Mungekar ji, who is not sitting here now, was referring to increase in grants for education sector in this country. It is a good thing. We need to increase the grants for education because the education sector is expanding at a very fast pace. Our requirements are increasing at a very fast pace. But just pumping in money is not sufficient. We need a strong check on things like how this money is being utilized or where this money is going on. That is why, I welcome the Resolution moved by Shri Balagopal ji that we should have a strong law as well as strong rules and regulations to monitor all these things so that whatever money is given from the public exchequer to these aided schools and colleges is strictly

monitored, goes in the desired direction only, and, is not wasted by the people having vested interests.

Our second question under the RTI was relating to reservation. The question was, "How much reservation is there in the aided schools and colleges in the State of Kerala, and, what is the percentage of SC, ST or OBC teachers in these institutions?" You will be shocked to hear the answer. As per the answer provided by the Government of Kerala, the total number of teachers in aided institutions, which got Rs. 2.5 lakh crores in the last forty years from the Government, the percentage of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes was 1.5 per cent, and,

in respect of Scheduled Tribes, it was less than 0.1 per cent. Sir, it is 1.5 per cent for Scheduled Castes, and, less than 0.1 per cent for Scheduled Tribes is the percentage in these institutions, which are getting a lot of money from the Government of India and the State Government.

Why is this happening? This is happening because there is no monitoring or control over these institutions. They are being run as private limited companies. They can employ anybody. They can give any money to anybody. They are free to do anything. They are getting money from the Government, and, they are wasting the same for their private purposes. There is no such data with regard to the OBC category but I am sure that in the case of OBC also, the situation is as dismal as it is in the case of SCs and STs.

Sir, I strongly feel that the Government should look into this matter very seriously. It is a serious matter. It does not just pertain to the money factor that money is going waste but also to the fact that almost 70 to 80 per cent of students of this country are not getting any benefit of these aided schools and colleges. I am not talking about unaided or self-financing institutions. Because they are not getting any money from the Government, there is no reservation for SCs, STs or OBCs but the people who are getting money from the Government to the tune of lakhs and crores of rupees, they are not providing even two to three per cent reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs.

It is a big fraud being perpetrated by these people on the people of this country, especially the SC, ST and OBC people of this country. I hope the Government will look into it and do the needful.

Finally, Sir, I entirely agree and support the views and sentiments expressed by Shri Balagopalji and I urge upon the Government and the Minister who is fortunately sitting here to formulate a policy, to bring a Bill to put an effective control over this kind of elements who are wasting public money, and not just for aided institutions

only, even for self-financed institutions and the Government institutions also. There are some other kinds of malpractices going on in Government institutions also. So, we should have a Bill, a strong and stringent Bill, to effectively control and monitor these institutions which are playing with the lives of our students. That is why many times our students are forced to commit suicide. Just last week there was a suicide case in IIT, Delhi. It was a first year student of IIT, Delhi. Many reports of incidents of suicides by our bright students are there in many newspapers and magazines. It is a very dangerous trend, Sir. So, I hope that the Government will look into it. I fully support the Resolution put forward by Shri Balagopalji and thank you for giving me this opportunity. Thank you very much.

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी (बहिर) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए आपने जो मुझे समय दिया है , इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके साथ ही सीपीआई -एम के श्री के.एन. बाल गोपाल जी चर्चा के लिए जो यह संकल्प लाए हैं , यह एक शोषित , उपेक्षित , दलित , पछिड़ा , अति - पछिड़ा , महा -दलित , अकलियत से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। आज शिक्षा का दोहरीकरण जो होता जा रहा है , इससे गरीबों को शिक्षा से दूर रखने की एक कोशिश की जा रही है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे प्रमोद कुंरील जी बोल रहे थे , शिक्षण संस्थाओं को जो आप योगदान देते हैं , सरकार से जो पैसा देते हैं , केन्द्र सरकार से और राज्य सरकार से पैसा दिया जाता है उन शिक्षण संस्थानों को चलाने के लिए , वह आखिर कसि शर्त पर दिया जाता है ? शिक्षा के लिए दलित , शोषित , उपेक्षित , अनुसूचित जाति , जनजाति , पछिड़ा , अति - पछिड़ा वर्ग का जो कोटा होता है , उस कोटे को समय पर भरने या न भरने पर क्या सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण रहता है ? आज जो नविले स्तर से छात्र पढ़कर आते हैं , उन्हें आगे पढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिलता। इसके लिए आपने शिक्षा में क्या व्यवस्था की है या सिर्फ आप शिक्षण संस्थाओं को पैसा ही दे देते हैं ? यहां पर मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं , मैं उनसे एक ऐसा व्यापक नियम बनाने के लिए अनुरोध करूंगा कि एक ऐसा नियम बना दिया जाए ताकि जो छात्र हैं , वे आत्महत्या न कर सकें। जसि प्रकार से आप कसिन क्रेडिट कार्ड देते हैं , उसी प्रकार से शिक्षा के लिए स्टुडेंट क्रेडिट कार्ड भी देना चाहिए , ताकि जब उस स्टुडेंट को जरूरत पड़े तो वह पैसा निकाल कर जो आप व्यवस्था बनाए हुए हैं उस व्यवस्था को पूरा करने के लिए वह पैसा दे सके। आज कसि प्रकार से आत्महत्या हो रही है ? जो हमारा बहिर है , उत्तर प्रदेश है , असम है , बंगाल है , उड़ीसा है और झारखंड है , ये सब पछिड़े इलाके हैं , जहां पर ज्यादा करके स्कूल , कॉलेज नहीं हैं , जसिसे दूसरी जगहों पर , दूसरी स्टेट में जाकर बच्चों को पढ़ना पढ़ता है। कई बार यहां के छात्र ,

यहां के बच्चों को वहां जाकर मार भी खाया पड़ती है। जसि प्रकार से महाराष्ट्र में, पंजाब में बहिर के छात्रों के साथ किया गया, वह कोई छुपी हुई बात नहीं है। तो जो लोग जसि स्टेट में नज्दी संस्थान चलाते हैं, जसिको आप ऐसी संस्था को चलाने के लए पैसा देते हैं, उन पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए और हमारे इन इलाकों में भी स्कूल, कॉलेज और उच्चतम शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

तकि वहां का लड़का वहीं पर पढ़ सके, वहां का छात्र वहीं पर पढ़ सके। जो लोग पछिड़े हुए राज्यों में ऐसे कॉलेज खोलें, उनको ज्यादा वस्तीय सहायता देनी चाहिए। आप एक ऐसा नयिम बनाइए कि जो आरक्षण आप देते हैं, चाहे वह नज्दी कॉलेज हो या सहायता प्राप्त कॉलेज हो या सरकारी कॉलेज हो, उसमें आरक्षण fulfill होना चाहिए। आरक्षित सीटों के छात्रों के पास फीस के लए पैसा न होने के कारण वे आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं। ऐसी सीटों को भी कैंपिटेसन फीस लेकर भर दिया जाता है। इसके लए एक व्यवस्था बनाने की जरूरत है। आज आपको दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति और संकल्प लेने की जरूरत है कि इस देश के जो शोषित, उपेक्षित, दलित और पछिड़े वर्ग के लोग शिक्षा से वंचित हो रहे हैं, वे मडिल क्लास के लोग हैं, जो आज 80 प्रतिशत से ऊपर लोग हैं, उनको शिक्षा से दूर रखने की जो नीति चली हुई है, उसमें आप सुधार करेंगे।

आज लोगों में जो बंटवारा हो रहा है, आज जो हंगामा हो रहा है, आज अन्ना हजारे या रामदेव जी जो कुछ बोलते हैं, उनके पीछे हजारों-लाखों आदमी जाने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि लोगों को यह विश्वास हो गया है कि शासन के द्वारा हमें इंसाफ नहीं मिले पाएगा। अगर कोई एक सही व्यक्ति खड़ा हो जाता है, तो उसके पीछे लाखों लोग खड़े होने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि आप जो व्यवस्था बनाते हैं, उस व्यवस्था को जमीन पर उतार नहीं पाते हैं।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मंत्री जी को दोनों का अनुभव है, मंत्री जी ने दोनों को देखा है - अन्ना हजारे जी को भी देखा है, रामदेव जी को भी देखा है।

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी : मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ कि आज हम लोग यहां संसद में बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई गैर - संसदीय व्यक्ति एक सवाल को लेकर, भ्रष्टाचार को लेकर, एक नीति को लेकर आपके सामने आ जाता है, तो उसके पीछे हजारों - हजार कार्यकर्ता घूमने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं और आपका प्रशासन परेशान हो जाता है। आपको सोचना चाहिए कि शिक्षा का जो काम है, उसमें आप किस प्रकार से बराबरी देंगे? आप किस प्रकार से शिक्षा में गरीबों को, शोषितों को, उपेक्षितों को, वंचितों को बराबरी देंगे? एक ज़माना था, महाभारत काल की बात है कि शिक्षा के लिये एकलव्य का अंगूठा काटा गया, लेकिन आज जब गरीब का बच्चा पढ़ने जाता है, तो उसकी गरदन काटी जाती है। आज वह किस प्रकार से बचेगा?

मंत्री जी, आप बहुत वद्विमान हैं, आपने बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याओं को हल किया है, लेकिन आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या यही है जिसके कारण देश में अशांति फैल रही है। आज देश में लोग नक्सलवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं, माओवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं। आज लोग हथियार उठा रहे हैं, क्यों उठा रहे हैं? एक तरफ तो गरीब का बच्चा जमीन पर बैठता है, दूसरी तरफ कुछ लोगों के बच्चे ए.सी. में बैठकर पढ़ते हैं। इसी के कारण असमानता बढ़ती है। आज नज़्मि कोचिंग चल रही है। आप कोचिंग में भी आरक्षण कीजिए। जो गरीब, शोषित और

उपेक्षित लोगों के बच्चे हैं , वे भी नज़ी कोचिंग क्लासेज़ में बाक़ी बच्चों के साथ बैठकर पढ़ें , तब जाकर समानता आएगी। आज समानता लाने के लिए कुछ करने की ज़रूरत है , आगे बढ़ने की ज़रूरत है। आज जो लोग बाहर हल्ला कर रहे हैं , चाहे संसद के प्रति , चाहे मंत्रिमंडल के प्रति , चाहे संविधान के प्रति जो लोग आवाज़ उठा रहे हैं , आपको उनका मुंह बंद करना चाहिए। आपके काम के प्रति लोगों का विश्वास कम होता जा रहा है। यह विश्वास आप कैसे पैदा करेंगे ? इसके लिए आपको आगे आना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए हम लोग भी आपका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हैं , लेकिन जो भी काम आप कर रहे हैं , उसमें भ्रष्टाचार सामने आ जाता है - चाहे वह कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी का मामला हो , चाहे कॉमनवैलथ गेस्स का मामला हो। अगर इसमें आप कुछ करेंगे , तो क्या पता इसमें भी घोटाला हो जाए। इसलिए आपको इस पर भी ध्यान देना होगा , क्योंकि आज देश की जनता की नज़र एक ओर भ्रष्टाचारियों पर है और दूसरी ओर शिक्षा पर है। शिक्षा किस प्रकार से चलेगी , इस देश में गरीबों के बच्चे किस प्रकार से पढ़ेंगे , किसी प्रकार से उनका पेट भरेगा , किस प्रकार से वे स्कूल जाएंगे ? आज पोशाक की योजना है। आपकी पोशाक योजना कहाँ चली गई? हमारे बहिर में नीतीश कुमार जी की जो सरकार चल रही है , उन्होंने वहाँ एक-समान शिक्षा देने की योजना बनाई है।

5.00 P.M.

जबिहोंने सभी बच्चों -बच्चियों को शिक्षा और साइकिल देने का काम किया है, उसका अनुकरण पूरे देश में करना चाहिए, ताकि समानता रहे। आजवहां महिलाओं में, बच्चों में, बच्चियों में शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ गया है। आजकोई कॉलेज वहां खाली नहीं है। सिर्फ एक साइकिल देने से आजहमारे बहिर में कॉलेजों की कमी हो गई है। जब आप गरीब को एक दमि का खाना देते हैं, तो वह आपको वोटा दे देता है, मगर खाना देने से ही नहीं होगा, शिक्षा को रोजगार से भी जोड़न होगा। तो शिक्षा को रोजगार से कसि प्रकार से जोड़ेंगे, यह अहम सवाल आपके समक्ष उठता है। देश चलाने के लखि जनता ने आपको जो mandate दिया है, उस mandate को देखते हुए आप आने वाले दमि में यह काम करें। गरीब, शोषित, उपेक्षितों की बाह को उठाने के लखि श्री के.एन. बासुगोपाल जी को मैं पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वे यह संकल्प यहां चर्चा के लखि लाए हैं और महोदय, इस वषिय पर बोलने के लखि आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लखि मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं जय हस्दि ! जय भारत !

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. We have to sit till 5.05. Now, Shri Mangala Kisan.

श्री मंगल कसिन (उड़ीसा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, के.एन. बासुगोपाल जी जो यह resolution लाए हैं, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। सरकार के एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के जो मनिस्टर इंचार्ज हैं, उन्होंने सारे देश में एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट और सस्टिम के वैप्लविक परिवर्तन के लखि कोशिश शुरू की है, मगर केवल सरकारी स्कूलों और कॉलेजों के बारे में और हायर एजुकेशन और उसके गुड मैनेजमेंट के बारे में सरकार के दशानिर्देश करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज देश में, हर प्रदेश में सरकारी कॉलेजों से ज्यादा प्राइवेट कॉलेज हैं और इन प्राइवेट कॉलेजों में, हायर टेक्निकल और मैडिकल कॉलेजों में sizeable number of students अपने better future के लखि एडमिशन लेते हैं और एडमिशन के लखि उनको सरकारी कॉलेजों से सौ गुना से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। सरकारी कॉलेजों में जगह नहीं होने

के कारण , सीट नहीं होने के कारण वे परिवार मजबूर होकर अपने बच् चों को प्राइवेट कॉलेजों में पढ़ा रहे हैं। प्राइवेट कॉलेजों के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ज़मीन देती है। भारत सरकार परमिशन देती है। प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट प्राइवेट कॉलेज के लिए सरकार से ही सारी सुविधा पाते हैं , मगर कॉलेज स्टार्ट करने के लिए सारी सुविधाएं पाने के बाद वे लोग सरकार से जो प्रतिबद्धता या agreement करते हैं कि हम लोग इस प्राइवेट कॉलेज को इस तरीके से चलाएंगे और सरकार के एजुकेशन कामून की जो बाइंडिंग है , उसको मानेंगे , मगर सही में जब वे कॉलेज स्टार्ट करते हैं , उस समय जो agreement उन्होंने सरकार के साथ किया होता है , उसका मैनेजमेंट शुरू से ही पालन नहीं करता है। जैसे कि एडमिशन के लिए जो रेट सरकार तय करती है , तो उनसे वे डायरेक्टली कुछ लेते हैं और इन्डायरेक्टली कुछ ज्यादा लेते हैं। उसके बाद क्वालिटी टीचर appointment के लिए जो मैनेजेंटरी है ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR.E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Kisanji, will you conclude now or do you want to continue in the next sitting of the Private Members' Business (Resolutions)?

SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Sir, as you like.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR.E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You can continue in the next sitting.

The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th August, 2011.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 16th August, 2011.