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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 19th August, 2011, 28th Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN

Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani (Gujarat)

Shri Dilipbhai Shivshankarbhai Pandya (Gujarat)

Shri Ahmed Patel (Gujarat)

Shri Debabrata Bandyopadhyay (West Bengal)

Shri Pradip Bhattacharya (West Bengal)

Shri Srinjoy Bose (West Bengal)

Shri Derek O' Brien (West Bengal)

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy (West Bengal)

Shri Sitaram Yechury (West Bengal)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It gives me great pleasure to extend a very cordial welcome to the newly-elected and re-elected Members of the Rajya Sabha. The re-elected Members are already familiar with the procedures, conventions and traditions of this House. The new Members, I am sure, would soon acquire the knowledge of Parliamentary Procedures and the Practices of this House. I have no doubt that they would contribute significantly to enrich the discussions and enhance the prestige of the House. I look forward to their valuable contribution in making the functioning of our Parliamentary Democracy more effective.

I extend my felicitations to the newly-elected and re-elected Members and wish them success in the years ahead.

Mr. Chairman: Question No. 261

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unwarranted bulk SMSes

*261. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the menace of unwarranted bulk SMSes being sent to mobile telephones; and

(b) the punitive action being considered by the Ministry to end this nuisance?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) Regulation, 2007, issued by the TRAI has not been fully effective and needed revision. Accordingly TRAI has issued "The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010" on 1st December 2010 with the objective to provide an effective mechanism for curbing Unsolicited Commercial Communications.

The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 have been framed keeping in view the interest of the customers and telemarketers while ensuring effective implementation. These regulations, inter-alia, provide for the following punitive action:

- (i) Deduction from Security Deposit of telemarketers ranging from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.2.5 lakhs
- (ii) Disconnection of Telecom resources of defaulting telemarketers
- (iii) Provision of blacklisting of telemarketers
- (iv) Provision of disconnection of resources of unregistered telemarketers
- (v) Financial disincentive on Access Service Providers ranging from Rupees One lakh to Ten lakhs.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, there are approximately 800 million mobile phone connections in this country, which means 800 million harassed customers throughout the country. Day in and day out, we all receive unsolicited messages and telephone calls from morning to evening. Sir, I made some simple calculations that even if 10 to 12 unsolicited messages are received by one customer in a day, it amounts to 10 billion messages a day, and, if you add to it the phone calls, you will find that the telecom companies and the tele-marketing companies are collecting roughly Rs. 10,000 crores out of it.

Sir, during the last five years, this House has discussed this issue many times, and, all kinds of assurances have been given to us. Sir, a 'DND Register' was also introduced, and, so many of us registered our numbers in that Register but of no avail.

Now, Sir, the situation is that The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010' have been stayed by the TDSAT through its order dated 17.3.2011 due to non-provision of separate numbers to telemarketers by the DoT. Regulations can come into force only when numbers come into force, and, thereafter, the service providers have filter technology, which is required for implementation of TRAI Regulation dated 1 Dec., 2010. Companies have their vested interests to delay it.

My question is whether the Government will set a firm deadline by which these telecom companies will be required to adhere to all these things, and, if they fail to do so, will heavy punitive measures be initiated against them? Yesterday, we saw that a fine of around Rs. 600 crore was imposed on DLF for misusing its monopoly position. Something like that needs to be brought in here also because small fines which are being imposed have already been built into the costs by telemarketers. So, it is not having any effect.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I think, the distinguished member has raised a very important question. The original regulations, namely, The Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations, 2007' has been amended, and, as the hon. Member just now mentioned, now, we have the new regulations, namely, The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010'.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the second question is in two parts. There are two kinds of messages, one which is sent through SMS and the other through voice. For both types of messages, we have already allocated the number under the Customer Preference Regulations now. You can actually dial 1909, and, exercise your option in respect of those items for which you do not want any commercial communication. There are seven such items, namely, (i) banking, insurance, financial products and credit cards; (ii) real estate; (iii) education; (iv) health; (v) consumer goods and automobiles; (vi) communication, broadcasting and entertainment; (vii) tourism and leisure.

Of these seven categories, a customer can actually pick any one and

say that he or she does not want any SMS in the rest of the six categories. You can even say that you do not want SMS messages in any of those categories. Now, you have a new system, and, if you actually dial 1909

with reference to the categories, the system will ensure that you do not get any commercial call, and, this will be in place in the next six weeks.

As far as telemarketing calls through fixed lines are concerned, the problem is a little more complicated, and, those numbers took time to be allocated because the whole system of communication in landline numbering involving STD codes had to be changed, and as those numbers have now been allocated, that system will work. As far as the reference made by the distinguished Member to a 'stay' is concerned, there is no stay by TDSAT in the proceedings.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, now, in the globalized world, Indians are travelling a lot, they are going abroad a lot, but, every time, an Indian travels, he first pays a large amount for airport modernisation fund. Thereafter, if he has roaming facility, he receives these calls and these messages on which he is paying international roaming charges. If you really calculate, you may see your own Bills, every time, we travel, we pay around US \$ 40-50 per day only for this.

Now, the hon. Minister has said that one technology is there. But as far as the telephone thing is there, it will take a little while. Till then, why should a customer be made to pay? Will you put into effect some system whereby if the telecom companies charge us for roaming, when we are travelling, for these unsolicited phone calls, the amount will be refunded to a customer?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as far the SMSs are concerned, I have already made it clear. Even if you have roaming facility and you are moving out of the country, you can prohibit those calls through registration, through the system that I have mentioned, that is, through 1909. It is not only for voice; but also for SMS. Therefore, if you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: DND register was supposed to do exactly the same thing. But it has not functioned.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That's why I said that we would put it into operation in six weeks time. I have already mentioned that fact. The other thing that I wish to mention is, the distinguished Member raised the issue of fines, we are now going to impose fines and very heavy fines. Every time there is a violation by a telemarketer, a fine of minimum of rupees twenty five thousand will be imposed. For next

violation, seventy five thousand ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Rupees twenty five thousand is no fine, Sir.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is for each violation. The third violation will attract a fine of rupees eighty thousand. The next is Rs. 1.2 lakhs. Then, it would be Rs. 1.5 lakhs and after six violations, the registration will be cancelled. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: In how many cases have you imposed fine?
...(Interruptions)... In how many cases ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Just one query, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. I am afraid, I can't allow. It is the turn of your colleague.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this mobile directory is not printed. How are they able to access the directory and send these SMSs? Secondly, so far how many complaints have been received, how much penalties have been imposed and what about the actions taken by the Ministry and the concerned authorities?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as far as how they get access to the number is concerned, the system today is that once you dial 1909 and seek a prohibition with respect to a certain category, your customer number is now in the server, with each telecom operator. So, when a telecom communicator, for commercial purposes, sends these messages to the telecom operator, automatically your number will prohibit that particular communication to come to you.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How are they getting the directory? They are sending messages by name. How? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, Sir, this is the system. In other words
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no, how do they get the directory?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Each telecom operator ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: How do they get my name?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: They are sending the messages by name.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, how do they get my name?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Each telecom operator has a register. ...(Interruptions)... That register contains the numbers ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They cannot disclose the numbers. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please allow me to speak. ..(Interruptions).. That register contains the numbers to which these calls cannot come, either wholly or partially. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no, that is not the point. The point is different. ...(Interruptions)... How is my number going to the subscriber? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: On my private unregistered number, daily I get fifty commercial calls. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Not only that, Sir, how do they get the directory? ...(Interruptions)... How do they get the directory? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the question is: How are numbers available?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, numbers are not available through any system that we have put in place. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then, how are they getting them? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the numbers are made available neither by the Government nor officially by any telecom operator. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is available in the market. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If unofficially they have access to some numbers, that is not something that we have any control over. ...(Interruptions)... That is not something that we have any control over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You pay rupees fifty thousand, you will get the

whole directory. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My question is not fully answered, Sir.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(Interruptions)... Let us try to get
...(Interruptions)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि यह unofficially किया जा रहा है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में काम कैसे होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, Sir, the distinguished Member asked how many complaints per month on an average have been received by service providers. 49,628 complaints have been received. Number of telephone disconnections of registered telemarketers is 72,988. Number of telephone disconnections of unregistered telemarketers is 1,18,835.

Number of telemarketers charged with higher tariff of Rs.500 is 87716; number of telemarketers charged with higher tariff of Rs.1000 is 41830. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How much fine has he collected?
...(Interruptions)... How much fine was collected by the Government?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have asked a simple question.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... अहलुवालिया साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... One question at a time please. ...(Interruptions)... No display in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How were the complaints disposed of and how much fine have they collected? ...(Interruptions)... That is the question.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's a separate question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have already indicated that the regime of fine has already been put in place. In six weeks' time, when this will be operated, the fines will be imposed. I have a request.

Distinguished Members are very knowledgeable in this area. I would request you to give us suggestions as to how to deal with this and we will accept those suggestions. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... जो recorded आता है, उसके बारे में बताइए ...(व्यवधान)... इस चीज़ को कौन रोकेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Upendra Kushwaha. ...(Interruptions)... Please ask your question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, SMS के माध्यम से जो संदेश आते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: इनको सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... We are still on the first question. Please ask the supplementary.

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा: सर, यह supplementary question है।

महोदय, जो अवांछित SMSs आते हैं, उस पर आपने बताया है। लेकिन, कुछ SMSs के माध्यम से ऐसे संवाद भी आते हैं, जो काफी आपत्तिजनक होते हैं, जैसे, 'दोस्त बनाइए' और आज की युवा पीढ़ी को भड़काने वाले संदेश। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, इसके अलावा कई संदेश ऐसे भी आते हैं, जिनमें यह कहा जाता है कि आपके मोबाइल नम्बर पर प्राइज़ दिया गया है, आप इस नम्बर पर कॉल कीजिए और कई लोग उसमें फंस जाते हैं। उसमें फंस कर कई लोगों ने काफी पैसे भी उसमें दे दिए। मुझे व्यक्तिगत जानकारी भी है कि कई जगह जब बाद में लोगों को लगा कि हम फंस गए हैं, तब उन्होंने विभिन्न थानों में FIRs भी दर्ज कराए हैं। इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है, मैं इसकी जानकारी चाहता हूँ?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, that is precisely the reason why we are putting this regime in place. If the distinguished Member does not want to receive certain messages, he can register himself in the registry in the Customer Preference Register and none of these messages will come. For example, we are getting a lot of messages which we don't want to see either. But, the fact of the matter is it is our choice. If we register, we will not get those messages. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... MPs के मोबाइल फोन पर भी ऐसे SMSs आए हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There are certain political organisations. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are a lot of political organisations that are also sending a lot of messages that we do not want to read. But, unfortunately, it is our choice not to read them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, ये जो messages आते हैं, बड़े गम्भीर होते हैं। 50 हजार डॉलर या एक लाख डॉलर का prize जीतने के messages भी आते हैं, लेकिन इसमें prize मिलता नहीं है, बल्कि prize हम लोगों का उसमें चला जाता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो सिस्टम है, जो fake messages आ रहे हैं, उस सिस्टम के बारे में आप लोग जरूर कुछ ख्याल कीजिए, नहीं तो हम सब बर्बाद हो जाएंगे।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, हम आज आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं कि हम आपको बर्बाद होने नहीं देंगे और इसीलिए हमने यह regime लागू की है। ये जो categories हैं, अगर आपमें से कई लोग उत्सुक होते हैं कि मैं शायद प्राइज़ जीत जाऊं तो इसलिए वह अपना नम्बर रजिस्टर नहीं कराता, लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि जो भी लोग शंका में हैं कि यह तो एक धांधलेबाजी चल रही है, उनको तुरन्त 1909 नम्बर पर अपना मोबाइल नम्बर रजिस्टर कराना चाहिए और तब ऐसे messages आप तक नहीं पहुंचेंगे।

Maintenance of Kanpur railway line

*262. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there have been incidents of derailment and accidents on Kanpur railway line;

(b) if so, the details of minor and major accidents on Delhi-Kanpur-Howrah line, Kanpur-Kasganj line, Kanpur-Lucknow line, Kanpur-Jhansi line and Kanpur-Jabalpur line in last three years;

(c) whether Government is aware that due to poor maintenance of tracks, railway lines have become prone to accidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. Yes, Sir. The details of major and minor accidents and incidents that took place during the last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year (upto July 2011), on the following sections are as under:

Section	Collision	Derailment	Manned Level Crossing Accident	Unmanned Level Crossing Incident	Fire	Miscell aneous	Total
Kanpur- Delhi (440 Kilometers)	4 (1 in 2008-09, 3 in 2009-10)	10 (3 in 2008-09, 1 in 2009-10, 4 in 2010-11, 2 in 2011-12)	-	-	-	1 (2008-09)	15
Kanpur- Howrah (1007 Kilometers)	1 (2008-09)	14 (4 in 2008-09 3 in 2009-10 in 2010-11, 3 in 2011-12)	-	-	1 (2009 -10)	-	16
Kanpur-Kasganj (247 Kilometers)	-	1 (2010-11)	-	4 (1 in 2008-09, 1 in 2009-10, 1 in 2010-11, 1 in 2011-12)	-	1 (2008-09)	6
Kanpur-Lucknow (71 Kilometers)	-	1 (2008-09)	-	-	-	1 (2008-09)	2
Kanpur-Jhansi (220 Kilometers)	-	1 (2010-11)	-	-	-	-	1
Kanpur-Jabalpur (510 Kilometers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (2495 Kilometers)	5	27	-	4	1	3	40

(c) and (d) Railway tracks are inspected and maintained regularly as per the prescribed standards and frequencies. The track structure has been modernized with provision of concrete sleepers, elastic fasteners and high strength rails. Mechanised maintenance has been introduced with sophisticated machines. Ultrasonic testing of rails and welds is done at specified frequency to detect cracks, if any. Keymen patrol the track every day to detect and rectify any abnormalities. Patrolling (mobile and stationary) of vulnerable sections/spots is also carried out.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर-दिल्ली, कानपुर-हावड़ा, कानपुर-कासगंज, कानपुर-लखनऊ, कानपुर-झांसी और कानपुर-जबलपुर रेल मार्गों पर वर्ष 2008, 2009, 2010 और 2011 में रेल की 40 दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि जितने ट्रेक्स हैं, उनका समय-समय पर निरीक्षण होता है और उन पर स्लीपर बिछाये गये हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर से लेकर जितने मार्ग मैंने अभी गिनाये हैं, उन पर सारी दुर्घटनाओं के होने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और इस पर रेल विभाग ने अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की है?

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप स्वयं देखेंगे कि 40 दुर्घटनाएँ इन तीन वर्षों के अन्दर केवल कानपुर के इलाके में हुई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस बारे में समुचित जवाब दें। इसके साथ ही मैं उनसे यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने लोग हताहत हुए और कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई, क्योंकि इसमें इसका कहीं पर भी उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है?

SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Kanpur area the total accidents were 40, the total casualties were 151, grievous injury to persons was 131, simple injury to persons was 246. The total amount which we have paid in one area was Rs.1.29 crore; and in another accident we have paid Rs.84 lakhs. After identifying the persons by the Department, still we have to pay. That is under process. Accidents normally take place due to mechanical defect, carelessness on the part of the loco pilots and gatemen. These are the things which are very important. Enquiry Commissions have been appointed to inquire into all the accidents. The investigation is under process. As soon as the investigation report is received, we will give details to the House.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my supplementary arises out of the Minister's reply. My queries are on the victimization of the railway accidents. In the year 2010-11, the number of accidents was 93 and the number of deaths was 250. Then, up to July, 2011-12, the number of accidents is 72. The number of deaths is 21. So, taking altogether the total accidents were 165; and the total deaths were 271. But jobs have been provided to only 53 persons.

Now, I also came to know from another reply that if we take only three accidents of 19th July, 2010, 5th August, 2010 and 20th May, 2011, the total deaths would come to 239 and the applications received are only 140. As soon as an accident takes place, we have seen the Railway Minister announcing that they would provide compensation and jobs to the families of the victims. Now, I want to know from the Railway Minister, what is the criterion in providing jobs? Railways have provided jobs to only 53 persons when the number of deaths was 271. May I know from the Railway Minister whether they are issuing advertisements in the newspapers inviting applications from the families of the railway accident victims to provide jobs so that they are aware of the job opportunities?

SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA: Mr Chairman, Sir, normally, what we do as soon as accidents take place, we try to identify the deceased family. We collect the details of the legal heir or the successor. Then, we invite applications from the deceased families for providing jobs. We are bound to do it. We are doing it after finding out the details of the legal heir of the deceased family. This is the process. As soon as we receive all these things, we will provide jobs.

श्री कलराज मिश्र: सभापति जी, सामान्य तौर पर रेल दुर्घटनाएं समुचित तौर पर supervision और अनुरक्षण न होने के कारण होती हैं। महोदय, क्या रेलवे अनुसंधान केन्द्र की तरफ से इस प्रकार का शोध किया गया है जिसके आधार पर पहले से ही जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाए कि ट्रैक में गड़बड़ी है या रेल में गड़बड़ी है और उस जानकारी के आधार पर दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जा सके? अगर ऐसा कुछ है तो मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में जानकारी दें, बड़ी कृपा होगी।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, the tracks are regularly maintained and inspected both manually and mechanically. There is a protocol. There is a very well-laid down protocol and, as per the protocol, all the inspections are done.

As far as the hon. Member's question as to whether there are any new methods is concerned, the RDSO is, on a continuous basis, doing all sorts of research. We don't want even a single accident. What I am trying to suggest is-it is a very good question that the hon. Member has asked - that year after year the number of deaths due to track problems is coming down. But we want to ensure that there should not be a single accident due to the track problems. The RDSO and the IIT, Kanpur and all of them are involved, on a regular basis, in research and I can tell you that the Railways are definitely doing a good work and this research work continues. There is a system of

ultrasound mechanical testing as well. So, even before our track crack takes place the ultrasound mechanism tells you about the details of that track fracture, etc.

Setting up of cold storages in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) the total number of cold storages functioning in the country as on date, State-wise, particularly in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether farmers are being charged excessively for utilizing the services of these cold storages in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(d) the details of financial assistance provided by Government for setting up of cold storages and whether Government has recently received any proposal for setting up cold storages in Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The total number of cold storages in India is 7486 with a storage capacity of 34.82 million MT. Himachal Pradesh has total 25 cold storages with storing capacity of 52091 MT. The State-wise detail of cold storages is given as Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) As informed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, nominal rates are being charged for utilizing the services of cold storages @ Rs. 6.00 per box per month in horticulture crops producing areas and Rs. 12.00 per box per month in the terminal market at Parwanoo, District Solan.

(d) and (e) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation provides financial assistance for setting up cold storages in the country under its two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., (i) Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture

Mission (NHM) for rest of the states. Besides, National Horticulture Board (NHB) is also implementing a scheme for Construction/ Expansion/ Modernization of Cold Storages. Details of financial assistance provided by Government for setting up of cold storages are given as Statement-II and Statement-III (See below).

National Horticulture Board (NHB) has recently received following two proposals for setting up cold storages in Himachal Pradesh for which it has issued Letter of Intent (LOI), and funds will be released as back ended credit linked subsidy after completion of projects:

- i) M/s Comal Agrofoods Limited at Villlage Nangal Kalan, Tehsil - Haroli, District - Una (HP).
- ii) M/s Dev Bhumi Cold Chain Limited, Village - Matiana, Tehsil - Theog, District - Shimla (HP).

Statement-I

State-wise details of cold storages

Sl.No.	State/UT		
		No.	Capacity (MT)
Total			
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	2	210
2	Andhra Pradesh .	380	1422887
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	8993
4	Assam	42	194019
5	Bihar	366	1620599
6	Candigarh (UT)	6	12216
7	Chhattisgarh	102	529910
8	Delhi	82	121233
9	Gujarat	636	1799966
10	Goa	30	11338
11	Haryana	287	531851

1	2	3	4
12	Himachal Pradesh	25	52091
13	Jammu & Kashmir	19	51789
14	Jharkhand	72	296687
15	Kerala	183	75349
16	Karnataka	195	807400
17	Lakshdweep (UT)	1	15
18	Maharashtra	579	850440
19	Madhya Pradesh	228	991995
20	Meghalaya	3	3200
21	Mizoram	1	3471
22	Nagaland	2	10000
23	Orissa	102	344776
24	Pondicherry (UT)	3	85
25	Punjab	553	1775339
26	Rajasthan	163	545226
27	Sikkim	1	2000
28	Tamilnadu	189	416951
29	Tripura	6	25481
30	Uttar Pradesh	2709	16546374
31	Uttarakhand	16	72718
32	West Bengal	501	5696796
TOTAL		7486	34821405

Source: Directorate of Market Intelligence, National Horticulture Board and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

Statement-II

Assistance Provided under HMNEH & NHM

Sl.No.	Item	Maximum	Pattern of
Assistance	permissible cost		
(0 ended	Cold storage units	Rs. 6000/MT for	Credit linked back-
	(construction/expansion/ subsidy @ 55% of cost of Modernization) with insulation, humidity		5000 MT capacity
of	control, fin foil cooling system with multi chamber		project under HMNEH and hilly & scheduled areas
			states under NHM, but 40% in general areas under NHM. This assistance is only for those units which adopt new technologies which are energy efficient
with			provision of
insulation,			humidity control and
fin			coil cooling system
with			provision of multi chambers. Technical standards, parameters
and			protocol issued by the Department to be
adopted.			
(ii) ended	Integrated CA	Rs. 70,000/MT for	Credit linked back-
	chamber with facilities maximum up to		subsidy @ 50% of cost
of	like pre cooling, cleaning, project under HMNEH. No sorting and grading etc.		5000 MT capacity
			assistance is provided under NHM.

(iii) C.A./M.A. Storage units Rs. 32,000/MT for ended	Credit linked back-
5000 MT capacity	subsidy @ 55% of cost
of	project under HMNEH and hilly & scheduled areas
of	states under NHM, but 40% in general areas under NHM.

Statement-III

*Assistance Provided by NHB under Capital Investment Subsidy for
Construction/ Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for
Horticulture Produce*

Sl.No.	Item	Maximum storage
Pattern of Assistance	capacity/rate per MT	
(i) Multi-chamber cold ended in in	5000 MT	Credit linked back- subsidy @ 40% of the capital cost of project general areas and 55%
storage with mezzanine floors of RCC and or wooden structure for products not requiring pre-cooling		case of Hilly & Scheduled Areas
(ii) Multi-chamber and Multi-Product cold storage for whole range of horticulture produce but without pre-cooling system.	-do-	-do-
(a) With civil structure/ pre-fabricated structure excluding cold storage with mezzanine floors		@ Rs 7000/- per MT
(b) With civil structure/ pre-fabricated structure, (excluding cold storage with mezzanine floors) and pack house facility		@ Rs 8000/- per MT
(iii) Modernization of Cold Storage	5000 MT	-do-
(a) Up gradation of thermal insulation	@Rs. 1000/MT	
(b) Up gradation of cooling system, refrigeration, air flow, electric installation, handling devices, safety devices etc	@ Rs. 2000/MT	

(iv) CA Storage @ Rs 32,000 per MT -do-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries?

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, this question particularly pertains to Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh is a fruit-growing and off-season vegetable growing State. The answer states that there are only 25 cold storages. Twenty-five cold storages for a State which grows plenty of fruits and off-season vegetables are grossly inadequate. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has got any plan to construct more cold storages there so that they create adequate capacity to store fruits and off-season vegetables and nothing goes waste. Today it is said that 30 per cent or 40 per cent of the fruits is wasted and fruits are needed by this large country where we have 1.2 crores of people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what his plan of action for the next one year, for the next two years and for the next three years is. How many cold storages is he going to construct in Himachal Pradesh so that no fruit is ever wasted in that State?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, there are totally three schemes. In the case of Himachal Pradesh, there are only two applications received by the National Horticulture Board and both these applications have been approved. If any more application comes from Himachal Pradesh, we will be happy to support that.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: What is this answer, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: The answer is not at all satisfactory, Sir.

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद: सभापति महोदय, हिमाचल में सेब और सब्जियों का उत्पादन बड़ी मात्रा में होता है और उसी की आय से सरकार चलती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा शीत भंडार गृह खोले जाने चाहिए। महोदय, पिछली बार सरकार ने by air आलू और सेब की फसल उठाकर किसानों को बचाया था। इसलिए वहां शीत भंडार गृह खोले जाने चाहिए जिस से किसानों को अपनी फसल स्टोर करने में सुविधा हो।

श्री शरद पवार: सर, भंडार के बारे में यह बात समझने की आवश्यकता है कि proposal तीन sections से आती है। उनमें पहला Private Citizen और investor है, दूसरा कोई Cooperative Society है और तीसरा स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट का एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट है। हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ से इस तरह का कोई नया proposal हमारे पास नहीं आया है। हमारे पास स्कीम है, इसके लिए हमने सभी राज्यों को inform किया है कि अगर वे ज्यादा लगाना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें इस तरह का proposal भेजना चाहिए। भारत सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से दखल लेगी और उनको मदद करेगी।

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, cold storages are not only the need of Himachal Pradesh but also the whole of our nation. On the one side, agricultural lands are being converted into residential places, on the other side; the agricultural produce is being wasted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Will the Government of India consider setting up of cold storages by the farmers themselves, either individually or through forming a society, by providing them free land, free power supply, etc.? There was a similar welfare scheme in Tamil Nadu in the name of Uzhavar Sandhai which facilitated the farmers by giving free market place, free transportation, free bus pass, and even free scales. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Will the Government of India consider any such measures for the farmers to set up cold storages themselves free of cost?

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, मुझे भी एक प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: इस पर तीन प्रश्न हो चुके हैं, इस बात को आप भी जानते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, कृपया मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पहले इनका जवाब तो सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Even an individual farmer can do it. He is also eligible to get subsidy, if he is going to set up this type of cold storage. But so far as the suggestion of free power or free land is concerned, it is not possible. Ultimately, the State Government has to take these types of decisions.

Representations to remove obstacles in exploiting EEZ

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

(a) whether Government has received any representations from fisheries associations to remove impractical conditions and obstacles to exploit the marine resources in Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);

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

(c) whether any Task Force or Expert Group has been set up to study the problems and suggest solutions; and

(d) the reasons for the slow response of Government in making the deep sea sector vibrant?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government receives representations from fisheries associations from time to time on several issues relating to deep sea fishing. These issues are addressed promptly and also deliberated by the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries.

(c) Besides the inter-ministerial empowered committee, the Government has set up an 'Expert Group' to review the guidelines for operation of deep sea fishing vessels and another Expert Committee for revalidation of the marine fishing potential.

(d) The policy on deep sea fisheries is an evolving process. The government endeavors to provide an enabling environment for the development of deep sea fisheries in India through its policies and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the reports of the Government and the Marine Fishery Survey state that there are two million tonne of catches which can be exploited on a sustainable basis. Unlike coal and oil, marine resources migrate or perish if they are not cached at a proper time. So it is a heavy national loss. Though we have a policy of 2005, but it seems to have failed. What are the reasons for the Government for not implementing its own policy of 2005? Why is this sector stagnating? Moreover, even in hurricane and cyclones, small boats are not permitted to enter into small ports. Either they will not get entry or if they get entry, they have to pay exorbitant fees. Why is the Government not intervening?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the question is essentially for Exclusive Economic Zone. For EEZ, deep sea fishing is possible. Those boats which are capable and are in a position to enter deep-sea, definitely there is no restriction on them. But those boats which are not properly equipped and if they want to cross the guidelines and want to enter into deep sea zone, definitely, that is not allowed. So for the second issue which has been raised here, whatever is the marine fish availability in India, we are exploiting somewhat near 82 per cent of our total stocks.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: My second supplementary is this. Some Members of Parliament have demanded that the Government should renegotiate the Treaty signed by the Fisheries Survey of India and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). The IOTC, mainly, consists of North American and European countries. As a result, we are not in a position to administer our own EEZs. So, the Treaties Division of the Ministry of External Affairs wants to renegotiate the Treaty. But why is the Government not taking steps to renegotiate it so that we can get a fair deal in the Indian Ocean for marine resources?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Here again, there is a similar issue. Whatever is the availability of tuna, practically, we are exploiting a substantial quantity today. We are helping our own players, those who want to go for tuna. We are financially supporting them to upgrade their vessels. And, unless and until we take full advantage of tuna which is available in our area, we do not want to unnecessarily take up this subject with others.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, in our Exclusive Economic Zone, there are a lot of marine resources. But, after the Government announced the Fisheries Policy of 2005, as I understand, there is not much increase in fisheries in the marine resource catches in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The hon. Minister has already said that small boats cannot go there; it should be trawlers. But, in the last six years, since the policy has been announced, what has been the increase in the number of trawlers? Actually, there is not much increase at all. There is stagnation in this sector. And, because of this stagnation, trawlers of other countries will be coming and taking away our resources. This is what is happening. Sir, the policy is there. But either the Ministry of Agriculture lacks in implementing the policy, or, the Shipping Ministry is not cooperating with them. Either way, our Exclusive Economic Zone is not properly exploited, and we are losing a lot of marine resources because of that. I would like to know what steps the Government will take to rectify the stagnation and improve the catches in the Exclusive Economic Zone of our country.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, we have appointed two Groups to go into this issue in detail and to see what improvements we can take in this regard. They have made a number of recommendations. Most of the recommendations have been accepted. But I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that the situation has basically changed. Today, there are 51,000 mechanised boats which can go into the EEZ

areas. They can go for fishing there; there is no

restriction. The question is only about deep-sea fishing vessels. The availability of deep sea fishing vessels is limited in this country. On the part of the Government of India, if anybody wants to buy or hire it, we do financially support them. We get several applications, and these applications have been cleared. As on today, there are only four applications which are pending. These will also be cleared.

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि समुद्री इलाकों में मत्स्य पालन को, मछुआरों को आप प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जहाँ समुद्री क्षेत्र नहीं है - जैसे बिहार है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, झारखंड है; इन सभी जगहों पर मत्स्य उत्पादन के लिए और मछुआरों के विकास के लिए क्या मत्स्य पालन को कृषि का दर्जा देने की कोई योजना है, यदि नहीं है, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री शरद पवार: सभापति जी, यह सवाल marine fishing के बारे में है। यह बात सच है कि आज marine sector महत्वपूर्ण काम करने वाला सैक्टर है।

इससे देश में फिशिंग सैक्टर में बहुत तरह से मदद होती है और अपना एक्सपोर्ट भी अच्छा होता है। यह बात भी सच है कि marine की कुछ लिमिटेशन्स हैं। अगर हमें इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा तरक्की करनी है, तो हमें इंडियन फिशरी पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। इंडियन फिशरी में aquaculture सैक्टर में हम ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं और इस काम के लिए जिन राज्यों में ज्यादा potential है, उनमें बिहार भी एक है। इन सभी राज्यों में aquaculture, seawater fishing के बारे में और river fishing के बारे में सपोर्ट करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत स्कीमें निकाली हैं। एक नया संगठन, जिसकी स्थापना चार साल पहले की गई है - National Fisheries Development Board, जिसका हैडक्वार्टर हैदराबाद में है, वहां से राज्य सरकार के फिशरीज़ डिपार्टमेंट को हर फिशरमैन को फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट करना, उनको जिन चीज़ों की आवश्यकता है, वह परचेज़ करने के लिए कम सूद पर पैसा available कराना, जिससे उनका टोटल काम बढ़ जाएगा, इस पर ध्यान देना - यह प्रोग्राम हाथ में लिया है और इसका असर हो रहा है। मैं सदन को एक ही मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ कि तीन साल पहले हमारा टोटल एक्सपोर्ट साढ़े सात हजार करोड़ का था और इस साल हम बारह हजार करोड़ पर पहुंचे हैं। दिन-ब-दिन इसमें वृद्धि हो रही है और इस वृद्धि में aquaculture, sea water fishery का योगदान बहुत अच्छी तरह से मिल रहा है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू, प्रश्न संख्या 265 ... (व्यवधान)...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, कृषि के दर्जे के बारे में इन्होंने नहीं कहा।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सवाल खत्म कहाँ हुआ है? कृषि का दर्जा यदि नहीं देंगे, तो उसका विकास कहाँ से होगा? ... (व्यवधान)...

Education to all children

*265. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the Right to Education (RTE) Act, all children under fourteen years should be enrolled in schools;

(b) whether despite this, the Child Labour Act does not expressly prohibit employment of children in agriculture; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrepancy between the two Acts and how Government proposes to rectify this?

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

Statement

(a) 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.

(b) and (c) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the engagement of children below 14 years in certain occupations and processes, and regulates their working conditions in other occupations. Agriculture as a whole is not included in the prohibited list of occupations and processes under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. However, agricultural processes where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used, as also chaff cutting and handling of pesticides and insecticides are included in the prohibited list.

Section 8 and 9 of the RTE Act mandate the appropriate Government and local authority to provide free and compulsory education to every child. The term "compulsory education" means obligation on the appropriate Government to ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. Therefore the appropriate Government is responsible for ensuring that every child of this age attends school during the prescribed school hours/days.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, it is an undeniable fact that Right to Education Act is a very important legislation passed by the Houses. But my question is: Is it true that this Act curtails the opportunity for public employment under Article 16 by not extending education up to class

XII as a

fundament right, which is a bare minimum qualification for every citizen to enter even a least earning employment in the age of the knowledge economy? If so, that is the Government doing about the same?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this supplementary is not related to the main question about the fundamental rights of children to be educated up to class XII.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I am sorry, you have dealt with it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: But since the distinguished Member has raised it, I would only mention that the present fundamental right under 21(A) through the Eighty-sixth Constitution Amendment is limited to children between the ages six to fourteen, and the Prime Minister has already, in his speech, - I read that the other day said that 'we would like to extend it up to class X.' That exercise is going on under the Twelfth Plan...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he is talking about the new education policy.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: ...so that the *Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan*, the universal Right to Education up to Class X, is something that the Government is contemplating, and I hope this comes through the Twelfth Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary related to the question!

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Yes, Sir. This is very much related to the question. In this context, I would like to know what steps the Government is taking in order to extend RTE to the age 0-6.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no; I hope that we don't extend the RTE to age zero! But, certainly, the Government is thinking about pre-school education at this point in time between ages 4-6. You know that the anganwadis are there, but, at the same time, what should be looked at is whether the anganwadis can deliver the kind of pre-school education that children should get at that particular, very sensitive age. The Government is looking at these issues. I don't think the Government has taken a decision. But we would like to move forward, hopefully, in the next few years, to bring pre-school education into the formal education agenda without formally teaching children between 4-6.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि "Sections 8 and 9 of the RTE Act mandate the appropriate Government

and local authority to provide free and compulsory education to every child". और नीचे फिर उन्होंने कहा कि "appropriate

Government...". मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूँ, उसे विशेष राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त है, जहाँ बहुत गरीबी है, जो बहुत पिछड़ा इलाका है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ऐंप्रोप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट है, वह ऐंप्रोप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट क्या प्रदेश सरकारें हैं या केन्द्र की सरकार है? आपने RTE Act शुरू किया है, केन्द्र सरकार ने बड़ी कृपा की है कि वह RTE Act लायी है, कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन कर दी है, राइट टू एजुकेशन कर दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सारे देश में वह इस राइट टू एजुकेशन के लिए 90 और 10 के रेश्यो में खर्चा देंगे? यदि खर्चा नहीं देंगे तो फिर क्या इस केस को वापस लेंगे या फिर हम यह कहें कि यह केवल दिखावे के लिए है, इसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the policy of the Government is concerned, it is quite clear that the Government of India is not going to provide 90 per cent apart from North-Eastern States. That policy has already been incorporated and stated publicly.

As far as the 'appropriate Government' is concerned, The Right to Education Act talks of 'appropriate Government'; in certain contexts it would be the Central Government and, in others, it would be the State Governments. So, the word 'appropriate Government' would apply both to the Central Government and State Governments with reference to the context in which it is used.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: सभापति महोदय, कई रिमोट एरियाज़ में, ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में प्राइमरी स्कूलों में सौ-सौ, डेढ़-डेढ़ सौ बच्चों के ऊपर एक सिंगल टीचर रहता है। उसकी ऐक्टिविटीज़ बाकी कामों में भी रहती हैं और टीचर्स की उपलब्धता नहीं होने के कारण कई स्कूल बंद रहते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्राइमरी स्कूल, मिडिल स्कूल, हायर सैंकेंडरी स्कूल और सीनियर स्कूल में टीचर-स्टूडेंट रेश्यो क्या होता है?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, we are very concerned about this issue. The position is that, whereas in urban areas there is a possibility of children getting access to education, the real problem arises in remote areas, and it is for this reason that the State Governments are required under the Act to set up neighbourhood schools. What they can do is, if there is a small population, they could actually collect a cluster of villages and, in the context of that cluster of villages, set up a neighbourhood school there. There are also provisions under the Act through which you can actually transport children from their places of residence to where they would get their education.

But, of course, this is easier said than done. First, the mapping has to be done by each State Government, mapping of populations, mapping of children and where the requirement of the school

is. They will also have to map the existing schools, look into the requirements and then set up new schools, called neighbourhood schools, to serve the remote areas.

Sir, as far as the pupil-teacher ratio is concerned, that is prescribed under the Act; it is 1:30. But at this point in time, many State Governments have not been able to achieve that pupil-teacher ratio, which is why there is a three-year prescribed limit under the Act for them to achieve the purposes and the conditionalities of the Act.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Minister is also aware, the practice of child labour is being followed on a large scale in the agricultural sector. In the reply given by the hon. Minister, it is mentioned, "Agriculture as a whole is not included in the prohibited list of occupations and processes under The Child Labour (Protection and Regulation) Act, 1986". I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider inclusion of agriculture as a whole in the prohibited list of occupations and processes under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, at this point of time, The Child Labour (Protection and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits child labour to be employed in the processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting is done. It is only limited to that category. But there is an inter-Ministerial group that has been set up and it is actually thinking in terms of a blanket ban on all child labour in every walk of life where children are commercially exploited.

Insurance cover for passengers

*266. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have suffered huge losses due to various train accidents in the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have any insurance cover for passengers and properties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the claims received from insurance companies during the last three years?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Loss of railway property in consequential train accidents excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April to July, 2011 has been estimated to be Rs. 60.65 crore (approx.), Rs. 53.71 crore (approx.), Rs. 71.93 crore (approx.) and Rs.22 crore (approx.), respectively.

(c) There is no insurance cover for passengers and property at present. The insurance cover for rail passengers has been discontinued from 20.09.2008. The insurance cover bought from general insurers earlier was an internal mechanism to get the reimbursement of the compensation paid to the victims of train accidents by the Railways. However, payment of compensation to the victims of train accidents or untoward incidents by the Railways does not get affected in the absence of insurance cover.

(d) Reimbursement of claims received by Indian Railways from insurance companies during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was Rs. 83.93 crore (approx.), Rs. 45.89 crore (approx.), and Rs. 81.29 crore (approx.), respectively. This amount is not related to the accidents/casualties in that year but depends upon the number of cases which are finalised by the Railway Claims Tribunal in a particular year for which Railways seeks reimbursement from insurance companies.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, my first supplementary to the Minister is, everybody knows that the Indian Railways is, perhaps, one of the most accident-prone railways that we know. In the last two years itself the number of deaths has been as high as 271. While their compensation is not linked to insurance, surely the Railways' finances are also stressed out. Just because you have had bureaucratic hassles, you are not finding the right insurance companies for the right premium. Why are you denying yourself an opportunity of having a proper insurance cover for passengers, something which the Railway Minister had announced in 2003-04?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, with due respect, first of all let me correct that the Indian Railways is not one of the most accident-prone. However, we do not want even a single accident. Having said that, Sir, in the year 2008, we had discontinued the insurance scheme, as the knowledgeable hon. Member knows, because of various problems. First of all, whenever the claim is paid to the victims or

affected parties, it had nothing to do with-the insurance because we did not want to wait for the insurance people to come and pay us and then we pay, which is not fair. But, the Indian Railways encountered a lot of problems in terms of delays, in terms of lot of cases where they would not accept the legitimate claims. For instance, there were amounts which have been given by RCT on account of interest. The insurance company said that they were not going to pay that. You know there were various disputes and various other things. There were problems with regard to premium also. After liberalization, after a lot of private sector companies came into being, the insurance premium which was much lower earlier also went up. So, the trade off between the premium what we paid and the kind of compensation we are to pay to the victims did not really materialize well. So, what we did was we started an expert committee in the year 2010 to find out what is the best way out. The expert committee also mentioned that IRFC should have a corpus. Based on that corpus, we have got to ensure that the compensation paid from time to time is justified. However, at the moment, mechanism formed in May, 2011, to work out the feasibility and modalities and formation of this corpus fund, is in progress.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in reply to my previous unstarred question, the Minister had answered that his experience with ICICI Lombard on insurance was not a very happy one which is why it discontinued. But, then, the whole insurance sector is opened up to a lot of credible public sector companies. There is availability of best global practices to have passengers' insurance cover. Why is the Railways not wanting to learn from the best international example and seek the best insurance terms?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, we will be very happy to use the talent in the House. The hon. Member is an expert in the area of finance. I would be very happy if he came and gave us some very good proposal whereby it would benefit not only the Railways but the passengers as well.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हर आदमी जो बाई एयर, बाई रोड, बाई रेल ट्रेवल करता है, वह चाहता है कि अगर कोई एक्सीडेंट हो, तो उसके घर वालों को कोई न कोई Compensation मिले और रेलवे कम्पनसेशन देती भी है। रेलवे कुछ उस समय अनाउंस करती है और बाद में लिटिगेशन में फिर देती है। अगर टिकट में ही ऐसा कोई प्रावधान कर दिया जाए कि कुछ पैसा जोड़कर पैसंजर की इंश्योरेंस कर दी जाए, क्या इस पर रेलवे विचार कर सकती है?

श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी: सर, सवाल इसी पर था कि पहले रेलवे ज्यादा पैसा नहीं लेती थी, फिर भी, पैसंजर का इंश्योरेंस कवरेज था। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पैसंजर का इंश्योरेंस कवरेज हो या न हो, Compensation का डेफिनेशन और एक्ट बहुत ही साफ है। जब भी कहीं माल की या जान की हानि होती है, तो रेलवे under the Compensation Act, we are liable to pay और वह अभी चल रहा है और जो आगे की बात कही है उसमें एक कॉरपस की बात चल रही है। यदि माननीय सदस्य हमें इस विषय में कुछ और बताना चाहें, आपके पास और कोई स्कीम हो और उस स्कीम के तहत बेहतर हो सकता है, तो हमें बता सकते हैं। मगर हमारी priority है कि चाहे इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी दे या इंडियन रेलवेज दे, लेकिन विक्टिम को जल्द से जल्द उसका compensation मिलना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Construction of drainage line at Nagpur railway station

*267. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have approved construction of a 1.8 metre diameter drainage line at eastern gate of Nagpur railway station to release the drain water into a channel at Santra market;

(b) if so, whether work on the project has started to solve the problem of waterlogging; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. A work named as "Nagpur - Improvement to drainage system by 1.8 metres diameter pipeline from west to east side" is sanctioned. This work consists of two parts as below;

(i) Improvement to storm water drain by laying of 1.8 metres diameter pipeline for drainage from west to east side. The cost of this work is to be shared between Railway and Nagpur Municipal Corporation in the ratio of 30:70. The work is to be executed by Railways as pipeline is passing under Railway yard.

(ii) Second part pertains to improvement to drainage system & carriage watering arrangements which is purely a railway work for which cost is to be borne by railways.

(b) and (c) The work in part (i) above will be taken up after Nagpur Municipal Corporation deposits Rs.4.79 crores (approx.), being their 70% share of cost.

Pattern of land holdings in the country

*268. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total agricultural land in hectares, in the country, as on 30 June, 2011, State-wise;

(b) the total number of agriculturists, marginal, small, medium and big, registered in the country, as on 30 June, 2011, State-wise;

(c) the pattern of land holdings with the agriculturists, marginal, small, medium and big, referred to in part (b) above, State-wise; and

(d) the agricultural land converted into non-agricultural land during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The total agricultural land in hectares, in the country, State-wise as per the latest report on "Land Use Statistics at a Glance- 2008-09", is given as Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per the latest available information from the Agriculture Census 2005-06 data, the total number of operational holdings (agriculturist households having operational holdings) viz., marginal, small, medium and big in the country, State-wise is given as Statement-II. (See below).

(c) As per the Agriculture Census 2005-06 data, the pattern of land holdings (area operated) by the operational holders (agriculturist households having operational holdings) viz., marginal, small, medium and big referred to in (c), State-wise is given as Statement-III. (See below).

(d) Change in the agricultural land during the last three years as per the report on "Land Use Statistics at a Glance- 2008-09", from 2006-07 to 2008-09, State wise is given as Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise Total Agricultural land for 2008-09

(Hectares)	
State/Union-Territory	Total Agricultural Land
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	15928055
Arunachal Pradesh	422098
Assam	3211232
Bihar	6636711
Chhattisgarh	5580910
Goa	197198
Gujarat	12422100
Haryana	3727959
Himachal Pradesh	822376
Jammu & Kashmir	1044325
Jharkhand	4288661
Karnataka	12891945
Kerala	2304864
Madhya Pradesh	17322402
Maharashtra	21147500
Manipur	243305
Meghalaya	1053046
Mizoram	376750
Nagaland	659426
Orissa	7126000
Punjab	4214812

1	2
Rajasthan	25578001
Sikkim	149871
Tamil Nadu	8146225
Tripura	309501
Uttarakhand	1546970
Uttar Pradesh	19178591
West Bengal	5689456
A&N Islands	47079
Chandigarh	1550
D & N Haveli	24311
Daman & Diu	5232
Delhi	53563
Lakshadweep	2665
Pondicherry	30296
ALL INDIA	182384986

Source: Land Use Statistics at a Glance-2008-09, DES, Ministry of Agriculture

Statement-II

*State-wise distribution of number of operational holdings
according to different size groups*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Operational holdings (number)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All Size Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4823	2118	2953	1656	40	11590
2	Andhra Pradesh	7417461	2639110	1444083	487423	56041	12044118

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22085	25110	30485	26740	4215	108635
4	Assam	1752989	591431	317859	82933	4902	2750114
5	Bihar	13139279	978458	437841	97953	3598	14657129
6	Chandigarh	770	197	95	54	4	1120
7	Chhattisgarh	1918533	759702	517075	231127	34223	3460660
8	D & N Haveli	7713	3994	1873	762	118	14460
9	Daman & Diu	6724	606	215	65	13	7623
10	Delhi	14047	5691	3446	1931	196	25311
11	Goa	42745	5788	2681	1195	412	52821
12	Gujarat	1585042	1345348	1080611	582229	67784	4661014
13	Haryana	764278	311397	282849	196029	48714	1603267
14	Himachal Pradesh	636619	175651	88447	29136	3530	933383
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1122969	169166	71406	13645	622	1377808
16	Karnataka	3655878	2013197	1278207	554130	79446	7580858
17	Kerala	6602443	214832	69710	14858	2449	6904292
18	Lakshadweep	9811	267	130	26	8	10242
19	Madhya Pradesh	3198918	2147723	1566422	868149	126785	7907997
20	Maharashtra	6118395	4150276	2451582	925089	70294	13715636
21	Manipur	76510	48815	22325	2785	40	150475
22	Meghalaya	112485	55335	28695	6480	250	203245
23	Mizoram	43393	31069	13765	1463	75	89765
24	Nagaland	12365	13482	36802	76119	30484	169252
25	Orissa	2597164	1156162	472129	119529	11408	4356392
26	Puducherry	24852	3825	1925	765	110	31477

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Punjab	134762	183062	319933	295749	70960	1004466
28	Rajasthan	2073099	1321126	1260369	1103263	428625	6186482
29	Sikkim	39832	16546	10791	5405	852	73426
30	Tamil Nadu	6227705	1234054	542025	169599	19590	8192973
31	Tripura	490569	54448	18275	1942	161	565395
32	Uttar Pradesh	17507112	3103166	1391564	427879	27873	22457594
33	Uttarakhand	658214	162881	77785	21370	1304	921554
34	West Bengal	5674788	1005594	282767	27862	652	6991663
TOTAL*		83694372	23929627	14127120	6375340	1095778	129222237

Note: *excluding Jharkhand.

Source: Agriculture Census - 2005-06, Ministry of Agriculture

Statement-III

State-wise Average Size of holdings according to different size groups

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Area Operated (in hectares)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All Size Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.44	1.51	2.64	4.35	37.79	1.88
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.44	1.41	2.66	5.66	15.66	1.20
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.51	1.31	2.79	6.31	15.01	3.33
4	Assam	0.43	1.21	2.66	5.13	60.92	1.11
5	Bihar	0.25	1.25	2.59	5.16	20.56	0.43
6	Chandigarh	0.41	1.40	2.86	5.79	12.75	1.09
7	Chhattisgarh	0.44	1.42	2.70	5.74	16.63	1.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	0.51	1.32	2.73	5.86	15.60	1.43
9	Daman & Diu	0.27	1.38	2.67	5.98	18.14	0.50
10	Delhi	0.43	1.38	2.85	5.83	14.60	1.49
11	Goa	0.29	1.24	2.51	5.70	66.99	1.15
12	Gujarat	0.50	1.46	2.78	5.81	16.72	2.20
13	Haryana	0.45	1.44	2.83	6.05	16.47	2.23
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.41	1.39	2.72	5.66	17.00	1.04
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.36	1.40	2.70	5.43	18.89	0.67
16	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Karnataka	0.45	1.43	2.71	5.78	14.90	1.63
18	Kerala	0.14	1.33	2.56	5.30	47.73	0.23
19	Lakshadweep	0.18	1.36	2.50	6.11	24.00	0.27
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.50	1.43	2.75	5.86	15.29	2.02
21	Maharashtra	0.46	1.26	2.50	5.28	13.39	1.46
22	Manipur	0.52	1.29	2.48	4.86	11.13	1.14
23	Meghalaya	0.49	1.33	2.54	5.22	23.21	1.18
24	Mizoram	0.62	1.31	2.32	4.80	43.83	1.22
25	Nagaland	0.47	1.17	2.52	6.11	19.46	6.93
26	Orissa	0.52	1.37	2.65	5.51	15.89	1.15
27	Puducherry	0.30	1.41	2.73	5.80	18.20	0.78
28	Punjab	0.62	1.41	2.67	5.75	15.03	3.95
29	Rajasthan	0.49	1.43	2.83	6.16	17.88	3.38
30	Sikkim	0.38	1.26	2.55	5.47	18.40	1.48
31	Tamil Nadu	0.37	1.39	2.71	5.65	19.98	0.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32	Tripura	0.28	1.37	2.51	5.30	63.43	0.50
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.40	1.40	2.73	5.55	15.20	0.80
34	Uttarakhand	0.40	1.39	2.70	5.48	25.13	0.92
35	West Bengal	0.49	1.59	2.73	4.94	339.42	0.79
TOTAL*		0.38	1.38	2.68	5.74	17.08	1.23

Note: * Data for the State of Jharkhand is not available.

Source: Agriculture Census-2005-06, Ministry of Agriculture

Statement-IV

Change in Agricultural Land

State/Union-Territory/Year	Increase/Decrease in Agricultural Land over the previous year in Hectares
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
2006-07	139234
2007-08	27874
2008-09	-11085
Arunachal Pradesh	
2006-07	3547
2007-08	700
2008-09	-502
Assam	
2006-07	0
2007-08	-12816
2008-09	0
Bihar	
2006-07	-124
2007-08	-938
2008-09	0

1	2
Chhattisgarh	
2006-07	-8493
2007-08	3436
2008-09	-3620
Goa	
2006-07	0
2007-08	0
2008-09	0
Gujarat	
2006-07	13200
2007-08	0
2008-09	0
Haryana	
2006-07	-2789
2007-08	-36071
2008-09	-17633
Himachal Pradesh	
2006-07	2661
2007-08	997
2008-09	0
Jammu & Kashmir	
2006-07	0
2007-08	-8037
2008-09	4149
Jharkhand	
2006-07	-147
2007-08	2974
2008-09	-13648

1	2
Karnataka	
2006-07	-11104
2007-08	-2650
2008-09	641
Kerala	
2006-07	5994
2007-08	-13116
2008-09	-11493
Madhya Pradesh	
2006-07	-25384
2007-08	-1788
2008-09	12602
Maharashtra	
2006-07	-4800
2007-08	-10800
2008-09	-3900
Manipur	
2006-07	0
2007-08	10350
2008-09	1031
Meghalaya	
2006-07	-501
2007-08	-997
2008-09	-3286
Mizoram	
2006-07	153823
2007-08	6081
2008-09	-2198

1	2
Nagaland	
2006-07	13941
2007-08	19749
2008-09	-17782
Orissa	
2006-07	-347000
2007-08	0
2008-09	0
Punjab	
2006-07	-19376
2007-08	6910
2008-09	-20861
Rajasthan	
2006-07	-21643
2007-08	-23505
2008-09	1974
Sikkim	
2006-07	0
2007-08	-4828
2008-09	-273
Tamil Nadu	
2006-07	-15645
2007-08	1222
2008-09	-3051
Tripura	
2006-07	0
2007-08	0
2008-09	0

1	2
Uttarakhand	
2006-07	5406
2007-08	40094
2008-09	-2161
Uttar Pradesh	
2006-07	-55004
2007-08	-34303
2008-09	0
West Bengal	
2006-07	2015
2007-08	-30218
2008-09	-31446
A&N Island	
2006-07	-4
2007-08	0
2008-09	0
Chandigarh	
2006-07	0
2007-08	0
2008-09	0
D&N Haveli	
2006-07	0
2007-08	0
2008-09	0
Daman & Diu	
2006-07	0
2007-08	0
2008-09	2720

1	2
Delhi	
2006-07	-4205
2007-08	265
2008-09	-456
Lakshadweep	
2006-07	0
2007-08	0
2008-09	-24
Pondicherry	
2006-07	-139
2007-08	-215
2008-09	-142
All India	
2006-07	-176537
2007-08	-59630
2008-09	-120444

Positive values depict increase and negative values depict decrease '0' indicates "no change in the area" as per the data available.

Agricultural Land: This consists of net area sown, current fallows, fallow lands other than current fallows, culturable waste land (land available for cultivation but not cultivated during the last five years or more in succession including the current year) and land under miscellaneous tree crops.

Source: Land Use Statistics at a Glance-2008-09, DES, Ministry of Agriculture

Requests for MNP in Delhi

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

(a) the number of requests for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) received in Delhi circle with all service providers;

(b) in how many cases MNP has been allowed;

(c) the reasons in each case for not allowing MNP; and

(d) the efforts made to dispose of the pending requests for MNP?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Total 8,39,471 requests for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) have been received in Delhi License Service Area (LSA) with all service providers till 31st July 2011.

(b) Out of the requests received as above, MNP has been allowed in 6,11,179 cases.

(c) The MNP requests can be rejected based only on the reasons defined by TRAI in 'Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability Regulations, 2009 dated 23rd Sept 2009' and further direction issued by TRAI in this regard. Details of cases rejected in Delhi LSA is depicted below:

Sl. No.	Reason	Percentage of requests rejected
1.	Identity Mismatch (Wrong Unique Porting Code)	32.43
2.	Subsisting contractual obligations with exit clause in subscriber agreement to which subscriber has not complied	23.84
3.	At Donor Network Operator (DNO) records the subscriber number is either blacklisted or has unsettled overdue bills	18.34
4.	Porting request has been made within initial period of 90 Days	14.23
5.	Wrong DNO	8.19
6.	Subscriber has not submitted the proof regarding settlement of the last outstanding bill after porting to Receptient Network Operator	2.29
7.	Others	0.67

(d) As per the MNP regulation and instructions, the MNP requests are to be settled in 7 days except in J&K, Assam, North East LSA for which period is 15 days. Hence at a given point of time certain number of requests are expected to be in process. Rejected cases can be reprocessed

by following due procedure after removal of deficiencies.

Sanction for survey of new railway lines

*270. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by when sanction for survey of new railway lines, Jharsuguda-Allahabad via Sundergarh, Tapkara, Gumla, Ambikapur, Sidhi and Nuagaon; Jajpur Keonjhar Road-Jajpur (30 KMs) and extension of Ludhiana-Dankuni Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor to Brahmapur via Haridaspur, would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Survey for new railway lines Jharsuguda - Allahabad via Sundergarh, Tapkara, Gumla, Ambikapur, Sidhi and Nuagaon, Jajpur Keonjhar Road - Jajpur (30 KMs) is presently not under consideration.

There is no plan in the Ministry of Railways for extension of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (Ludhiana - Dankuni) up to Brahmapur via Haridaspur of Orissa.

New railway line to Silchar

*271. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new railway line to Silchar from Gogigopa (Goalpara), along the southern international border of Meghalaya has been proposed in the recent Railway Budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir. However, a survey for new line for providing rail connectivity to Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya) has been included in 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of industrial units in West Bengal

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

(a) the details of 16 industrial units proposed to be set up by Railways in West Bengal, product-wise;

(b) the total investment made by Railways in the above units; and

(c) the tentative date of commencement of production/services from

these units?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The details of industrial units proposed to be set up in West Bengal by Railways are as under:

Sl.No.	Project	Product	Anticipated cost
Tentative date of		(Rs. in crores)	commencement
1	2	3	4
1.	Manufacture of components & sub assemblies for High Horse Power locos and institute for training at Dankuni.	Manufacture of High Horse Power loco under frames & crankcase machining	265.95
2.	Electric loco assembly and ancillary unit of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works at Dankuni.	Manufacture of critical high technology components and sub-assemblies required for locomotives.	123.0
3.	Noapara Rake Rehabilitation facility	Rehabilitation of Kolkata Metro Coaches	69.61
4.	Coach manufacturing factory in the from Kanchrapara - Halisahar Railway Complex.	Electrical Multiple Unit & Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit coaches	860.16
5.	Setting up of cold storage and temperature controlled perishable cargo centres under Kisan Vision	Work completed.	

project at Singur.

6.	Development of Automobile and Ancillary Hub at Shalimar.	First hub at Shalimar operationalised.		
7.	Centre of Excellence for wagon of prototyping at Kharagpur workshop.	Testing and manufacture of prototypes of new design wagons	100.17	30 months from award contract
8.	Wagon manufacturing factory at Burdwan (Kulti).	Manufacture of wagons	150.0	End of 2012-13
9.	2x660 Mega Watt Railways' captive, 49 months from the date coal based thermal power plant at Adra, District Purulia, in joint venture with National Thermal Power Corporation	Generation of electricity for traction & non-traction purpose for Railways application	of railways is Rs. 449.25 Crores out of total project cost of Rs.8363.20 crores.	Equity contribution of approval
10.	Coach Mid Life Rehabilitation of workshop at Anara (Adra).	Mid Life Rehabilitation of coaches	184.70	30 months from award contract
11.	Factory for Composite Brake Blocks at Tindharia.	Manufacture of Composite Brake Blocks	15.87	12 months from award contract
12.	Rail axle manufacturing factory at New Jalpaiguri.	Manufacture of Axles	284.12	2014-15
13.	Fiat Bogie frame and refrigerated	FIAT bogies and refrigerated	59.0	2013-14

container factory at Budge Budge. containers

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Electronic signal production unit at New Coochbehar.	Rail Electrical and Electronic signal components	78.38	2012-13
15.	Wagon component factory for afterformation manufacture of high capacity bogies, couplers & draft gear at Jellingham.	Cast steel freight bogies & couplers	100.00	30 months of Joint Venture.
16.	Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) manufacturing factory at Haldia.	DMU coaches	249.03	End of 2012-13.

Scholarships for SC and ST girls for pursuing higher studies

*273. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to grant scholarship to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls for pursuing higher studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any guidelines have since been formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) A Central Sector Scheme for grant of scholarships for college and university students is already under implementation. The scheme provides 82000 scholarships per annum, out of which 41000 scholarships are for girls. 15% and 7.5% of this is earmarked for SC/ST girl students respectively.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Guidelines for the Central Sector Scheme of scholarships for college and university students have been issued.

PPP between educational institutions and food manufacturers

*274. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy covering Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) between publicly funded educational institutions and commercial food manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether guidelines have been made for publicly funded universities to enter into PPP with commercial food manufacturers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether he is aware that food company Nestle has entered into PPP with publicly funded educational institutions; and

(f) if so, the details of the partnerships and the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (f) No such policy has been formulated by the Government. However, Universities are autonomous entities and may enter into collaborative arrangements with private companies for furtherance of objectives of learning and research.

There have been reports in print and electronic media indicating that food company Nestle India Limited has entered into Public Private Partnership with 4 public funded educational institutions namely Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, University of Mysore, Karnataka, Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar, and National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) Karnal. All the Universities except NDRI, Karnal are State owned and funded by the respective State Governments. The NDRI, Karnal is a Deemed to be University under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture).

NDRI has reported that Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has formulated a policy covering Public Private Partnership (PPP) between publicly funded institutions and commercial food manufacturers with regard to (i) Technology development (ii) Technology refinement and (iii) Technology transfer for commercialization. Publicly funded institutions such as NDRI can get into PPP with private dairy processors/food manufacturers so as to develop new technology or for commercialization of newly developed technologies.

Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, University of Mysore, Karnataka, Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar, and National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal have reported that they have entered into MoUs/agreements with Nestle India Limited to work on a project - 'Nutritional Awareness Programme' as a part of Nestle 'Healthy Kids' Global Program to create health nutritional awareness among students, specially from rural areas. The programme, *inter-alia*, also provides to cover students of age group 13-17 belonging to Class IX to XII. During the awareness programme, the students are to undergo two hours in each week for a period of 6 weeks. The total cost of the project is to be borne by Nestle India Limited.

Priority to railway lines in Naxalites/Maoist affected areas

*275. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are according any priority to execution of sanctioned and/or surveyed railway lines in the areas affected by Naxalite and Maoist insurgency;

(b) if so, the details of such railway lines, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) All sanctioned railway projects are being progressed as per availability of resources. 11 new lines, 3 Gauge Conversion and 3 Doubling projects have been sanctioned passing through Naxalite/Maoist affected regions in the various States. Work on these projects are progressing simultaneously with other railway projects. In the Railway Budget 2011-12, another 4 New Line projects namely; Hansdiha-Godda, Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgah, Gudur-Durgarajapatnam and Wadsa-Gadchiroli passing through the Naxalite/Maoist affected areas have been sanctioned. Preliminary works on these projects have also been taken up.

(b) Details of the ongoing railway projects in the Naxalite/Maoist affected areas all over the country are as follows:

Sl.No.	Railway		State	Name of the project	
	Length (in Km)				
1	2	3	4	5	
New Lines					
1	East Coast	Orissa	Khurda Road-Bolangir	289	
2	East Coast	Orissa	Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh	56	
3	East Coast	Orissa	Talcher-Bimlagarh	154	
4	East Central	Bihar	Bihta-Aurangabad	118.45	
5	East Central	Bihar	Dehri on Sone-Banjari	36.4	
6	East Central	Bihar, Jharkhand	Gaya-Chatra	97	
7	East Central	Bihar	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj	136.88	
8	East Central	Bihar	Nawada-Laxmipur	137	
9	South East Central	Chhattisgarh	Dallirajahara-Jagdulpur	235	

1	2	3	4	5
10	East Central	Jharkhand	Koderma-Ranchi	189
11	North Central	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli & Mahoba-Khajuraho	541
12	South Eastern	West Bengal	Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgah	54
13	Eastern	Jharkhand	Hansdiha-Godda	30
14	South Central	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam	41.55
15	South East Central	Maharashtra	Wadsa-Gadchiroli	49.5
Gauge Conversion				
16	South East Central	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara-Mandla Fort	182.25
17	South East Central	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat-Katangi	275.2
18	South East Central	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Chhindwara-Nainpur	149.52
Doubling				
19	East Coast	Orissa	Sambalpur-Talcher	174.11
20	South Eastern	Jharkhand	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur - Bondamunda Section)	40
21	East Coast	Orissa	Sambalpur-Titlagarh	182

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of high speed trains

*276. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to introduce high speed trains to connect small towns to the national capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are also considering to introduce high speed trains to connect towns to State capitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Public-Private-Partnership in food processing units

*277. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 60 per cent fruits and vegetables get wasted every year due to shortage of food processing units;

(b) if so, whether Government would include private players and small and medium enterprises to increase the number of food processing units with subsidy to prevent such wastage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of food processing units established in the country under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No Sir. A comprehensive quantitative assessment of harvest and post harvest losses for agricultural produces has been carried out by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET). As per the study report published on 21st April 2010, the losses in selected fruits and vegetables were found to be in the range of 5.8% to 18%.

(b) Government is implementing various schemes wherein private players and small and medium enterprises are provided financial assistance in the form of grant in aid to set up food processing units in the country.

(c) Government is implementing a scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries wherein grant-in-aid @ of 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil work subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in North Eastern and difficult areas is provided. Ministry has not supported any food processing unit under this

Scheme in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Following of environmental standards by RCF

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

(a) whether environment standards are being strictly followed by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) manufacturing units of fertilizers or other industrial chemicals like dyes, solvents, pharmaceuticals, etc. as the incidence of atmospheric pollution is comparatively more in such units;

(b) whether the mandatory environmental controls and monitoring drills prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forest are being followed regularly; and

(c) whether the latest water-treatment technology is being adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF Ltd.) is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Fertilizers. The Company is strictly following the environmental standards and also operating its plants within the prescribed emission limits.

The manufacturers of industrial chemicals like dyes, solvents and pharmaceuticals are required to follow the environment standards as stipulated in The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act., 1974 and The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act., 1981. The State Pollution Control Boards monitor the compliance of the emission standards as prescribed under the rules. In case of Pharmaceutical Industries Ministry of Health regulates manufacture of pharmaceuticals as per laid down environmental requirements under the guidelines issued for "Good Manufacturing Practices" notified in Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 framed thereunder.

(b) The two operating fertilizer units of RCF at Trombay and Thal in Maharashtra are accredited with ISO 14000, ISO 9000 and ISO 18000 standards. Emission standards as per the Air Act, Water Act and Hazardous Waste Management Rule are adhered to by RCF. Monitoring of Liquid Effluent, Ambient Air, Stack emissions and disposal of Hazardous waste as prescribed under the rules is being done regularly as per the procedure.

The other environmental parameters like Ground Water, Soil & Sea Water Quality monitoring, Noise Monitoring, Workplace Monitoring, Liquid

Effluent Collection, Treatment and Disposal, Greenbelt Development,
hazardous waste monitoring etc is also being done regularly.

Apart from above RCF also prepares the mandatory compliance reports in respect of Annual Environmental Statement, Monthly Compliance Report, Six-monthly Compliance Report, Disaster Management & Emergency Plan and Preparedness Plan to address the emergencies in Environment related issues and submits them to concerned agencies.

(c) RCF at its two fertilizer units have set up highly sophisticated Effluent Treatment plants to treat the effluents emanating from various plants.

Market share of public sector telecom companies

*279. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the market share of public and private sector telecom companies in providing basic and mobile telephone services in the country;

(b) whether the share of public sector companies is declining in comparison to private companies;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure that the share of public sector companies, in providing quality service, does not come down despite competition from other entities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The market share of public and private sector telecom companies in providing wireline and wireless telephone services in the country as on 30.6.2011, is as follows:

Sl. No.	Companies	Percentage Market	Percentage Market
		share of Wireline	share of Wireless
		Subscribers	Subscribers
1	Public Sector (BSNL and MTNL)	82.14	11.65
2	Private Sector	17.86	88.35

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, the market share of total subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is declining. Market share of BSNL and the market share of MTNL (Delhi and Mumbai) during last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl.No.	As on	BSNL's	MTNL's	percentage	market
				percentage	share
		Market share	Delhi		Mumbai
1	31.3.2009	18.98	14.64		20.21
2	31.3.2010	15.66	12.71		15.80
3	31.3.2011	13.83	10.04		12.58
4	30.6.2011	13.37	9.55		12.02

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

- Fierce competition with private telecom service providers especially in wireless services.
 - Churning of fixed line subscribers, due to their preference for mobile services.
- (d) The steps taken/being taken by BSNL and MTNL to ensure that the share of public sector companies in providing quality service does not come down despite competition from other entities are as follows:

BSNL

- Optimization of its wireless network to improve upon the capacity and coverage
- Upgradation of external plants for wireline network
- Attractive tariff plans
- Upgradation of all its customer service centres with Information Technology (IT)
- Introduction of computerized on-line customers interfaces for bill payment etc.
- Stepping up of service level agreement based outsourced call centres.

MTNL

- Optimization of its wireless network to improve upon the capacity and coverage Taking care of its customer's conveniences by opening Sanchar Haat, customer service centre

- Upgradation of external plants for wireline network
- Attractive tariff plans
- Increasing the points where customers can make payments
- Appointment of Dealers & Agent & special care of Corporate Customers
- Customer care portal, online complaint booking and tracking, etc.

Redesigning of wagons

*280. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received a proposal from Government of Gujarat to carry out research and development on redesigning the wagons in such a way that weight of wagons reduces and carrying capacity increases, thereby enabling speedy movement of commodities like salt, etc.; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Railways in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. A reference was received from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat in the month of February, 2010 which was followed up by a reference from the Principal Secretary to Government of Gujarat in April, 2011 suggesting Railways to develop lighter wagons with higher carrying capacity for salt and other commodities.

(b) Railways constantly endeavour to improve carrying capacity of wagons by reducing the tare weight. During recent years, new BCNHL type covered wagon built with stainless steel has been introduced by Railways which has a reduced tare weight of 20.80 tonnes against 27.20 tonnes for the earlier BCN design, thereby increasing permissible carrying capacity for different commodities by 5 to 7 tonnes. Design and development efforts are being made on a continuing basis to improve the loadability of wagons.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Constitution of farmers commission on suicide by farmers

†2016. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who committed suicide since 2009, State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers who committed suicide in Bundelkhand (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) since 2009 to till date;

(c) whether Government has ascertained the reasons of suicide by farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures being taken by Government to prevent suicide by farmers and the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is considering to constitute a Farmers Commission in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons in various States including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, since 2009, as reported by the respective State Governments, is given as Statement (See below).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The National Commission for Farmers constituted under Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had, *inter-alia*, looked into the issue of suicide by farmers. Accordingly, based on its recommendations, National Policy for Farmers, 2007 was approved by the Government.

Statement

*Suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons from
2009 as reported by State Governments*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Period	(Date of report)
No.	of	suicides	by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2009	296
		2010	152
		2011	42
2.	Karnataka	2009-10	138
		2010-11	77
3.	Maharashtra	2009	503
		2010	234
4.	Punjab	2009	15
		2010	04
5.	Kerala	01.08.2011	Nil
6.	Tamil Nadu	11.11.2010	Nil
7.	Gujarat	29.06.2011	Nil
8.	Assam	23.05.2011	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.02.2011	Nil
10.	Bihar	06.06.2011	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	29.07.2011	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.05.2011	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	01.08.2011	Nil
15.	J&K	24.12.2010	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	03.03.2011	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
20.	Mizoram	07.10.2010	Nil
21.	Nagaland	24.06.2011	Nil

1	2	3	4
22.	Orissa	26.03.2011	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	16.10.2010	Nil
25.	Tripura	01.03.2011	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.01.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	01.08.2011	Nil
30.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	25.02.2011	Nil
31.	Daman & Diu	02.05.2011	Nil
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	05.05.2011	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	17.03.2011	Nil
34.	Puducherry	01.08.2011	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	12.07.2011	Nil

Utilization of funds released for micro irrigation

2017. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial part of funds released by Government for micro irrigation lie unused and more than 70 per cent of the agricultural area is still irrigated by using traditional techniques;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government contemplates effective schemes with optimum utilization of funds allocation for micro irrigation from the next year plans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Rs. 2756.43 crore have been released by the Government during Eleventh Plan Period (till 31st July 2011) under Micro Irrigation Scheme to the various states against which an amount of Rs.2678.01 crore has been utilized. During the Eleventh Plan period, total area under micro-irrigation was targeted to cover 28.5 lakh ha. In the first four years of the Eleventh Plan period, i.e. till 2010-11 an area of 26 lakh ha. has already been brought under micro-irrigation. During 2011-12, Rs.1150 crore has been earmarked for micro irrigation. Cumulative achievement under micro irrigation during Eleventh Plan period

would be more than the targeted area.

Net shown area in the country is 144.86 lakh ha. out of which net irrigated area is 620.30 lakh ha. through various sources of irrigation viz canals, tanks, wells and tubewells etc. Out of net irrigated area, 4.17% area is irrigated through micro irrigation.

(c) and (d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation was Launched in January, 2006 with assistance @ 40% as Government of India (GOI) share, @ 10% as State Share and @ 50% as the beneficiary share to promote the micro irrigation. The scheme has been upgraded to mission mode since June, 2010 as the "National Mission on Micro Irrigation" (NMMI) with enhanced Government assistance as well as having more components. Under the scheme assistance is now being provided for small & marginal farmers @ 50% as GOI share, 10% as State share and 40% as beneficiary share and @ 40% as GOI share, 10% State share and 50% beneficiary share in case of general farmers (other than small & marginal). State Governments have been given flexibility to increase their share beyond 10%, utilizing State resources.

Intensive Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan

†2018. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the fund sanctioned by Central Government for Rajasthan till the year 2010-11 under the project being run for Intensive Dairy Development Programme;

(b) the name of the districts included in this scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated therefor along with the dates of their allocation and the allocation of funds pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Four projects with an outlay of Rs 2607.34 lakh have been sanctioned by the Department under the scheme "Intensive Dairy Development Programme" for Rajasthan of which Rs.1997.57 lakh has been released till 31.03.2011.

(b) The districts covered under approved projects are as under:

Name of projects	Districts covered
Rajasthan Project I	Jhalawar and Chittorgarh
Rajasthan Project II	Baran
Rajasthan Project III	Rajasmand, Churu and Sriganganagar
Rajasthan Project IV	Dholpur, Sirohi and Tonk

(c) Funds allocated along with details of balance amount to be

released up to 2010-11 is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Funds allocated along with details of balance amount to be released up to
2010-11 under Intensive Dairy Development Scheme in Rajasthan*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Project 2006-07	Year of sanction	Approved outlays	2004-05		2005-06			
			Fund released	Date of release	Fund released	Date of release	Fund released	Date of release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Project I	2004-05	590.50	118.10	31.05.2005	100.00	29.03.2006	-	-
Project II	2005-06	290.00	-	-	72.55	13.12.2005	-	-
Project III	2005-06	864.10	-	-	150.00	31.03.2006	-	-
Project IV	2007-08	862.74	-	-	, -	-	-	-
TOTAL		2607.34	118.10	-	322.55	-	0	-

Project	Year of sanction	2007-08 Fund released	Date of released	2008-09 Fund released	Date of released	2009-10 Fund released	Date of released	2010-11 Fund released	Date of released	Total Released upto 31.03.2011	Balance to be released
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Project I	2004-05	60.00 & 150.00	19.06.2007 & 29.01.2008	-	-	162.40	5.10.2009	-	-	590.50	0.00
Project II	2005-06	-	-	39.47	18.12.2008	-	-	-	-	112.02	177.98
Project III	2005-06	-	-	44.41	24.03.2009	400.00	5.10.2009	200.00	13.7.2010	794.41	69.69
Project IV	2007-08	60.51 & 39.49	6.11.2007 & 28.01.2008	200.64	13.08.2008	200	26.02.2010	-	-	500.64	362.10
TOTAL		310.00	-	284.52	-	762.40	-	200.00	-	1997.57	609.77

Loan for farmers at low interest

†2019. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government provides loans to farmers for agriculture work at 3 per cent interest rate;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to provide loans to farmers at 1 per cent interest rate on the lines of Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(c) the details of the rate of interest being provided to farmers for loans for agriculture work by various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e. those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This has been increased to 3% in 2011-12.

(b) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of Government of India.

(c) Such information are not available because the present information collection system does not capture such information.

Ban on Endosulfan

†2020. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that insecticide 'Endosulfan' is openly being used in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the United Nation has put the insecticide 'Endosulfan' in very high-risk category;

(c) the names of the countries where 'Endosulfan' is banned; and

(d) the reasons for not banning 'Endosulfan' insecticide in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. In writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs. Union of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India & Ors", Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an ad-interim order on 13.05.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and would cause environmental pollution. The Committee was also directed by the Court to suggest alternatives to Endosulfan. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement interim order of the Court *in toto*, which are binding on all manufacturers.

(b) In the 5th meeting of Conference of Parties (COP) of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants of United Nations held on April 25-29, 2011 it was decided by consensus to list Endosulfan in Annex A of the Convention with specific exemptions.

(c) As per the information available, list of countries where Endosulfan is banned is given in Statement (See below).

(d) Use of Endosulfan was reviewed by several committees from time to time and was continued on the basis of recommendations of these committees except in the State of Kerala where it was put on hold vide notification dated 31.10.2006. Following ad-interim order dated 13.05.2011 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments / Union Territory Administrations to implement interim order of the Court *in toto*, which are binding on all manufacturers.

Statement

Countries which have banned use of Endosulfan

Sl.No.	Name	Sl.No.	Name
1	Austria	5	Benin
2	Bahrain	6	Bulgaria
3	Belgium	7	Burkina Faso
4	Belize	8	Cambodia

Sl.No.	Name	Sl.No.	Name
9	Cape Verde	33	Malaysia
10	Chad	34	Mali
11	Cote d'Ivoire	35	Mauritania
12	Croatia	36	Mauritius
13	Cyprus	37	Netherlands
14	Czech Republic	38	New Zealand
15	Denmark	39	Niger
16	Egypt	40	Nigeria
17	Estonia	41	Norway
18	Finland	42	Oman
19	France	43	Poland
20	Gambia	44	Portugal
21	Germany	45	Qatar
22	Greece	46	Romania
23	Guinea Bissau	47	Saudi Arabia
24	Hungary	48	Senegal
25	Indonesia	49	Singapore
26	Ireland	50	Slovakia
27	Italy ¹	51	Slovenia
28	Jordan	52	Spain
29	Kuwait	53	Sri Lanka
30	Latvia	54	St. Lucia
31	Lithuania	55	Sweden
32	Luxembourg	56	Syria
		57	United Arab Emirates
		58	United Kingdom

¹Selective use of endosulfan is reported in Italy, for application in hazelnuts.

Production of cotton

†2021. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of cotton has increased between 2005-06 and 2010-11;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the quantum of production in both the respective periods;

(c) whether it is also a fact that rate of per hectare production has gone down in the above period;

(d) if so, the fact thereof; and

(e) whether due to decline in productivity, farmers have ceased to benefit, if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The production of cotton has increased between 2005-06 and 2010-11. It increased from 184.99 lakhs bales in 2005-06 to 334.25 lakhs bales in 2010-11.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The productivity of cotton has increased during the above period. It has increased from 362 kg/ha in 2005-06 to 510 kg/ha in 2010-11.

Impact of ban on Endosulfan

2022. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has agreed to ban Endosulfan in a phase of ten years;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to accommodate the domestic pesticide industry worth Rs. 1,000 crores which will be adversely affected;

(c) the details of how the shortfall of the pesticide would affect productivity in the domestic farm sector; and

(d) how Government proposes to deal with the same?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In the 5th meeting of Conference of Parties (COP) of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants held on April 25-29, 2011 it was decided by consensus to list Endosulfan in Annex A of the Convention with specific exemptions. Listing of a chemical in Annex A casts obligation on Parties to take measures to eliminate its production and use. Specific exemptions under Article 4 of the Convention have been made available for use of Endosulfan for certain crops and pests which would allow countries opting for such exemptions to phase out Endosulfan in a period of five years, which can be extended for a further period upto five years by COP.

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

Sale of sub-standard and spurious seeds

2023. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that in recent period use of sub-standard and spurious seeds has increased manifold causing poor and marginal farmers to bear the brunt of ill effects of those seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set up any mechanism to find out the sub-standard and spurious seeds marketers to stop the use of those seeds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture in the recent past has received few complaints regarding substandard and spurious seeds, the details of which along with action taken are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) to (e) For regulating the quality of seeds in the country and for curbing the sale of sub-standard/spurious seeds, adequate provisions are available under the Seeds Act, 1966, Seeds Rules, 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. The State Governments are fully empowered to take action in all such cases at their level. Further, the Inspectors notified under relevant provisions of these legal instruments have powers to draw the samples, seize the stock, issue 'Stop Sale Order' and also file cases in the Court of Law whenever the commodities under reference contravenes the provisions of law. The details of action taken by the State Governments under the seed law enforcement in the last three year period are given at Statement-II to IV.

Statement-I

Details of complaints of supply of spurious/sub standard seed received by Government of India since 2009 and action taken

Sl.No.	Name of State	Details of complaint	
	Action Taken		
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	Complaint from Shri Surjit Singh	Matter was
	analyzed	Bhati, Jalandhar (Punjab) in 2009	and
	investigated by	regarding potato mini tuber seed	Central
	Potato Research	obtained from M/s Technico Agri Station, Jalandhar.	
	First	Sciences Ltd. alleging that the Information Report	
	been	seed in question was not performing (FIR) has	
	the	registered against	

party. Party has
filed a writ petition (CWP
No. 1838 of 2009) in the
High Court of Punjab
challenging the FIR.

1	2	3	4
2.	Chhattisgarh	Complaint regarding Paddy Hybrid (KRH-2) during	Eight committees consisting of
officers		Kharif-2010. Seed was distributed in 16 districts. Complaint was received only	from the State Department of Agriculture,
National		from 8 districts regarding variation in plant height and	Seeds Corporation (NSC) and
Chhattisgarh		difference in the time of flowering with sterility.	Seed & Agriculture Development Corporation
inspected			the crop in these 8 Districts covering
86			blocks. Samples from the lots were
drawn and			submitted to the University of Agricultural
Sciences			(UAS), Bangalore, Directorate of Rice Research and Project Director, Hyderabad
for			DNA finger printing test. On detailed testing/DNA finger printing about 47 sample of seeds supplied by the NSC (out of 106) were
found			to be below 95%
purity.			After discussions
with			State Government,

NSC

cost

Seed

has refunded full

of seed amounting to
Rs.201.70 lakh to
Chhattisgarh State

& Agriculture
Development

1	2	3	4
			Corporation Ltd. In addition State Level Sanctioning
Committee			(SLSC), Chhattisgarh
at			its meeting held on 10.05.2011, approved the proposal for carrying out rice
and			wheat demonstration
@			cost of Rs. 1351.60
lakh			during financial
year			2011-12 for
assisting			the affected farmers under RKVY. It was also decided that a
sum			of Rs.1051 lakh
would			be provided as assistance under the RKVY to the affected farmers. Thus, total amount of Rs.2604.30 lakhs has been provided by NSC as well as under RKVY
for			assisting the
affected			farmers.NSC has
taken			necessary steps to enforce strict
quality			control measures to

of ensure the quality
hybrid seeds.
3. Haryana Selling spurious Bt. Cotton seeds 5 FIRs have
been in Kharif 2011, registered and 11
persons have been
arrested as informed
by the State
Government.

Statement-II

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2008-09

Sl.No.	State	Total No.	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	
No. of	of samples	samples	cases in	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases where	
	drawn	found	which	stop sale	filed in	decided	pending	seed	
		sub-	warning	order	the Court	by Court	in Court	forfeited	
		standard	issued	issued	of Law	of Law	of Law		
						fine/imprisonment			
						awarded			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	14570	579	17	4	105	14	91	2
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Andaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Arunachal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chandigrh (U.T.)	709	21	17	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Delhi	128	4	-	-	4	-	4	-

9	Dadar & Nagar Haveli U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Diu & Daman (U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Gujart	2559	41	-	-	18	1	17	-
12	Goa	891	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
13	Haryana	3205	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Karnataka	7015	67	52	5	-	-	-	-
18	Kerala	51	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	3693	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
21	Maharastra	1107	187	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Mizoram	1005	127	127	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Orissa	1607	455	455	-	-	-	-	-
27	Punjab	7571	1810	176	-	-	-	7	-
28	Pondicherry (U.T.)	205	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	-	-	17	-	-	-	124	-
30	Sikkim	1205	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	37186	1750	-	1750	484	348	136	-
32	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	U.P.	3951	91	23	6	5	2	3	-
34	Uttarakhand	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	W.B.	3009	421	512	507	-	-	-	-

Statement-III

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2009-2010

Sl.No.	State	Total No.	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	
No. of	of samples	samples	cases in	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases where	
	drawn	found	which	stop sale	filed in	decided	pending	seed	
		sub-	warning	order	the Court	by Court	in Court	forfeited	
		standard	issued	issued	of Law	of Law	of Law		
						fine/imprisonment			
						awarded			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	11448	279	-	279	279	-	370	-
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Andaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Arunachal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	887	195	16	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh (U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	1325	37	37	-	-	-	-	-
8	Delhi	138	2	-	-	2	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Dadar & Nagar Haveli U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Diu & Daman (U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	3042	42	-	-	17	2	32	-
12	Goa	417	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
13	Haryana	2897	490	1	8	21	21	-	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	1122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir	921	25	15	-	8	-	8	-
16	Jharkhand	811	97	20	20	-	-	-	-
17	Karnataka	7081	59	23	59	10	-	10	-
18	Kerala	712	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	4197	1077	841	336	10	2	8	-
21	Maharashtra	12580	523	288	901	92	47	527	35
22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	917	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
26	Orissa	1579	151	151	-	-	-	-	-
27	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
28	Pondicherry (U.T.)	261	20	7	-	-	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-
30	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	48061	1910	-	1910	492	387	241	-
32	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	U.P.	4439	161	93	-	-	-	3	-
34	Uttarakhand	397	5	2	2	2	-	2	-
35.	W.B.	3127	91	211	-	-	-	-	-

Statement-IV

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2010-2011

Sl.No.	State	Total No.	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	
No. of	of samples	samples	cases in	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases where	
	drawn	found	which	stop sale	filed in	decided	pending	seed	
		sub-	warning	order	the Court	by Court	in Court	forfeited	
		standard	issued	issued	of Law	of Law	of Law		
						fine/imprisonment			
						awarded			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	11315	262	-	262	262	-	632	-
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Andaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Arunachal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	987	175	26	25	2	2	-	-
6	Chandigarh (U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	1325	41	41	-	-	-	-	-
8	Delhi	168	3	-	-	3	1	3	-

9	Dadar & Nagar Haveli (U.T.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Diau & Daman (U.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	2419	40	-	-	26	5	53
12	Goa	407	9	-	9	-	-	-
13	Haryana	2997	590	3	11	38	26	12
14	Himachal Pradesh	1122	25	10	10	8	2	6
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1121	25	18	-	10	8	10
16	Jharkhand	911	97	21	25	11	4	7
17	Karnataka	7981	59	25	13	11	10	11
18	Kerala	742	98	98	-	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	4397	579	-	579	-	-	8
21	Maharashtra	14340	662	350	1443	268	53	742
22	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	1017	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
26	Orissa	1596	151	151	-	-	-	-	-
27	Punjab	5800	251	75	75	5	3	9	-
28	Pondicherry (U.T.)	261	20	15	-	-	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	5635	122	9	114	65	15	174	-
30	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	55016	1761	-	1761	523	431	333	-
32	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	U.P.	5439	191	98	22	33	-	36	-
34	Uttarakhand	697	15	8	2	5	-	7	-
35.	W.B.	4127	91	251	-	-	-	-	-

Organic farming

2024. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for introduction of organic farming in the country since modern farming with over dose of pesticides and fertilizers have spoiled the soil quality;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any specific action or plan to encourage organic farming;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As a part of strategy for sustainable agriculture, Government is promoting organic farming which aims to: (i) encouraging increased use of organic and biological inputs; (ii) effective recycling of non-farm biomass for nutrient recycling; and (iii) increasing organic carbon in soils.

(b) and (c) The Government is promoting organic farming under various schemes viz. National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(d) Does not arise.

Technology and machineries developed by ICAR

2025. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the implements, technologies and machineries developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);

(b) the State-wise details where small and marginal farmers can avail of these facilities; and

(c) the various subsidies and schemes that such farmers can avail of in conjunction with the purchase of technologies and machineries mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) List of farm implements/technologies developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the last 10 years is given in

Statement-I (See below).

(b) State-wise details of research centres from where these facilities or guidance can be availed by the farmers are given in Statement-II (See below). Besides, information on farm machinery manufacturers has been compiled which is available at <http://www.ciae.nic.in>.

(c) The details of patterns of assistance on agricultural equipment and machinery during XI Plan implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development is provided at Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of Farm Equipments/Technologies developed by ICAR during the last 10 years

Operation	Power Source		
	Manual	Animal Operated	Tractor/power tiller/Self propelled
1	2	3	4
Land Preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patela harrow/puddler • Lugged wheel puddler • Peg type puddler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power tiller operated auger digger • Tractor operated mole plough • Tractor operated, plastic mulch laying
machine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmyard manure spreader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor operated manure spreader
Sowing and Planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice transplanter 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed drills for different crops
Self propelled rice transplanter			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garlic/multi-crop 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclined plate planter for different
Power tiller seed cum fertiliser drill			
	planter	crops	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice seeder 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor operated pneumatic precision
planter			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onion seeder 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor operated inclined plate planter • Manual and power operated sugarcane bud chipper • Tractor operated seed cum fertiliser
drill for			fennel

- Pot filling machine for spices nursery
- Tractor operated vegetable transplanter

for		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor operated sett cutter planter sugarcane • Tractor operated raised bed planter • Tractor operated planter for seed
spices		
regions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power tiller Zero till drill for hilly
Weeding/Interculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single/double wheel hoe • Cono weeder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power tiller operated sweep cultivator • Tractor operated orchard sprayer • Self propelled riding type
interculture-cum-		
		spraying equipment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-propelled high clearance boom type intra-canopy sprayer • Engine operated power weeder • Tractor operated three row weeder • Power weeder for low land rice • Tractor operated aero blast sprayer • Tractor operated air sleeve boom
sprayer		
Harvesting and Threshing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paddy thresher • Digger for root crops • Pedal operated rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk behind vertical conveyor reaper • Power tiller vertical conveyor
reaper	thresher	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundnut pod stripper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor mounted vertical conveyor

reaper

- Groundnut cum castor
decorticator

- Semi-axial flow multicrop thresher

1	2	3	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree climber 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor drawn groundnut digger • Tractor drawn onion digger • High capacity multicrop thresher • Turmeric harvester • Pigeon pea thresher • Tractor drawn straw reaper with trailer • Power operated ribboner for jute • Tractor fodder harvester • Axial flow sunflower thresher • Maize dehusker cum sheller • Tractor operated potato digger • Tractor operated groundnut digger
shaker			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High capacity multi-crop thresher • Tractor operated banana clump remover • Tractor operated banana shredder • Tractor operated straw combine • Thresher for seed spices
Cleaning/grading/ separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double screen cleaner • Pomegranate arils extractor 		
Shelling/Dehulling/Peeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundnut/castor decorticator • Groundnut/ sunflower decorticator with feeder and separator 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorised soybean dehuller

- Potato peeler
 - Potato slicer
 - Rasper for extraction of starch from tubers
 - Garlic processing equipment
 - Sugarcane juice filtration system
 - Tender coconut punch and cutter
- Value addition technology/
equipment**
- Dal mill
 - Multi-purpose grain mill
 - Banana Comb cutter
 - Devices for minimal processing of fruits and vegetables
 - Technology for peanut beverage, curd and paneer
 - Technology for ready to constitute *makhana kheer* mix
 - Meat processing and value addition technologies
 - Technology for Green chilli puree and powder
 - Technology for Guava leather and bar
 - Technology for Chemical free storage of pulses
 - Cottage scale soy paneer plant
 - Soy milk filtration unit
 - Chilli seed extractor unit
 - Technology for meat offal and vegetable based pet food
 - Aloe vera processing technology
 - Poly house type tunnel dryer

1	2	3	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axial flow cotton precleaner • Rural level sliver making machine • Ecofriendly absorbent cotton • Technology for production of Zinc oxide nano particles • Banana fiber extractor and cleaning system • Technology for accelerated retting of jute • Fibre bundle strength tester • Thermal insulation tester for fibre 		
Energy gadgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portable charring kiln • Multi-fuel cooking stove • Multipurpose tray/ dryer • Vegetable dryer • Portable updraft gasifier • Technology for biomass based decentralised power generation • Walk-in type solar tunnel dryer for agro-industries • Dehumidified air dryer • Hybrid dryer for coconut 		

Statement-II

*Institutes/Centres of All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP)
where small and marginal farmers can avail region-specific facilities*

Institutes:

1. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering,
Nabi bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal - 462 038, Madhya Pradesh
2. Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology,
P.O. PAU, Ludhiana-141004, Punjab

List of AICRP Centres on Farm Implements and Machinery

1	ANGRAU, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2	AAU, Jorhat	Assam
3	RAU, Pusa	Bihar
4	CCSHAU, Hisar	Haryana
5	CSKHPKV, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh
6	BAU, Ranchi	Jharkhand
7	UAS, Raichur	Karnataka
8	KAU, Tavanur	Kerala
9	CIAE, Bhopal (Coordinating cell & Cooperating Centres)	Madhya Pradesh
10	JNKVV, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
11	MPKV, Rahuri	Maharashtra
12	Dr PDKV, Akola	Maharashtra
13	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani	Meghalaya
14	OUAT, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
15	PAU, Ludhiana	Punjab
16	MPUAT, Udaipur	Rajasthan

17	CAEPHT (CAU), Gangtok	Sikkim
18	TNAU, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
19	SHIAST, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
20	NDUAT, Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
21	IISR, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
22	IGFRI, Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
23	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
24	IIT, Kharagpur	West Bengal

List of AICRP Centres on Renewable Sources of Energy

1	AAU, Jorhat	Assam
2	SPRERI, Vallabh Vidya Nagar	Gujarat
4	CSKHPKV, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh
5	BAU, Ranchi	Jharkhand
6	CIAE, Bhopal (Coordinating cell & Cooperating Centres)	Madhya Pradesh
7	JNKVV, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
8	Dr PDKV, Akola	Maharashtra
9	UAS, Dharwar	Karnataka
10	PAU, Ludhiana	Punjab
11	MPUAT, Udaipur	Rajasthan
12	CAEPHT (CAU), Gangtok	Sikkim
13	TNAU, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
14	SPCW, Courtallam	Tamil Nadu
15	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	Uttarakhand
16	IARI, New Delhi	Delhi
17	CRRI, Cuttak	Orissa
18	UAS, Raichur	Karnataka

List of AICRP Centres on Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture

1	NERIST, Nirjuli	Assam
2	CSKHPKV, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh
3	CIAE, Bhopal (Coordinating cell & Cooperating Centres)	Madhya Pradesh
4	Dr BSKVV, Dapoli	Maharashtra
5	OUAT, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
6	PAU, Ludhiana	Punjab
7	MPUAT, Udaipur	Rajasthan
8	CAEPHT (CAU), Gangtok	Sikkim
9	TNAU, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
10	IIT, Kharagpur	West Bengal

List of AICRP Centres on Increased Utilization of Animal Energy

1	AAU, Jorhat	Assam
2	IGKV, Raipur	Chhattisgarh
3	NRC on Equines, Hisar	Haryana
4	BAU, Ranchi	Jharkhand
5	CAE (UAS), Raichur	Karnataka
6	CIAE, Bhopal (Coordinating cell & Cooperating Centres)	Madhya Pradesh
7	MAU, Parbhani	Maharashtra
8	OUAT, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
9	MPUAT, Udaipur	Rajasthan
10	CAEPHT (CAU), Gangtok	Sikkim
11	SHIAST, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
12	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	Uttarakhand

List of AICRP Centres on Post Harvest Technology

CIPHET, Ludhiana(Coordinating cell)

1	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Maharashtra
2	GKVK, Bangalore	Karnataka
3	ANGRAU, Bapatla	Andhra Pradesh
4	OUAT, Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
5	TNAU, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
6	MCAET, Ambedkar Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
7	JNKVV, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
8	AAU, Jorhat	Assam
9	JAU, Junagarh	Gujarat
10	IIT, Kharagpur	West Bengal
11	PAU, Ludhiana	Punjab
12	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	Uttar Pradesh
13	RAU, Pusa	Bihar
14	IGKV, Raipur	Chhattisgarh
15	SKUAST, Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
16	MPAU, Udaipur	Rajasthan
17	AMU, Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
18	CCSHAU, Hissar	Haryana
19	KAU, Tavanur	Kerala
20	Dr. YSPUH F. Solan	Himachal Pradesh
21	TNVASU, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
22	RAU, Jaipur	Rajasthan
23	WBUAFS, Kolkata	West Bengal
24	UAS, Raichur	Karnataka

25	MPKV, Kolhapur	Maharashtra
26	AAU, Buralikson	Assam
27	ANGRAU, Anakapalle	Andhra Pradesh
28	VPKAS, Almora	Uttarakhand
29	CIAE, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
30	CAZRI, Jodhpur	Rajasthan
31	CPCRI, Kasargod	Kerala
32	IISR, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
33	CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
34	AAU, Guwhati	Assam
35	BVC, Mumbai	Maharashtra
36	CAE&PHT (CAU), Gangtok	Sikkim
37	College of Fisheries, Mangalore	Karnataka
38	BAU, Ranchi	Jharkhand

List of AICRP Centres on Application of Plastics in Agriculture

CIPHET, Ludhiana (Coordinating cell) Punjab

1	CIFA, Bhubhaneswar	Orissa
2	PAU, Ludhiana	Punjab
3	CSKHPKV, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh
4	CIPHET, Abohar	Punjab
5	RCNEHR, Umiam	Meghalaya
6	VPKA, Almora	Uttarakhand
7	JAU, Junagadh	Gujarat
8	SKUAS&T, Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
9	BAU, Ranchi	Jharkhand
10	MPUAT, Udaipur	Rajasthan
11	CAEPHT (CAU), Gangtok	Sikkim

Statement-III

Subsidies on farm machinery and equipment under various Schemes of Government of India

Name of the Scheme	Details of subsidy on farm machinery/equipment
1	2
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE Macro Management of Agriculture (DoAC)	<p>Tractor (up to 40 HP): @ 25% limited to Rs. 45,000 (upto 40 pto HP);</p> <p>Power Tillers:</p> <p>(i) @ 40% limited upto 45000/-;</p> <p>(ii) @40% limited to Rs.25000/-; (more than 8 BHP)</p> <p>Combine Harvester: 25% (upto 1,50,000 to group of farmers, registered cooperative society, Self Help Groups);</p> <p>Self Propelled Machine: @25%, limited to Rs. 40,000/-;</p> <p>Specialized Power Drawn Implements:</p> <p>(i) @25% limited to Rs. 15,000/-</p> <p>(ii) @40% limited to Rs. 20,000/-</p> <p>Manually Operated Implements: @ 25% limited to Rs.2000/-</p> <p>Animal Drawn Equipments: @ 25% limited to Rs.2500/-</p> <p>Power Drawn Tractor/Power Tillers:</p> <p>(i) @25% limited to Rs. 15,000/-</p> <p>(ii) @ 40% limited to Rs. 20,000/-</p>

	Thresher/Multi Crop Threshers: @25% limited to Rs. 12000/-;
	Irrigation Pump Set @ 50% limited to Rs. 10,000/-; (Up to 5kW)
	Plant Protection Equipments:
	i) Manual: @25% limited to Rs. 800/-
	ii) Power: @25% limited to Rs. 2000/-
	iii) Tractor mounted @25% limited to Rs. 4,000/-
	iv) Aero Blast Sprayer @25% limited to Rs. 25,000/-
Mechanisation and Technology (DoCA)	Thresher/ Multi Crop Threshers: @40% limited to Rs. 80,000/-
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (DoAC)	Tractor/Power Tillers drawn Zero -till seed drill: @50% limited to Rs. 15,000;Irrigation Pump Set: @ 50% limited to Rs. 10,000; (up to 5 kW)
National Horticulture Mission (DoAC)	Specialized Power Drawn Implements:
power	i) @ 50% limited to Rs. 1.20 lakh /set / beneficiaries comprising of
	machine upto 20 BHP with Rotavator as an equipment.;
power	ii) @ 50% limited to Rs. 3.00 lakh /set /per beneficiaries comprising of
	machine above 20 BHP with accessories/equipments
	Power operated machines/tools including power saw and plant

protection equipment: @50%limited to Rs. 35,000/per set/beneficiary.

1	2
National Food Security Mission (DoAC)	<p>Tractor/ Power Tillers operated:</p> <p>Rotavator: @50% limited to Rs. 30,000/-</p> <p>Power weeder: @50% limited to Rs. 15,000/-</p> <p>Zero - till seed drill @50% limited to Rs. 15,000/-</p> <p>Irrigation Pump Set: @50% limited to Rs. 10,000/- Upto 5 kW;</p> <p>Cono weeder/Knapsack sprayer: @50% limited to Rs.3,000/-</p>
Development of Fodder and Feed (DADF)	
operated	i) 75% subsidy on the purchase of chaff cutters both manual and power
	and 100% subsidy on chaff cutters for silage making units
in	ii) Financial assistance for the purchase of machinery and equipment used
	dairy
	industry
Ministry of Rural Development	The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) provides subsidy and bank
loan	
	for income generating assets under primary (agriculture and allied
activities),	secondary (manufacturing/fabrication etc.) and tertiary services such as

telephone

kiosks etc.) sectors including, agricultural implements.

Interest on loan for dairy business

†2026. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed 3 per cent rate of interest on loan given to farmers for agriculture purposes;

(b) whether no interest grant is given for purchasing animals inspite of the fact that dairy business is supplementary business to agriculture; and

(c) whether Government would fix three per cent as rate of interest on loan given for purchase of animals as well as for dairy business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e. those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This has been increased to 3% in 2011-12.

(b) Government of India is not providing any interest grant under the dairy development schemes.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government of India.

Cultivation of BT-cotton

2027. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment to find out the area under cotton cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 2010-11 as compared to previous year;

(c) whether BT-cotton cultivation area has registered a growth during the year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the name of States that have not started cultivation of BT-cotton, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The area under cotton cultivation in the country has increased from 101.351 lakh hectares in 2009-10 to 110.10 lakh hectares in 2010-11 with details is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The area under Bt. Cotton cultivation has also registered a growth and the details are given in Statement (See below).

(e) Orissa and West Bengal have not started cultivation of Bt. Cotton.

Statement

Details of State-wise area under Cotton vis-a-vis Bt. Cotton in the country

State	(in lakh hectares)			
	2009-10		2010-11	
	Total area under Cotton	Area under Bt. Cotton	Total area under Cotton	Area under Bt. Cotton
Andhra Pradesh	14.67	14.30	17.93	17.06
Madhya Pradesh	6.11	5.92	6.11	5.45
Gujarat	24.64	18.25	26.44	18.94
Maharashtra	34.95	31.50	39.73	35.76
Karnataka	4.57	2.62	4.16	3.70
Tamil Nadu	1.04	0.78	1.04	0.50
Punjab	5.11	4.74	5.11	4.60
Haryana	5.07	4.75	4.95	4.70
Rajasthan	4.44	2.65	4.45	2.65
Orissa	0.54	-	0.55	-
West Bengal	0.041	-	0.07	-
Others	0.17	-	0.56	-

TOTAL	101.351	85.51	110.10	93.36
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Production of Nutri Cereals

2028. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds for promotion of production of nutri cereals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds so far allocated and released to various States for promotion of production of nutri cereals during 2011-12;

(d) the details of funds utilised by each of such State; and

(e) the extent to which Government has targeted to increase the production of nutri cereals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government has announced an allocation of Rs.300.00 crores for promotion of nutri cereals under "Initiatives for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSIMP)" as sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The scheme is being implemented in 16 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The details of funds allocated and released for promotion of nutri cereals during 2011-12 is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Allocation	Release
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1132.00	566.00
Arunachal Pradesh	62.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	1029.00	512.00
Gujarat	1502.00	751.00
Haryana	347.00	174.00

1	2	3
Jharkhand	116.00	58.00
Karnataka	2657.00	1329.00
Madhya Pradesh	2166.00	0.00
Maharashtra	9148.00	4574.00
Orissa	295.00	147.00
Sikkim	43.00	22.00
Rajasthan	8768.00	4384.00
Tamil Nadu	1079.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	440.00	220.00
Uttarakhand	587.00	0.00
West Bengal	64.00	32.00
TOTAL	29435.00	12769.00

Since the programme has started only from Kharif 2011. It is too early to assess the utilization/expenditure of funds from the States.

No Separate target has been fixed for production of nutri cereals under the scheme. The objective of scheme is to demonstrate the improved production and post-harvest technologies in an integrated manner with visible impact to catalyze increased production of millets in the country. Besides increasing production of millets, the scheme is expected to generate consumer demands for millet based food products through processing and value addition techniques.

Ban on Endosulfan

†2029. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of Endosulfan pesticide has been banned;

(b) whether Government was not taking any special interest in imposing ban on it;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Indian representative had advocated for this pesticide when a proposal was submitted to ban this and finally global community passed the resolution to ban this; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India & Ors", Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an ad-interim order on 13.05.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and would cause environmental pollution. The Committee was also directed by the Court to suggest alternatives to Endosulfan. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement interim order of the Court in toto, which are binding on all manufacturers.

(b) Against the back drop of illness in certain villages of Kasargod District of Kerala allegedly due to aerial spraying of Endosulfan over cashew plantation, its use was reviewed by several committees including the Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Mayee, the then Agriculture Commissioner, in 2004. Use of Endosulfan was continued in the country on the basis of recommendations of Mayee Committee, except in Kerala where use of Endosulfan was kept on hold vide notification dated 31.10.2006.

(c) and (d) Earlier, India had opposed listing of Endosulfan in Annex A of the Stockholm Convention as well as inclusion of Endosulfan in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention. However, India did not oppose the decision to include Endosulfan in Annex A of Stockholm Convention with specific exemptions taken during fifth meeting of the Conference of Parties held in April, 2011. India also accepted the decision to include Endosulfan in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention in fifth meeting of Conference of Parties held in June, 2011.

Insufficient rainfall in Northern and Central India

2030. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is aware that rainfall in Northern and Central parts of the country is insufficient during the current monsoon season resulting in drought like situations;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has conducted any survey or asked a detailed report from State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Union Government proposes to take to provide assistance to those States where adequate rainfall has not been reported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the daily rainfall summary of India Meteorological Department (IMD) on 15th August, 2011, the cumulative rainfall of North West Region and Central region of the country is within the normal range. However, the cumulative rainfall as on 15th August, 2011 is deficient in the Meteorological sub-Divisions of Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi by 35% and Orissa by 23%. None of the State Government in these regions has declared drought so far due to deficient rainfall during the current South-West monsoon season.

(b) to (d) Since no State Government has reported about drought to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, no action is required.

Setting up of business planning and development units by ICAR

2031. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in which States of the country the Time Business Planning and Development Units were started by ICAR under the national fund;

(b) the aims and objectives of such institutes/units and to what extent their research is going to help the country in real terms; and

(c) whether any such institutes have been planned to set up in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No Time Business Planning and Development Unit has been set up, under any "National Fund".

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Drought like situation in Orissa

†2032. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drought like situation has emerged due to meagre rainfall in Orissa;

(b) whether State Government of Orissa has apprised Central Government to this regard; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) is in affirmative and reply to part (b) is in negative, the measures being contemplated by Central Government to save people of the State from this plight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the daily rainfall summary received from the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the cumulative rainfall from 1st June, 2011 to 15th August, 2011 is 570.6 mm, which is deficient by 23% of the normal rainfall of the State.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa has reported to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture that the State as a whole received normal rainfall during the month of June, 2011 and uneven and deficient rainfall in the month of July, 2011. However, the Government of Orissa has not yet declared drought in any district.

(c) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has prepared the "Agricultural Contingency Plan" and appraised about it to State Government of Orissa to take necessary contingency measures in the event of excess of deficient rainfall situation.

India's stand on Endosulfan

2033. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the opinion that 'Endosulfan' is not creating any hazardous and serious health problems in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the opinion about the above insecticide has been made through which studies;

(c) whether any International Conventions made any suggestion to ban Endosulfan globally; and

(d) if so, India's stand on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Against the back drop of illness in certain villages of Kasargod District of Kerala allegedly due to aerial spraying of Endosulfan over cashew plantation, use of Endosulfan was reviewed by several committees including the Committee constituted under chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Mayee, the then Agriculture Commissioner, in 2004. Dr. C.D. Mayee Committee concluded that use of Endosulfan was not clearly linked to the alleged health problems in Kasargod district of Kerala.

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

(c) and (d) 5th meeting of Conference of Parties (COP) of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants held on April 25-29, 2011 decided by consensus to list Endosulfan in Annex A with specific exemptions under Article 4 of the Convention. Further, COP decided to undertake a Work Programme to support the development and deploying alternatives to Endosulfan.

Government's stand on Endosulfan

2034. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has got the list of banned/to be banned chemicals and pesticides recommended by International conventions; and

(b) if so, the stand of the Ministry on the issue of ban on Endosulfan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The requisite information is available on websites of such international conventions.

(b) In the fifth meeting of Conference of Parties to Stockholm Convention held in April 2011, it was decided to list Endosulfan in Annex A of the Convention with specific exemptions under Article 4 of the Convention. Subsequently, in writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India & Ors", Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an ad-interim order on 13.05.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and would cause environmental pollution. The Committee was also directed by the Court to suggest alternatives to Endosulfan. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement interim order of the Court in toto, which are binding on all manufacturers.

Study on Endosulfan

2035. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been made either in India or in other countries on the impact of use of Endosulfan' on farms and people;

(b) if so, the finding of the above study;

(c) the total hectares in which 'Endosulfan' is used in the country, Statewise; and

(d) the details of crops on which 'Endosulfan' is used in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic

Youth Federation of India vs
Union of India & Ors", Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an ad-interim
order on 13.05.2011 banning

production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and would cause environmental pollution. The Committee has also been directed by the Court to suggest alternatives to Endosulfan. Earlier several committees have reviewed use of Endosulfan against the backdrop of health problems reported from Kasargod district of Kerala allegedly due to aerial spraying of Endosulfan on cashew plantations. ICMR's National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) Ahmedabad, in a study done in 2002 at behest of the National Human Rights Commission, showed significantly higher prevalence of neurobehavioural disorders, congenital malformations in female subjects and abnormalities related to male reproductive system in the study group (Padre village of Enmakaje Panchayat) as compared to the reference group (Miyapavadu village of Meenja Panchayat). Dr. O.P. Dubey Committee, which was appointed to examine previous reports and for safety assessment of Endosulfan, found no link between use of Endosulfan in cashew plantations and health problems reported in Padre village (2003). In view of lack of consensus amongst various experts, another Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Mayee which concluded that use of Endosulfan was not clearly linked to the alleged health problems in Kasargod district of Kerala (2004).

(c) State-wise consumption of Endosulfan is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The approved label claims for endosulfan are for control of various insect pests of Paddy, Cotton, Gram, Mustard, Okra, Chilli, Wheat, Jute, Tea, Maize, Mango, Groundnut, Onion, Potato, Pigeonpea and Brinjal.

Statement

State-wise consumption of Endosulfan in the country during the year 2009-

10

Sl.No.	State	Quantity (in M.T.) (Tech. Grade)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	15

1	2	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4	Bihar	500
5	Chhattisgarh	21
6	Goa	149
7	Gujarat	180
8	Haryana	650
9	Himachal Pradesh	7
10	J&K	-
11	Jharkhand	4
12	Karnataka	350
13	Kerala	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	75
15	Maharashtra	450
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	1
18	Mizoram	1
19	Nagaland	-
20	Orissa	73
21	Punjab	600
22	Rajasthan	171
23	Sikkim	-
24	Tamil Nadu	170
25	Tripura	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	385

1	2	3
27	Uttarakhand	8
28	West Bengal	-
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
30	Chandigarh	-
31	Delhi	5
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
33	Daman & Diu	-
34	Lakshadweep	-
35	Pondicherry	3.21
TOTAL		3828.21

Expansion of Honnavar Fishing Harbour in Karnataka

2036. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted a comprehensive development plan involving additional landing and berthing facilities, etc., at Honnavar Fishing Harbour at a cost of Rs.44.49 crores;

(b) whether the State Government has sought central assistance of Rs.33.37 crores representing 75 per cent of project cost;

(c) the present stage of consideration of this proposal; and

(d) by when funds will be released to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) A comprehensive project for expansion of Honnavar Fishing Harbour at a total cost of Rs.44.49 crores has been submitted by the Government of Karnataka. The project proposal is being examined.

Fungal disease in apples of Kullu-Mandi-Shimla apple belt

2037. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fungal disease, marssonina, along with a fungal blight have attacked apple orchards in the Kullu-Mandi-Shimla apple belt spreading panic waves among the helpless farmers who are already reeling under the crop failure and hail-damaged fruit this season;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government has taken thereon;

(c) whether the spray schedule and products recommended by Government has turned ineffective in controlling the infection; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to compensate the apple growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Marssonina Coronaria causing leaf fall has appeared in apple orchards of Kullu, Mandi and Shimla districts of Himachal Pradesh. The most affected orchards are located in moisture prone areas, from where the epidemic is fast spreading to other orchards. Besides, Alternaria leaf spot and blight has also been recorded in a few belts.

The Government of India has been implementing Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) for the holistic development of horticulture crops. Under the mission, financial assistance is available for promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Human Resource Development. The Cost Norms and Pattern of Assistance under the Mission are given in the Statement-I and II (See below). Government of Himachal Pradesh is organizing awareness campaigns to educate the orchardists about the effective remedial measures for control of the diseases. Sufficient quantities of fungicides have also been supplied to these districts at subsidized rates, to keep disease under control.

(c) and (d) The recommended spray schedule and products are highly effective. Their validity has been well demonstrated in many orchards located in Kullu and Shimla districts. The spray schedule is also updated every year based on inputs received from various stake-holders.

Statement-I

Cost Norms and Pattern for Promotion of integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Item	Maximum Permissible Cost	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3

(i) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Rs.500 lakh/unit 100% of cost.
Infrastructure (Public Sector)

(ii) Promotion of IPM	Rs.2000/ha	50% of cost limited to 4 ha/beneficiary.
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1	2	3
(iii) of cost. Unit (public sector)	Disease Forecasting	Rs.4 lakh/unit 100%
(iv) Bio Control Lab back	Rs.80 lakh/unit	100% of cost to public sector and for private sector, credit linked ended subsidy @ 50% of cost.
(v) Plant Health Clinic lakh/ and subsidy Sector	Rs.20 lakh/unit	Maximum up to Rs.20 unit for Public Sector Rs. 10.00 lakh as credit linked back-ended to Private

Statement-II

Cost Norms and Pattern for Human Resource Development

Item	Maximum Permissible Cost	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
(i) Training of Farmers including women		
a) Within the District	Rs.400/day/farmer	100% of cost excluding transport.
b) Within the State	Rs.750/day/farmer	100% of cost excluding transport
c) Outside the State	Rs.1000/- day/farmer	100% of cost excluding transport
(ii) Exposure visit of farmers including women		
a) Within the District	Rs.250/day/farmer	100% of cost excluding transport

b) Within the State	Rs.300/day/farmer	100% of cost excluding transport
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1	2	3
c) Outside the State	Rs.600/day/farmer excluding transport	100% of cost
d) Outside India based. 100% of	Rs.3 lakh/participant	Project air/rail travel cost
(iii) Training/Study tour of Technical Officers/Field Functionaries involved in implementation of the scheme at Central/State Level including Women		
a) Within the State	Rs.200/ day/ participant plus TA/DA, as admissible.	100% of cost
b) Study Tour/Training in Progressive States/ Units (group of minimum 5 participants) including Women	Rs.650/day/ participant plus TA/DA, as admissible	100% of cost
c) Outside India on actual	Rs.5 lakh/participant	100% of cost basis
(iv) Information dissemination through publicity, printed literature etc and local advertisements	Rs.0.40 lakh/block	100% of cost
(v) Development of technology packages in electronic form to be shared through IT network	Rs.1.00 lakh/district	100% of cost

Incentives for mechanized agriculture sector

2038. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more incentives such as low interest loans and tax sops are required to be given to mechanized agricultural sector to boost foodgrains productivity;

(b) whether provision of excise duty and VAT exemption for agriculture machinery and equipment purchased by farmers' cooperatives and village level panchayats would reduce cost of such implements;

(c) whether, according to experts, farm mechanism should be carried on an urgent basis to increase foodgrain production and double agriculture growth from current two per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Ministry is not aware of any specific empirical data or research findings indicating direct linkage between low interest loans and tax sops for agricultural mechanization and boosting of food grains production and productivity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Farm mechanization does help in boosting agricultural productivity. However, the Ministry is not aware of any specific study or expert opinion to indicate that farm mechanization alone would double agricultural growth from current level of two per cent.

(d) Notwithstanding any specific study or expert opinion as mentioned above, Ministry of Agriculture has been promoting farm mechanization through various central sector schemes namely Macro Management of Agriculture, National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna etc. These schemes besides creating awareness among stakeholders about farm mechanization; provide financial assistance to farmers and other beneficiaries' for procurement of appropriate agriculture machinery and equipment.

Action plan to make barren land fertile

†2039. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land area in crore acres under farming in the country and out of this, the area upon which one crop is sown and the area where two crops are sown and the area of land being used as fruit gardens; and

(b) the details of additional land likely to be needed to produce sufficient foodgrain to feed the country in coming 20 years and the land which is still barren, unfertile and marshy and the details of action

plan to make them fertile?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per available estimates (2008-09), Net Area Sown is about 141.364 million ha. whereas total cropped area is 195.104 million ha. across the country. During this period area sown more than once is 53.739 million ha. whereas area under fruit gardens is 6.101 million ha.

(b) There are no assessments to correlate requirement of land for production of foodgrains to feed the country in future. Besides, barren and unculturable land includes all land covered by mountains, deserts, etc. which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost. In view of this there is no comprehensive scheme/programme to develop barren and unculturable land. Ministry of Agriculture however, is implementing various development programmes; namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Mission on Micro-Irrigation (NMMI), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), etc. with a view to increase productivity of agricultural land and to sustain enhanced foodgrain production.

Lack of cold storage network

2040. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that distress sale remains a common phenomenon given the farmers' inability to store or transport products at will;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is lack of adequate cold storage network in the country due to which perishable vegetables and fruits cannot be stored; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken by Government to increase the cold storage facility and provide transport facilities to farmers to carry their produce to remunerative markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. No such incidence, due to lack of store or transport facility has been reported by any State Government.

(b) The total cold storage capacity in the country is 24.45 million tonnes. Requirements projected in National Spot Exchange (NSE) study of 2010 on the basis of peak season production and highest arrival/harvesting of storable fruit and vegetables in a month is 63.00

million tones. There is a gap between demand and supply in excess of 38 million tones of cold storage in the country.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing National Horticulture Mission (NHM) since 2005-06 and Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH) since 2001-02 for holistic development of horticulture, which includes post harvest management infrastructure including cold storages, controlled atmosphere storages and refrigerated transport. Similarly National Horticulture Board (NHB) since 1999-2000 is implementing Scheme for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storages/storages, controlled atmosphere storage for horticulture produce and refrigerated van/containers and specialized transport vehicle.

Besides, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation and Ministry of Food Processing are also implementing schemes for development of cold chain in the country.

Out of 24.45 million tones capacity available, nearly 14 million tones has been created between the year 2000 to 2010 through Government schemes.

Post-harvest losses

†2041. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crops get damaged on a large scale after harvesting process in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no system in place so far to check the losses occurring after the harvesting of the crops; and

(d) if so, the schemes with Government to check the losses after harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A nation-wide assessment study of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Agricultural Crops and Livestock has been carried out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) during 2005-07. The extent of losses in respect of major agricultural commodities is given in the Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a number of steps to reduce post harvest loss, which include the following:

- (i) Scheme for 'Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization' is being implemented with the objective of developing marketing infrastructure in the country to cater to the post harvest requirement of production and marketable surplus of various farm produce.
- (ii) The scheme of 'Gramin Bhandaran Yojana' is being implemented with the objective of creation of scientific storage facilities in rural areas for arresting losses to farmers in terms of wastage in quantity and quality of produce.
- (iii) The scheme of 'Post Harvest Technology and Management' has been introduced with the objective to reduce the post harvest losses and promote value addition of the produce through creation of adequate infrastructure in the production areas.
- (iv) Food Corporation of India (FCI), which is engaged in procurement activities, has taken number of steps for proper storage, movement and safe upkeep of food grains to avoid storage and transit losses. FCI godowns are constructed as per specifications and food grains are stored by adopting scientific storage practices.
- (v) A large number of primary and value addition technology have been developed by ICAR and State Agricultural Universities, which are being promoted through entrepreneurs development programme and establishment of agro processing centres in different production catchments.

Statement

Summary of Post-harvest Losses

Commodities	Minimum % Loss	Maximum % Loss
Cereals	3.9 (sorghum)	6% (wheat)
Pulses	4.3 (chick Pea)	6.1 (Black Gram)
Oilseeds	2.8 (Cottonseed)	10.1 (Groundnut)
Fruits	5.8 (Sapota)	18 (Guava)
Vegetables	6.8 (Cauliflower)	12.4 (Tomato)

Reservation in promotion

2042. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;

(b) if so, the details of promotion made during last five years in all categories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the tentative time by which the same will be followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drought in the country

2043. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States in the country continue to reel under drought;

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

(c) whether Government has initiated any action plan to provide assistance to the affected States and to tackle the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) During 2011 -12, no State Government has reported about drought till date.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Suicide by farmers

2044. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 17,368 farmers among majority of States committed suicides in 2009, according to data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the reasons for such suicides among farmers; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to reduce farmers' suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per all-India profile of suicide victims classified according to profession published by National Crime Records Bureau in its report Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India-2009, the number of suicidal deaths in farming/agriculture is 17368.

(b) Reasons for suicides by farmers, as reported by State Governments concerned, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

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

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

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

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

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

Availability of subsidised fertilizers to the farmers

2045. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government pay subsidy to fertilizer companies to make subsidized fertilizers available to farmers at affordable prices; and

(b) the amount given to fertilizer companies during the last three years and the names of fertilizers for which the amount was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes Sir, At present, Government of India is implementing New Pricing Scheme-III for Urea and Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for 22 grades of decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, DAP Lite, MOP, SSP, Ammonium Sulphate (caprolactum grade produced by FACT and GSFC) and 15 grades of complex fertilizers to make fertilizers available to the farmers at affordable prices. Under the NBS scheme, subsidy on P&K fertilizers is fixed annually on the basis of its nutrients content (i.e. Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur). NBS is fixed taking into consideration the affordability of the farmers and prices of fertilizers in the international market. Under this scheme, Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of fertilizers has been left open and manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level. It is seen that as per the present MRP of P&K fertilizers, farmers are paying only 27% to 58% of the delivered cost of these fertilizers. Urea is provided to farmers at subsidized Maximum Retail Price of Rs. 5310/- Per MT.

(b) The amount of subsidy given to fertilizers companies during the last three years for chemical fertilizers viz. Urea and 22 grades of P&K fertilizers are as under:

Fig. in Rs. Crore			
Period	Urea	P&K Fertilizers	Total
2008-09	33939.92	65554.79	99494.71
2009-10	24580.23	39452.06	64032.29
2010-11	24336.68	41500.00	65836.68

Extra charges by fertilizers companies

2046. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer companies and their agents are charging extra for transport subsidy;

(b) whether fertilizer companies are supposed to charge farmers transport subsidy only from their block headquarters;

(c) if so, how companies and agents are charging transport subsidy from Railway head and exploiting poor gullible farmers; and

(d) how Government will rectify situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Government has notified on 17th July 2008, a policy for uniform freight subsidy on all fertilizers under the fertilizer subsidy regime. A copy of the Notification is given as Statement (See below). The rail freight expenditure for transportation of fertilizer is being paid as per actual expenditure based on actual lead. The road freight towards transportation of fertilizers is paid from nearest railway rake point to block or from manufacturing unit/port directly by road to block. The freight subsidy is being paid on actual movement of fertilizers up to the block level based on monthly district-wise/block-wise movement plan.

Statement

Notification

No. 12012/2/2008-FPP

Government of India

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Dated the 17th July, 2008.

To

CMD/MDs

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

SSP Manufacturers as per List annexed.

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

Sir,

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

to contractual obligations, if any. The salient features of the policy are as below:

a) The rail freight expenditure for transportation of fertilizers will be paid as per the actual expenditure based on actual lead.

b) The road freight towards transportation of fertilizers from nearest railway rake point to block, or from manufacturing unit/port directly by road to block, consists of two elements- lead distance and per KM rate. This element of subsidy will be paid as below:

i) The lead distance for each block in the district will be based on the average district lead (average of leads from nearest rail rake point to block headquarters).

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

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

c) The normative per KM rate will be annually escalated/de-escalated based on a composite road transport index (weighted average of the WPIs of HSD oil, Motor Tyres, Truck Chassis and All Commodities) as already being done under NPS-III.

d) The manufacturing units (especially the SSP units) not having railway siding facilities, will also be reimbursed the road transportation costs from their unit to the nearest rail rake point based on actual leads and the per tonne per KM rate, as computed in paras above.

e) The freight subsidy will be paid on actual movement of fertilizers up to the block level based on monthly district-wise/block movement plans. The subsidy will be released only after the fertilizer reaches the District/Block as per the monthly plan. Any additional supply beyond 10% of the monthly plan will be eligible for subsidy only after 120 days of its receipt in the district, provided it is accounted for in the subsequent month's plan.

f) The State Governments will be responsible for confirming the receipts of fertilizers as indicated in the movement plan in the FMS. They are required to either confirm or deny the receipts of fertilizers within 30 days, whereafter the final freight subsidy will be released to the manufacturers/importers. However, in case of any report of any non-receipt/shortfall, the difference in freight subsidy will be suitably

recovered.

g) The policy is proposed to be implemented from 1st April, 2008. Where the concession price of a fertilizer includes a fixed freight subsidy, payments so made from 1st April, 2008 till the date of Notification will be adjusted against the freight subsidy to be paid under this policy. For SSP, the first stage is proposed to be implemented from 1st October, 2008.

h) The special freight re-imbusement scheme for J&K and North Eastern States stands withdrawn as the freight will be now based on actual leads.

2. The manufacturers/importers will make separate claims for freight subsidy on monthly basis in the prescribed proformas which will be separately circulated along with guidelines for the same. A freight module under FMS, for generation of freight claims are being separately worked out and will be put in place shortly. In the interim, it is proposed to pay the freight on the basis of average per tone rates indicated below.

- i) Indigenous Urea - Rs.616 per MT
- ii) Imported Urea - Rs.850 per MT
- iii) Indigenous DAP/MAP - Rs.770 per MT
- iv) Imported DAP/MAP/TSP - Rs.850 per MT
- v) MOP - Rs.623 per MT
- vi) Complex Fertilizers - Rs.616 per MT
- vii) SSP (w.e.f. 1.10.08) - Rs.616 per MT

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

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

5. The above will be applicable till further orders.

Yours faithfully,

(Deepak Singhal)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Tel No. 23381294

Copy to:

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

Copy also to:

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

List of SSF Manufacturers under Concession Scheme

1. Phosphate Company Ltd., West Bengal
2. Tata Chemicals Ltd., West Bengal
3. Jubilant Organosys Ltd., U.P.
4. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Tamil Nadu
5. Khaitan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., M.P.
6. Rama Phosphates Ltd., M.P.
7. BEC Fertilizers Ltd., Chhattisgarh.
8. Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Ltd., Maharashtra.
9. Rama Krishi Rasayani, Maharashtra.
10. Liberty Phosphates & Fertilizers Ltd., Rajasthan.
11. Teesta Agro Ltd., West Bengal.

Import of potash fertilizer

2047. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer companies say no to potash import; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Fertilizer companies in India have been negotiating with potash producers for supply of potash during the year 2011-12. However, there was significant gap between the price offered by potash producers and perception of reasonableness of the prices. The Industry did not buy Potash for some-time. After protracted negotiations, the companies have now negotiated the import prices based upon which the process of imports of Potash has commenced.

Releasing of funds for Bhopal gas victims

†2048. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for schemes being implemented for Bhopal gas victims, 75 per cent share has been fixed for Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that for rehabilitation programmes being run for Bhopal gas victims, Madhya Pradesh Government is being provided funds as per the said agreement; and

(c) if not, by when that amount would be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Government of India had released its share of 75% of total outlay of Rs.258 crore for the first Action Plan of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims, approved in 1990. The implementation of this Action Plan was completed in July, 1999.

In July, 2010, Government of India has further released its share of 75% i.e. Rs.204.56 crore of the total approved outlay of Rs.272.75 crore as Additional Central Assistance for schemes for medical, economic, social rehabilitation and for providing safe drinking water under the New Plan of Action submitted by Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Establishment of Agriculture Research Centres

2049. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance for establishing more Agriculture Research Centres (ARCs) in various States including Rajasthan and Haryana;

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

(c) whether Government has so far assessed the performance of various ARCs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to provide any financial assistance for opening new agriculture research centres.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Regional Stations and Coordinating Centres of Institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) respectively under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are conducting research in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. The ongoing research programmes of these centres are being regularly monitored through institute research councils and the research advisory committees. Further, the performance of these centres are also evaluated through Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTs) every five years.

Allocation of funds from USOF

†2050. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has an annual income of Rs. 6000 crore;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) the total deposits in this Fund during July, 2011; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the amount allocated and the purposes for which these were allocated since the constitution of this Fund and upto July, 2011, date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) The details of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) received during the last three years and during July, 2011 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) The purpose of Universal Service Obligation Fund is to provide access to telegraph services to people in rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable prices as stated in the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003 [further amended vide Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2006]. A Statement of funds allocated/disbursed scheme-wise since inception of USOF upto 31.7.2011 is given at Statement-I (See below).

Statement-I

*Universal Service Obligation Fund collection for the
last three financial years*

Year	Funds collected (Rupees in crores)
2008-09	5515.14
2009-10	5778.00
2010-11	6114.56
2011-12 (during July, 2011)	1629.01*

* based on MIS reports

Statement-II

*Allocation/Disbursement of subsidy across financial years since
inception for different schemes (as on 31-07-2011)*

										Figures in Crores	
Activities/Schemes	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Up to July 2011	Grand Total
MARR-A		4.60	30.45	55.95	63.28	172.52	124.63	148.13	132.18	44.08	775.83
MARR-B	63.37	0.00	41.64	52.22	42.91	84.41	51.84	52.78	13.55	0.03	402.75
MOB-I							4.49	51.04	91.68	23.17	170.38
RCP				31.89	41.72	19.69	8.86	7.74	1.65	0.67	112.22
RDEL-A				120.10	872.41	727.69	174.04	166.95	30.68	0.10	2091.96
RDEL-B			114.59	1393.44	342.74	122.10	46.10	17.72	-3.97		2032.71
RDEL-D		129.00	1062.78	0.00							1191.78
RDEL-P							750.00	1377.61	2601.77	678.23	5407.61
RDEL-X							333.20	374.29	97.05	29.26	833.80
SMCF										0.10	0.10

NEW VPT Phase-I				29.86	55.40	44.73	18.65	36.88	24.83	3.01	213.35
NEW VPT Phase-II								38.40	20.73	2.75	61.88
VPT OPEX	236.63	66.40	65.13	83.39	81.54	118.87	88.17	85.89	25.05	2.90	853.97
WIRELINE-BB								42.57	64.82	30.47	137.86
GRAND TOTAL	300.00	200.00	1314.59	1766.85	1500.00	1290.00	1600.00	2400.00	3100.00	814.75	14286.19

Description of Nomenclatures used

Nomenclature	Description
MARR-A	Replacement of MARR VPTs after 30.6.03
MARR-B	Replacement of MARR VPTs between 1.4.02-30.6.03
MOB-I	Mobile Infrastructure (Phase-I)
RCP	Rural Community Phones
RDEL-A	RDELs installed between 1.4.05-31.3.07
RDEL-B	RDELs installed between 1.4.02-31.3.05
RDEL-D 31.1.04	Support towards rental differential for RDELs installed before 1.4.02. Given from 1.4.02 to
RDEL-P	(Support for RDELs installed before 1.4.02 on phasing out of ADC) for three years from 18.7.08
RDEL-X	RDELs installed after 1.4.07
SMCF	Solar Mobile Charging Facility
NEW VPT Phase-I	VPTs in uncovered villages, Phase I (Census 1991/Under Bharat Nirman)
NEW VPT Phase-II	VPTs in uncovered villages, Phase II (Census 2001)
VPT OPEX	Operation and Maintenance of Village Public Telephones (VPTs)
WIRELINE-BB	Wire Line Broadband

Study on mobile phone radiation

2051. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether the recent study report of the International Agency for Research on Cancer under WHO, released in May-June 2011, has established a relation between mobile radiation and glioma, a malignant form of cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted a survey to ascertain the truth;

(d) whether all mobile operators and mobile handset manufacturers are conforming to the health norms and guidelines of International Commission for non-ionizing radiation in the country; and

(e) if not, the names of mobile operators and handset manufacturers who have flouted the norms and guidelines?

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

(c) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has initiated a prospective cohort study in Delhi and National Capital Region to examine whether use of mobile phone is associated with neurological disorders, reproductive dysfunctions and promote cancer in Indian population.

(d) and (e) DoT has adopted the International Commission on Non-ionization Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines for limiting reference levels of Electromagnetic radiation from Mobile towers and incorporated the requirement in Access Service Licenses *vide* amendment dated 4 November 2008.

DoT, *vide* letter dated 8th April 2010, has directed all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees for compliance of the reference limits/levels prescribed by ICNIRP by way of self certification of their Base Transmitting Station (BTS) for meeting the Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations norms. All new BTS sites start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT.

The TERM Cell tests up to 10% of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints, are also being tested by TERM Cell. If a site fails to meet the Electro Magnetic Radiation criterion, there is a provision of levy of a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh per BTS. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM cell in such cases, after which the site is to be shut down. The self-certifications have been submitted by the telecom service providers for more than 6,50,400 BTSs certifying that the radiation levels are within the prescribed norms. TERM Cells have already started the testing of BTS radiation and so far more than 4100 BTSs have been checked and found to be radiating within the prescribed levels.

With regard to mobile handsets, DoT has also adopted 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 and have taken following steps 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 standards for all mobile phones under BIS Act 1986.

All major manufacturers publish the SAR value for mobile phones in the user manual and on its company website. No cases have been reported to DoT regarding mobile handsets having radiation more than the limits prescribed by ICNIRP.

New Telecom Policy, 2011

†2052. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating working on a New Telecom Policy, 2011;

(b) if so, the proposed draft of this policy;

(c) the reasons leading Government to contemplate formulation of new policy; and

(d) by when the new policy is slated to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications has constituted a Committee for making recommendations on formulation of National Telecom Policy-2011. Department of Telecommunications has received several inputs from a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

wide cross section of the industry, trade associations, academia and the citizens. Since formulating the New Telecom Policy-1999, there have been many major changes in the telecom sector, which necessitate formulation of a new Telecom Policy.

(d) The new policy would be implemented after it is duly approved.

Internet connectivity in rural areas

†2053. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the rural areas of the country around 85 per cent population is deprived of internet facility;

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

(c) if not, the details thereof; and

(d) the target fixed by the Central Government to make rural areas of the country cent per cent internet equipped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has 28,776 Rural Exchanges. All the Rural Exchanges are having internet facility. Circle wise details is given at Statement-I (See below). As on 30.6.2011, 1,69,201 out of 6,01,625 villages are covered through Broadband internet. Circle wise details is given in the Statement-II (See below).

Moreover Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) is also working on Rural Wireline Broadband Schemes to provide access to internet facility in rural areas of the country. Under this scheme, as of June 2011, a total of 2,88,454 broadband connections have been provided.

(d) Under Bharat Nirman, the Government envisages to cover all the 2,50,000 village panchayats with broadband by 2012. A total of 133712 Panchayat villages have been covered with broadband facility as of June 2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Circle wise Rural Exchanges details

Sl.No.	Circle Name	Rural exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3415
3.	Assam	428
4.	Bihar	986
5.	Chennai	80
6.	Chhattisgarh	355
7.	Gujarat	2441
8.	Haryana	931
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1061
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	260
11.	Jharkhand	297
12.	Karnataka	2231
13.	Kerala	994
14.	Kolkata	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1806
16.	Maharashtra	4240
17.	North East-1	280
18.	North East-2	155
19.	Orissa	942
20.	Punjab	1214
21.	Rajasthan	1824

1	2	3
22.	Tamilnadu	1194
23.	Uttar Pradesh East	1579
24.	Uttar Pradesh West	537
25.	Uttaranchal	346
26.	West Bengal	1140
TOTAL		28776

Statement-II

Status of Broadband Service in Circles as on 30.06.2011

Circle	Villages	
1	2	
Andaman & Nicobar	501	120
Andhra Pradesh	26613	13125
Assam	25124	6995
Bihar	39032	8043
Chhattisgarh	19744	4315
Chennai	1739	280
Gujarat	18159	7014
Haryana	6944	4630
Himachal Pradesh	17495	7288
Jammu & Kashmir	6417	2533
Jharkhand	29354	2736
Karnataka	27436	11235
Kerala	1372	1364

1	2	
Kolkata	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	52117	6142
Maharashtra	43652	10521
North East-1	7347	535
North East-2	7456	1889
Orissa	47529	10093
Punjab	12367	10021
Rajasthan	41353	5672
Tamilnadu	14670	9380
Uttar Pradesh East	77575	25763
Uttar Pradesh West	23781	3753
Uttaranchal	16336	2923
West Bengal	37512	12831
TOTAL	601625	169201

Raising of call rates by mobile operators

2054. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several mobile operators have announced to raise the call rates/tariff by around 20 per cent;

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

(c) whether Government is observing the reasons behind such a hike announced by the mobile operators; and

(d) if so, Government's stand thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Recently, several mobile operators have increased tariffs applicable for certain plans and packs offered by them.

(b) Regulation of Tariff has been mandated to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) vide the TRAI Act of 1997. As per the current tariff framework in vogue, tariff for mobile services is under forbearance except for roaming services (ceilings prescribed by TRAI). Therefore, the operators have the flexibility to offer different tariffs depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations. These tariffs have however to be consistent with the regulatory principles prescribed by TRAI.

(c) The hike effected by the telecom operators is not across the board, but for certain plans/schemes and for certain categories of calls. The major change is in respect of on-network Local and STD charges which have been restructured to be at par with off-net call charges. The service providers have attributed this change to increase in the cost of providing service, decline in profitability, to improve the quality of service despite spectrum constraints and to bring in uniformity in the on-net charges vis-a-vis off-net usage charges.

(d) Mobile operators have been revising the tariff both upward and downward, in accordance with the market dynamics. However, as a whole, the tariff for telecom services has been showing consistently downward trend for several years. TRAI has issued regulatory prescriptions as per which the existing subscribers are protected from any hike in tariff for a certain specified period. Operators have assured TRAI that tariff for the existing subscribers will be protected against hike in accordance with the regulatory mandates.

TRAI recommendations on spectrum pricing

2055. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

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

(a) whether TRAI had made recommendations on spectrum pricing in May, 2010 and subsequently in February, 2011;

(b) whether TRAI has recommended current price of spectrum as Rs. 1769.75 crores per MHz for spectrum upto 6.2 MHz and Rs. 4571.87 crores

per MHz for spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz;

(c) whether TRAI has recommended these two spectrum prices for application at the time of renewal of licence and for charging excess spectrum held by operators beyond contracted 6.2 MHz, respectively;

(d) whether these recommendations have been accepted or rejected by Telecom Commission; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay and the time-frame for giving finality to these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had submitted its recommendations dated 11.05.2010 on 'spectrum Management and Licensing Framework' and dated 08.02.2011 on 'The Value of Spectrum in 1800 MHz band'.

(b) and (c) As per recommendations dated 08.02.2011 and subsequent clarifications dated 03.5.2011, TRAI has recommended that the 'current price' of 1800 MHz spectrum (Pan-India) for the year 2010 (with effect from 01.04.2010) for period of 20 years may be adopted as Rs. 1769.75 crores per MHz for spectrum upto 6.2 MHz and Rs. 4571.87 crores per MHz for spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz. TRAI has recommended that insofar as the price of spectrum upto 6.2 MHz is concerned, these figures will also be relevant for renewal of existing licences subject to the condition that these figures will be duly adjusted for inflation. TRAI has also clarified that the very concept of 'current price' is in respect of 'excess spectrum' which denotes spectrum beyond the contracted amount.

(d) and (e) These recommendations of TRAI are presently under consideration of the Government. Being a policy matter, it is not feasible to specify a time frame for a decision.

TRAI recommendations on entry of new UAS licences

2056. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in its recommendations on spectrum and licence related issues in 2005, 2007 and 2010 TRAI had recommended the continuance of entry of new UAS licences at the same level as determined in 2001, through auction to have a level playing field; and

(b) if not, the exact recommendations of TRAI with respect to the entry for new UAS licences in the submissions made by it in 2005, 2007 and 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

TRAI recommendations

2057. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent years, recommendations of TRAI are being referred back on flimsy grounds by DoT;

(b) if so, the details of various recommendations of TRAI referred back by DoT in last three years;

(c) whether TRAI recommendations of excess spectrum, spectrum usage charges, reframing of 800 and 900 MHz spectrum at the time of renewal, etc., are still pending with Government for approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not accepting recommendations of TRAI for such important issues wherein the exchequer is losing money day by day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Sir, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mobile banking

†2058. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has sought suggestions from telecom companies for strengthening and smooth functioning of mobile banking in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) issued a consultation paper on 28.10.2010 on "Quality of Service requirements for delivery of basic financial services using mobile phones" seeking comments of all the stakeholders. Open House Discussion was also held at Mumbai on 23.03.2011. Based on the comments received and discussions, TRAI is exploring various aspects for issue of Regulations.

(c) Government had constituted an 'Inter-Ministerial Group' to finalise the framework for delivery of basic financial services using mobile phones. The Group submitted its report. As a follow up of the report, various stakeholders have been identified and roles have been assigned to them for implementation of mobile banking services. TRAI and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been entrusted with the job of regulatory oversight. A Committee constituted by Department of Telecommunications for the purpose of laying standards for the m-pin based Mobile Banking Point-of-Sales (PoS) Device gave its report on 30.11.2010. This report was forwarded to Department of Financial Service on 14.12.2010.

Shift from fixed fee to revenue sharing model

2059. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines which have enabled telecom operators to migrate from commitments on licence fees to a revenue sharing model;

(b) whether the decision for adoption of the revenue sharing model for telecom operators was justifiable; and

(c) the details of revenue loss caused to Government exchequer by shifting from fixed fee to revenue sharing fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, the Migration Package to licensees of Cellular (Metros and Telecom Circles) and Basic Telecom Services for migration to New Telecom Policy-1999 regime was offered based on the decision of the Union Cabinet. The Licensees were required to accept all the conditions of migration package in its entirety and simultaneously to withdraw all legal proceedings against Department of Telecom (DoT) or Union of India (UoI). The

migration package also provided that the licensee will forego the right of operating in the regime of

limited number of operators and would operate in a multipoly licensing regime. A copy of letter of migration package as offered to Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) operators is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Any loss of revenue would have to be seen in a complete context. However, the impact on Licence Fee collection due to migration offered vide NTP-99 in respect of CMTS as well as Basic Service Providers existing at that time is given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

Government of India

Ministry of Communications

Department of Telecommunications

(VAS Cell)

Sanchar Bhawan

20, Ashoka Road,
New Delhi-110 001

No.842-153/99-VAS (Vol.V) (PL)

Dated 22nd July, 99

Without Prejudice

To

1. All Cellular Operators
2. Cellular Operators Association of India, F-301, Gauri Sadan, 5,
Haily Road, New Delhi-110 001

**Subject: Proposed Package of Migration of existing licensees of Cellular
(Metros and Telecom Circles) and Basic Telecom Services to
New Telecom Policy-1999 regime.**

Reference: Licence Agreements for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service.

In accordance with Government approval, the following Package is proposed for migration of the existing Cellular (Metros and Telecom Circles) and Basic Telecom Service Operators to NTP-99 regime:-

- i) The cut off date for change over to NTP-99 regime will be 1.8.1999.

- ii) The licensee will be required to pay one time Entry Fee and License Fee as a percentage share of gross revenue under the licence. The Entry Fee charge-able will be the licence fee dues payable by existing licenses upto 31.07.1999, calculated upto this date duly adjusted consequent upon notional extension of effective date as in para (ix) below, as per the Conditions of existing licence.
- (iii) The Licence fee as a percentage of gross revenue under the licence shall be payable w.e.f. 1.8.99. The Government will take a final decision about the quantum of the revenue share to be charged as licence fee after obtaining recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). In the meanwhile, Government have decided to fix 15% of the gross revenue of the Licensee as provisional license fee. The gross revenue for this purpose would be the total revenue of the Licensee company excluding the PSTN related call charges paid to DOT/MTNL and service tax collected by the licensee on behalf of the Government from their subscribers. On receipt of TRAI's recommendation and Government's final decision, final adjustment of provisional dues will be effected depending upon the percentage of revenue share and the definition of revenue for this purpose as may be finally decided.
- (iv) A total of at least 35% of outstanding dues including interest payable as on 31.7.1999 and LD Charges in full will have to be paid on or before 15.8.1999. The amount paid, if any, against the earlier demand sent under letter dated 25.1.99 for paying 20% or more of the outstanding dues, may be adjusted at licensee's option. The balance dues will have to be paid on or before 31.1.2000 alongwith interest calculated upto the actual date of payment.
- (v) Even where the existing bank guarantees (EBG), have been encashed earlier, these will need to be kept alive/ recouped simultaneously with the acceptance of this package. The value of the financial bank guarantee(s) will have to be further enhanced within a period of four months i. e. by 30.11.1999 so as to cover the outstanding amounts due including further sums which may become due.
- (vi) If either of the cellular operator in a given service area does not accept the package, both the existing operators will continue in the existing licensing arrangement until the validity of the present licences.

- (vii) Consequent upon migration to the NTP-99, the licensees will forego the right of operating in the regime of limited number of operators as per the existing licence agreement and would operate in a multipoly licensing regime i.e additional licenses without any limit may be issued in a given Service Area.
 - (viii) There shall be a lock-in of the present share-holding for a period of five years counted from the date of licence agreement (effective date). Transfer of share holding directly or indirectly through subsidiary or holding companies shall not be permitted during this period. However, issue of additional equity share capital by the licensee companies/their holding companies by way of private placement/public issues shall be permitted. Further, the lock-in provisions shall not be applicable in case the shares are transferred pursuant to enforcement of pledge by the lending financial institutions/banks due to events of defaults committed by the borrowers with the condition that such shares should have been pledged for investment only in the particular licensed project.
 - (ix) For the purpose of calculation of outstanding licence fee upto 31.7.1999. the effective date of all the licenses of Cellular Telecom Circles and Basic Telephone Services will be notionally extended by a period of six months. This does not apply to metro cellular licences. This is with the further condition that where extension of effective date has been given earlier due to whatever circumstances, further extension will be given after deducting the period of extension already given subject to the total extension period not exceeding six months. In cases where extension of period of more than six months has already been given, there will be no further change.
 - (x) The liquidated damages as per the existing licence agreement shall be paid latest by 15-8-99.
 - (xi) The period of licence shall be 20 years starting from the effective date of the existing licence agreement.
2. Migration to the NTP-99 on the condition mentioned above will be permitted on the premise that the aforesaid conditions are accepted as a package in its entirety and simultaneously all legal proceedings in Courts, Tribunals, Authority or in Arbitration instituted by the licensee and Associations of Cellular and Basic Service Operators (COAI & ABTO) against DoT or UOI

shall be withdrawn. Further any dispute with regard to the license agreement for the period upto 31.7.1999 shall not be raised at any future date. The acceptance of this package will be deemed as a full and final settlement of all existing disputes whatsoever irrespective of whether they are related with the present package or not.

3. After the terms and conditions of the package are accepted, amendments to the existing licence agreement will be signed between the licensor and the licensee.
4. An undertaking in the enclosed proforma by an authorised signatory of acceptance of the package by the licensee should reach DOT within a weeks' time and in any case not later than 29.7.1999 (Forenoon). In case no response is received within the stipulated period, it will be presumed that licensee does not propose to migrate to the new regime, and the licensee will continue to operate under the terms and conditions of the existing licence.

(A.K. Srivastava)

Director (VAS-II)

Encl: As above

To

The Secretary,
Deptt. of Telecommunication,
Min. of Commiunications,
Sanchar Bhawan,
New Delhi.

**Sub: Proposed package for migration of existing licenses of Cellular
(Metros & Telecom Circles) and Basic Telecom Services to New
Telecom Policy, 1999 - regarding.**

Sir,

With reference to the letter No.842-153/99-VAS(Vol V)(Pt) dated July, 1999 on the subject noted above, I hereby convey unconditional acceptance on behalf of the Licensee with regard to the package proposed for migration of the existing licenses to NTP 1999 Regime on the terms and conditions in the letter under reference.

2. An authority in my favour given by the company to convey the acceptance is also enclosed.

Encl: As above. (Authorised Signatory)

Statement-II

The impact on Licence Fee collection due to Migration Package offered vide NTP-99 for CMTS as well as Basic service providers is given in the table below:

(Rs. in crores)			
License actually	Fixed License fee for the license period(A)	License fee actually paid by these companies for the license period(B)	Difference in Fixed and paid Licence Fee(C)=(A-B)
CMTS (for 10 year license period)	30492.12 (#)	11234.90	19257.22
Basic (for 15 year license period)	27862.50	3595.80 (*)	24266.70
TOTAL	58354.62	14830.70	43523.92

Notes:

1. As per the Action Taken Note on CAG's Audit Report No. 6 of 2000 against Para No. 14.4 (vii), the amount of waiver on account of notional extension of six months in the effective date of licence is Rs. 1187.50 Crores (Rs. 841.29 Crores for CMTS (Circles) and Rs. 346.21 Crores for Basic Services)
2. # (i) Includes licence fee committed by Metro licencees based on the actual number of subscribers from 4th year onwards @ Rs. 6023 per subscribers [(Rs. 10348.77crore) calculated on the basis of date of signing of the licence agreement as November 1995].

(ii) The subscriber data has been taken from TRAI who have indicated that for the period upto September 2001, the data has been sourced from COAI.
3. * (i) For Basic Service licences, while the committed licence fee is taken upto 2011-12 (for the 15-year licence period), the licence fee paid is upto the year 2009-10.

(ii) Includes entry fee (Rs. 493.46 crore) paid for migration to UASL by the Six Basic Service licensees in 2003.

Telecom equipment testing facility

2060. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up a Certifying Centre at

the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore to test all telecom equipments before installation in the country;

(b) whether Government has agreed to signing to an MoU between IISc and a Chinese telecom company, whose owner is unknown and against whom allegations of Industrial espionage are pending in various international courts;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for allowing such an MoU which could be detrimental to national security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) 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. For carrying out these tests, it is essential to know the details of the equipment, which are to be tested and develop the tests for security testing of these equipments.

In this regard, IISc, Bangaluru has been assigned the task of developing the tests on telecom equipment. The test cannot be developed without knowing the technical details. IISc, Bangaluru has entered into a nondisclosure agreement with Huawei to know these details since these are commercially sensitive information. The steps of license amendment of 31.05.2011 and agreement of IISc with Huawei have been taken to improve the security environment.

Problem in network coverage of MTNL

2061. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that MTNL has problems with its network coverage in Delhi;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any study to ascertain the validity of this problem;

(d) the remedial measures taken thereon; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Though MTNL is,
in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in

respect of mobile services, some complaints of subscribers are received. These complaints, as and when received, are attended to promptly by MTNL.

(c) to (e) TRAI has mandate to monitor the Quality of Service and conduct the periodical survey, in accordance with the provisions of TRAI Act. As per TRAI Report on QoS parameters for quarter ending March, 2011, the call drop rates in respect of MTNL in Delhi is 1.60% against TRAI specification of 2%. Quality of Service (QoS) improvement is a continuous process. To further improve the QoS, measures like BTS addition, capacity augmentation and upgradation, antenna tilting, optimization of network and drive test are undertaken on a continuous basis by MTNL.

Sharing of MTNL infrastructure for revenue generation

2062. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-run MTNL has decided to share its passive infrastructure including towers with private service providers as part of its efforts to boost revenue and put the firm back on the block in two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company had earlier shared some of its Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) with other service providers on experimental basis and following its success it has decided to extend it to both the circles it operates; 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) Yes, Sir. Details of BTS sites (Passive infrastructure of mobile tower) shared with private service providers, as on 10.08.2011, are given below:

Operator	No. of sites shared
Reliance	15
Airtel	2
Vodafone	5
Idea	8
Aircel	1

(c) MTNL has not shared any Base Transceiver Station (BTS) till date.

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

Core banking facilities in post offices

†2063. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced communication and information technology facilities particularly in rural post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plans to introduce core banking facility in post offices;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of post offices proposed to be networked for providing core banking facility;

(e) whether Government also intends to provide ATM facilities in various post offices all over the country; and

(f) if so, the details of the places where this facility is proposed to be provided, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce the segments of Core Banking Solution relevant to Post office Savings Bank Scheme (POSB) in 2207 departmental post offices initially.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to provide ATM facility in 810 Post offices. The State-wise details are given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 223 Annexure No.15]

Levy of access deficit charge

2064. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government, in deference to TRAI recommendations, discontinued since 2008 levying of Access Deficit Charges (ADCs) on telecom operators for domestic and incoming foreign calls;

(b) the rationale forwarded by TRAI for the same;

(c) the savings accrued annually to each telecom operator in private sector and to BSNL since 2008-09 on this account;

(d) whether financial benefit arising out of discontinuation of ADCs have been shared by the operators with consumers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the action taken, if any, against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) phased out the Access Deficit Charges (ADC) on domestic calls w.e.f. 01.04.2008 and from international incoming calls w.e.f. 01.10.2008.

ADC regime had been put in place by TRAI to manage the sustainability of the operations of the fixed line operators in a competitive environment. ADC was started from 1st May, 2003 for giving sufficient time to fixed line operators for rebalancing the tariffs in the transition period. The purpose & timeframe for ADC regime were as follows:

(i) Review of ADC was to be done annually.

(ii) ADC was depleting regime to be phased out in 3 to 5 years.

(iii) In case it is considered that the fixed lines in rural areas require some further support beyond 2007-08, it could be through alternative mechanism like Universal Service Obligation (USOF) Fund.

(c) TRAI had estimated that with the decision of phasing out of ADC, the service providers were going to retain funds to the tune of about Rs. 750 crores for 2008-09. Since no ADC was applicable thereafter, no such assessment was made by TRAI for subsequent period.

(d) to (g) As per TRAI, though no direct nexus can be established between the phasing out of ADC and passing on the benefits to the consumer, some indications were given by service providers of passing gains to the rural consumers as the operators launched Rural Plans w.e.f. May/June, 2008 offering various upfront discounts in airtime in rural areas.

Penalty imposed on ADAG

2065. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial loss caused to the exchequer due to favouring Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group (ADAG) in 2G Scam vis-a-vis CAG's report in the matter;

(b) the quantum of penalty imposed on ADAG and the basis of deciding quantum of penalty; and

(c) what relationship between Reliance Telecom and Swan Communications has been established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Based on the values determined through various indicators, the Report of CAG on "Issue of Licences and Allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications", has made four different assessments of the loss to the Government on account of grant of permissions for usage of dual technology spectrum in 2007-08 in different service areas. These range from Rs. 12,433 crores to Rs.37,154 crores. The Permission accorded include permissions to M/s. Reliance Communications Ltd.

According to the charge sheet filed by CBI in FIR No. RC DAI 2009 A 0045 in the court, additional revenue of Rs.8,448.95 crores could have accrued to the Government in respect of fee paid by dual technology users. The matter is sub-judice.

(b) Various penalties have been imposed on M/s. Reliance Communications Limited and M/s. Reliance Telecom Limited in different contexts based on the nature of specific violation of the provisions of the Unified Access Services (UAS) licence agreement or agreement with USOF (Universal Service Obligation Fund) as applicable.

(c) As per the information submitted by M/s. Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd. alongwith its applications dated 02.03.2007 for grant of UAS licences, the equity structure of the company was as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of Promoter/Indian/foreign	No. of equity
% of holding		
Partner/Shareholder	Indian shares	
	of Rs. 10 each	
	fully paid up	
1.	Tiger Traders Indian	9,82,19,000 90.10
	pvt. Ltd.	
2.	Reliance Indian	1,07,91,000 9.90
	Telecom Ltd.	
	Preferences shares	No. of preference % of
		share of Re. holding
		1/- each
3.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	Indian 99,20,000
	100	

Subsequently, M/s Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd., vide its letter dated 07.12.2007, informed that Reliance Telecom Ltd. has divested its entire minority equity stake of less than 10% as well as the holding of preference shares of the company and consequently, Reliance Telecom Ltd. has no interest in the company.

The above said report of CAG, has *inter-alia*, stated that it appears that Swan Telecom Private Limited while applying (on March 02,2007) for the UAS licenses in 13 Services Areas was acting as a front company on the behalf of RTL (Reliance Telecom Ltd.) and their application was in effect against the intent and spirit of the UAS licensing guidelines.

The findings of the CBI regarding the relationship between Reliance Telecom Ltd. and Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd. as indicated in the charge sheet filed by CBI in FIR No. RC DAI 2009 A 0045, are pending consideration of the court.

Setting up of institutes providing research in food technology

2066. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutes providing research facility in various sectors of food technology in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutes in the country including in the State of Gujarat;

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

(d) the time by which these institutes are likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has two Institutes engaged in research and development activities in the food processing sector as indicated below:

i) Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) formerly known as Paddy Processing Research Centre (PPRC), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. This is an autonomous organization under the Ministry. The mandate of the Institute is to conduct and promote basic, applied and adoptive research and development in post harvest processing, preservation and value addition of cereal grains, pulses, millets and oilseeds, crops of wetlands, flood affected and storm prone regions, including plantation crops, spices and other important crops as well as conducting trainings to academicians, farmers, industry people etc.

ii) National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) is being setup at Kundli, Sonapat, Haryana. This would be a global centre of excellence for the food processing sector. The Institute will be an apex world class Institute to carry out R&D in frontier areas, develop new products, offer high quality educational and research programmes, management programmes specific to food industry and provide referral advice on food standards and business incubation facilities.

In addition, various Institutes under Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE)/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are providing research facilities in different sectors of food processing technology. The list is given as Statement (See below).

And also the Institutions like Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), under Ministry of Science & Technology; Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL), Mysore under Defence Research and

Development Organisation (DRDO), which is under Ministry of Defence, and various State Universities and their affiliated colleges are also providing research facilities in different sectors of food processing technology.

(b) The Ministry does not propose to setup more such Institutes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*List of ICAR institutes providing Research Facility in Area
of Food Processing Technology*

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
2. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana
3. Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
4. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
5. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, Karnataka
6. ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region including centre for Makhana, Patna, Bihar
7. Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
8. Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
9. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, Kerala
10. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod, Kerala
11. Indian Institute of Spice Research, Calicut, Kerala
12. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
13. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
14. Central Institute on Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana, Punjab.
15. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin, Kerala
16. National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
17. Directorate of Cashew Research, Puttur, Andhra Pradesh

Availability of hygienic and safe food items

2067. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures in raising awareness of hygiene and safety issues relating to food items and their availability areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when those measures have been taken in various cities and towns of the country;

(c) whether Government has evolved any mechanism to find how consumers of those items are being benefited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) For raising awareness on hygiene and safety issues relating to food items, Ministry is operating a Plan Scheme of Promotional Activities under which Ministry organizes seminars, workshops, training/awareness programmes etc. either on its own or through professional agencies like Quality Council of India (QCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and other Industry Associations.

(b) Ministry has also taken the following measures in various cities and towns of the country in the past:

(i) Ministry of Food Processing Industries observed year 2008-09 as "Food Safety & Quality Year" as well as in the states of Bihar, Goa, Assam, West Bengal, Karnataka, A.P., Maharashtra, Delhi, M.P., Rajasthan, J&K, U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Orissa and in North East Region.

(ii) Ministry of Human Resources Development (M/o HRD) had issued instructions to all States / UTs to observe 16th October 2008 in various schools as Food Safety & Quality Day with various programmes like essay writing, competition, quiz, etc. for creating awareness among students about the issue.

(iii) Department of Posts on 16th October 2008 has issued the Commemorative Postal Stamp & First day Cover on Food Safety & Quality Year 2008-09.

(iv) MFPI has released Booklets and CDs on 16th October 2008 on subjects such as (a). Food Safety Tips for Housewives; (b). 14- Point Check on Food Safety for Street Vended Foods.

(c) Food Safety and Quality campaign is an ongoing programme organized by the Ministry at regular intervals in different parts of the country for the benefits of consumers. The Ministry had also hosted a brochure on its website regarding Food Safety & Quality Year, presentations of the National Seminar on Food Safety & Quality - from Farm to Fork, material for observation of Food Safety & Quality Day, Publications etc. Also highlighted on the website the important links related to Food Safety issues.

(d) The Ministry had held a meeting with Mass Food consuming organizations in 2008-09 like Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC), Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board, Darga Khwaja Garib Sahib, Shri Saibaba Sansthan Trust, Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC) and discussed various food safety and quality issues involved in procurement of raw materials, handling, preparation of food and storage etc.

MFPI also in collaboration with Quality Council of India (QCI) conducted 5 awareness programmes during 2009-10 on Food Safety and Quality at Patna, Raipur, Chennai, Nashik and Cuttack and 8 awareness programmes during 2010-11 at Patna, Tirupati, Varanasi, Nashik, Cuttack, Porbandar, Shillong and Raipur. Quality Council of India conducted two awareness programs on Food Safety and Quality in Shillong (Meghalaya) & Imphal (Manipur) during 2011-12.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Kolkata also conducted one-day awareness program on New Food Safety and Standards Act and Obligation of Food Industry at Guwahati, Assam and also conducted two workshop on awareness on "Food Safety in Supply Chain" at Shillong, Meghalaya during 2010-11.

MFPI in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) conducted of 5 workshops of two days on Food Safety in Supply Chain at Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Guwahati, Silchar and Agartala during 2011-12.

**Infrastructure development in FPI
in Andhra Pradesh**

2068. SHRI M.V MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Government is successful in implementing its planned scheme for infrastructure development in food processing sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of goals set and achieved under the above scheme in the Eleventh five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) During 11th Plan, Govt. has approved Infrastructure Development Scheme for Food Processing Sector which has 3 components, viz., (i) Mega Food Park (ii) Cold Chain, value addition and preservation (iii) Modernization of Abattoirs. The number of projects approved under each component is as under:

- (i) **Mega Food Park:-** A total of 30 projects were envisaged in Mega Food Park Scheme out of which 15 projects have been approved so far. Details of the 15 approved Mega Food Park Projects are given as Statement-I (See below).
- (ii) **Cold Chain, value addition and preservation Infrastructure:** - Against 30 Cold Chain projects envisaged during 11th Plan, 49 proposal have been approved so far. Details are in Statement-II (See below).
- (iii) **Modernization of Abattoirs:** Setting up of 50 Abattoirs were envisaged in the 11th Plan, out of which 10 Abattoirs have been established so far. Details are in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Status of Project Implementation of 15 on-going Mega Food Parks

S.No.	Name	Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	Date of in-principle approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved (Rs. Cr.)	Amount of grant released (Rs.Cr.)	Actual expenditure (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd., Haridwar, Uttarakhand	95.08	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	30.00	45.00
2.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chitoor, Andhra Pradesh	126.54	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	30.00	46.70
3.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari, Assam	75.98	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	15.00	9.54
4.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi, Jharkhand	113.95	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	5.00	7.05
5.	Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd., Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu	133.45	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	5.00	2.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jangipur, West Bengal	111.04	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	5.00	8.86
7.	M/s Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kolar, Karnataka	144.33	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50.00	5.00	7.40
8.	M/s International Fresh Farm Products (India) Ltd., Ferozpur, Punjab	153.40	03.08.2010	25.05.201	50.00	5.00	-
9.	M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad, Maharashtra	120.76	05.04.2011	Since the SPV failed to submit complete DPR within the prescribed time period and no request was received from the lead promoter M/s Temptation Food Ltd., 'in principle' approval accorded to them was cancelled and as approved in IMAC meeting the "in principle approval has now been accorded to the next applicant in the panel, viz. M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd.			
10.	M/s Shaktiman Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Sultanpur,	168.65	24.09.2010	DPR has been submitted and the same has been appraised. SPV has been instructed to comply certain observations.			

Uttar Pradesh

11. M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd., 153.30
29.04.2011

Bhagalpur, Bihar
required to
of

29.04.2011

The "In-principle" approval has been accorded on
to the 5 newly selected Mega Food Parks. DPR is
be submitted by the SPV within 6 months from the date
"in-principle" approval.

12.	M/s Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	179.37	29.04.2011
13.	M/s Chhindwara Mega Food Park Ltd., Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	120.68	29.04.2011
14	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada, Orissa	116.77	29.04.2011
15.	M/s Sikaria Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., Agartala, Tripura	85.25	29.04.2011

Statement-II

Details of cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure

A. Details of Cold Chain Cases approved in 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name	State	Eligible Grant (Rs in Cr.)
1	2	3	4
1	Creamline Dairy Products Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	975
2	Ganga Dairy Ltd.	Bihar	1000
3	Hi-Tech Frozen Facilities Pvt Ltd.	Gujarat	719
4	Suri Agro Fresh Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	984

1	2	3	4
5	Atharvass Traders Pvt Ltd.	Karnataka	1000
6	Freshtrop Fruits Ltd.	Maharashtra	1000
7	Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	733
8	Farm Fresh Banana	Tamil Nadu	6057
9	Bio Life Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand	981
10	Ascon Agro Products Exporters & Builders Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	696

B. Details of Cold Chain Cases approved in 2011-12

Sl No.	Name	State	Eligible Grant (Rs in Cr.)
1	United Fruits	Tamil Nadu	838.37
2	Keventer Agro	West Bengal	1000
3	Alchemist Ltd.	Punjab	351.15
4	Daawat Foods Ltd.	Haryana	1000
5	Apex Agro	Andhara Pradesh	1000
6	Global AgriSystem	Himachal, UP, Karnataka	930
7	Inkal Ventures	Kerala	741.36

8	Canvas Integrated Cold Chain	Himachal Pradesh	849.59
9	Frozen Fruits & Vegetables	Kerala	848.53
10	Kashmir Walnut	Jammu & Kashmir	761.12
11	Synthite Industries Ltd	Andhara Pradesh	626.45
12	Shimla Horticulture	West Bengal	570.6
13	Aromatrix Flora Pvt Ltd	Himachal Pradesh	966.52
14	Hillcrest Foods	Himachal Pradesh	788.19
15	Mapro Foods	Maharashtra	800
16	MG Bhangadiya	Maharashtra	652.36
17	Jai Prakash Agro	Assam	1000
18	Associate Action for Progressive Dev. Society	Manipur	1000
19	Rajshree Food Products	Rajasthan	815.4
20	Mizofa Fish Seed Farm	Mizoram	-
21	Global Welfare Cold Chain	Nagaland	864.96
22	I.G. International	Maharashtra	876.48
23	Warana Dairy & Agro Industry	Maharashtra	848.37
24	B.D. Agro	Punjab	891.5

1	2	3	4
25	Prime Cold Stores	West Bengal	731.04
26	Imperial Frozen Food	Uttar Pradesh	350
27	Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd	Karnataka	350
28	Impartial Agrotech (P) Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	548.33
29	Saastha Warehousing Ltd	Maharashtra	1000
30	Basukinath	West Bengal	630
31	Brar Frozen Foods	Uttrakhand	737.63
32	Rajshree Integrated Cold Chain Projects	Uttar Pradesh	1000
33	Savla Foods & Cold Storage Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra	792.4
34	Tulja Bhawani	Maharashtra	478
35	Bhupati Agro Enterprises	Andhara Pradesh	748.16
36	SH Cold Storage	Kerala	916.77
37	Sabarkanta Co-op	Gujarat	
38	Devbhumi Cold Chain Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	899.64
39	Natural Frozen & Dehydrated Foods	Gujarat	345.34

Statement-III

Scheme for establishment of new abattoirrs for 11th plan

Detail of expenditure for last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11)

Name of Executor	State	Total Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) during 2008-09	Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) during 2009-10	Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) during 2010-11	Total (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	Andhra Pradesh	1478.98	147.90		443.69	591.59
Kolkatta Municipal Corporation	West Bengal	1287.34	128.73		-	128.73
Dimapur Municipal Council	Nagaland	1437.50	143.75	431.25	827.17	1402.17
Jammu Municpal Corporation	J&K	1500.00	150.00		-	150.00
Municipal Corporation, Shimla	H.P.	1142.00	114.20		-	114.20
Municipal Corporation, Patna	Bihar	1097.21	109.72		-	109.72
Directorate of A.H.V, Shillong *	Meghalaya *	1500.00		150.00	-	150.00
J&K Sheep and Sheep products Development Board, Srinagar	J&K	1410.00		141.00	-	141.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmednagar Goat Federation Co-op Ltd	Maharashtra	851.02		85.102	595.71	680.82
Municipal Corporation, Ranchi	Jharkhand	864.595		79.00	7.46	86.46
TOTAL		12568.65	794.30	886.35	1874.04	3554.69

* The State Govt. of Meghalaya has withdrawn the Shilong project

Processing of horticulture produce

2069. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof with comparative figure of China;

(c) whether only 2 per cent of horticultural produce is processed in the country as compared to 15 per cent in China;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes Sir, India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world with 71.5 Million metric tonnes production for the year 2009-10.

(b) The fruit production of China was 109.6 Million metric tonnes for the year 2008.

(c) to (d) Due to fragmented supply chain and lack of adequate processing infrastructure along the value chain, the processing levels in the country are quite low. The level of processing of fruits and vegetables in the country is estimated at 2.20%. 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.

(e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector by providing assistance to entrepreneurs so as to encourage private investment in the sector. These schemes are (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value addition & Preservation Infrastructure & Modernization of Abattoirs, (ii) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/ Modernization of FPIs, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R&D (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution.

Lack of research and skilled workers in FPI

†2070. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of skilled workers as well as research work in the rapidly growing food processing industry; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to do away these drawback?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The rapidly growing food processing industry in the country requires availability of matching number of skilled man power to sustain it on a continuous basis. As per the report of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) on "Human Resource and Skill requirements in the Food Processing Sector (2022)" there are gaps in terms of excess demand over supply in the organised sector at all levels, the gap is maximum when considering the demand for those trained by short-term courses with low educational qualification (below 10th/12th standard) where there is a required demand for about one lakhs trained persons annually against a supply of over 10,000 persons. This requirement will increase to over 5.3 lakhs if the unorganised sector is also taken into account. Further, the sector also requires application based research to meet the ever increasing industry and the consumer demand. The Ministry through its scheme is assisting application based projects, which would directly benefit the food processing sector.

(b) To overcome these draw backs, Ministry provides financial assistance as grant-in-aid under its scheme of Human Resource Development for (i) Creation of Infrastructure facilities for running degree/diploma courses in food processing sector, (ii) Entrepreneurship Development Programme, (iii) Setting up of Food Processing Training Centres and (iv) Training at Recognised National/State Level Institutions sponsored by MoFPI.

For promoting research work in the sector, Ministry provides financial assistance as grant-in-aid under its scheme for Research and Development in Processed Food Sector. The Financial Assistance is given as grant-in-aid to various Universities, IITs, Central/State Government Institutions, Public Funded Organizations etc. The Scheme aims to undertake demand driven R&D work in the field of Food Processing Sector

for product and process development, improved packaging, value addition and leading to innovative products and processes with commercial value.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fake Boards of education

†2071. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that fake Boards in the name of Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and Higher Secondary Education Council, Delhi are operating in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that information regarding issuing of forged mark sheets and certificates by the said Boards was sent to Government by Council of Boards of School Education in India (COBSE), an organisation of Government education boards;

(c) if so, the time when Government had received the information in this regard; and

(d) the action, so far, taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Information about fake boards is received by the Ministry from time to time. However, Ministry of HRD does not regulate setting up of Education Boards.

(b) and (c) No such information has been received by the Ministry from Council of Boards of School Education in India (COBSE).

(d) In order to make the public aware of the functioning of fake boards and their nefarious activities, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) took up the matter with the police and a circular was issued by the Delhi Police. CBSE had also issued advisory to its affiliated schools to sensitise them as well as the general public about the existence of fake boards and their nefarious activities.

Criteria for recognition of Universities under UGC Act

2072. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for Universities to be recognised under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of private universities of Gujarat which have applied for recognition under section 2(f);

(c) how many of these applications have already been approved or disapproved; and

(d) by when the decision on remaining applications is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Section 2(f) of University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 defines "University" to mean a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a state Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognized by the Commission in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under this Act. Any University established by an Act of State Legislature is therefore, automatically covered under the definition of "University".

(b) According to the information of University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 09 (nine) Private Universities in the State of Gujarat. All private universities are established by a State Act and as such they are already covered under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, there is no question of any approval and disapproval of private universities by the UGC.

Bringing pre-school education under RTE Act

†2073. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating the proposal to bring pre-school education system too under RTE Act in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government has reviewed the successful implementation of RTE in the country before considering this proposal; and

(d) if so, the number of States where this has been successfully implemented?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended the addition of pre-primary section in all government schools. NAC has recommended that this will pave the way for examining, over time the feasibility of bringing pre-school learning under the purview of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Government has constituted a Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee under the chairpersonship of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, Minister of State for Human Resource Development to examine the matter and make appropriate recommendations. The Planning Commission has constituted an inter-Ministerial Group to examine various matters relating to re-structuring of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, including pre-school education.

(c) and (d) The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010. The norms of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act, have been aligned with the RTE Act, and States/UTs are taking steps for implementing the Act.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

†2074. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the field of higher education in the country, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is nearly half to the world's average, two-third of developing countries average and one-fifth of the developed countries' average;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India as compared to World Average and other Regions are given as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (2007-08)

INDIA	13.6 (Provisional)
World Average	26
Arab States	21
Central & Eastern Europe	64
Central Asia	25
East Asia & the Pacific	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	38
North America and Western Europe	70
South and West Asia	13
Sub-Saharan Africa	6

Note: Data in respect of GER of World Average and other Regions have been taken from the 'Global Education Digest' published by UNESCO INSTITUTE for STATISTICS.

Functioning of NCTE

2075. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations against the functioning of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);

(b) if so, the details of representations received and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether Government proposes to overhaul the NCTE in view of complaints/representations and has sought views of eminent educationists in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has received complaints/representations from various persons, including Members of Parliament, teacher education institutions, etc. regarding functioning of the National Council for Teacher Education

(NCTE). In addition two committees set up by the Government in 2007 and 2010 to review the functioning of the Western Regional Committee (WRC), Bhopal and Northern Regional Committee (NRC), Jaipur of the NCTE, also pointed out lacunae in the functioning of the two Regional Committees, including irregularities and inconsistencies in the decision-making process and inadequate monitoring by the NCTE. The Committees also recommended that systemic reforms should be initiated.

(c) and (d) Based on the reports of these two committees and the overall working of NCTE, the Government, decided to exercise the powers conferred by section 30 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 and supersede NCTE vide Notification dated 7th July, 2011, for a period of six months. The Government has appointed a six-member Committee to exercise and perform all the functions and duties which are vested in the Council under the NCTE Act, 1993.

KVS schools in Maharashtra

2076. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) schools currently running in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) whether demands of such CBSE based KVS schools are increasing day by day;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to increase KVS schools in Maharashtra according to population; and

(d) the current criteria for setting up of KVS schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The district-wise details of 56 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) currently running in the State of Maharashtra are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) to (d) KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including defence and para-military personnel. KVs are opened on receipt of proposals from the sponsoring agencies including Ministries of Government of India, State Governments, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and Institute of Higher Learning, The sponsoring agency has to commit the

availability of requisite resources, which include

land for construction of permanent building and temporary accommodation to commence the school. The CPSUs and Institute of Higher Learning have to commit to provide the recurring and non-recurring expenditure also. Norms for opening of KVs are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List indicating the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning
in the State of Maharashtra (As on 16-08-2011)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Kendriya Vidyalaya	Name of District	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Manmad	Nashik	Civil
2.	Mudkhed Distt., Nanded (CRPF)	Nanded	Civil
3.	Mumbai, Koliwada	Mumbai City	Civil
4.	Nagpur (CRPF)	Nagpur	Civil
5.	Nagpur-Ajani	Nagpur	Civil
6.	Nagpur (VSN)	Nagpur	Civil
7.	Nasik Road Camp No.II (ISP)	Nasik	Civil
8.	Sholapur	Solapur	Civil
9.	Dhule	Dhule	Civil
10.	Yawatmal	Yawatmal	Civil
11.	CRPF Teligaon, Distt. Pune	Pune	Civil
12.	Nanded Railway Campus, Distt. Nanded	Nanded	Civil
13.	BSF Chakur, Distt. Latur	Latur	Civil
14.	Ahmednagar No.I	Ahmadnagar	Defence
15.	Ahmednagar No.II (MIRC)	Ahmadnagar	Defence
16.	Ahmednagar No.III (VRDE)	Ahmadnagar	Defence
17.	Amarnath (OF)	Thane	Defence
18.	Aurangabad Cantt	Aurangabad	Defence

1	2	3	4
19.	Bhandara (OF)	Bhandara	Defence
20.	Bhusawal (OF)	Jalgaon	Defence
21.	Chanda (OF)	Chandrapur	Defence
22.	Dehuroad No.I	Pune	Defence
23.	Dehuroad No.II	Pune	Defence
24.	Devlali No.I	Nashik	Defence
25.	Devlali No.II (AFS)	Nashik	Defence
26.	Kamptee	Nagpur	Defence
27.	Karanjanad	Raigad	Defence
28.	Lonavala	Pune	Defence
29.	Mumbai, Bhandup	Mumbai Suburban	Defence
30.	Mumbai, Colaba No.I	Mumbai City	Defence
31.	Mumbai, Colaba No.II	Mumbai City	Defence
32.	Mumbai, Colaba No.III	Mumbai City	Defence
33.	Mumbai, INS Hamla	Mumbai Suburban	Defence
34.	Mumbai, Mankhurd	Mumbai Suburban	Defence
35.	Nagpur-Ambajhari	Nagpur	Defence
36.	Nasik Road Camp No.I	Nasik	Defence
37.	Ojhar (AFS)	Nashik	Defence
38.	Pulgaon Camp	Wardha	Defence
39.	Pune (SC)	Pune	Defence
40.	Pune No.I (AFS)	Pune	Defence
41.	Pune No.II (AFS)	Pune	Defence
42.	Pune No.III (9 BRD)	Pune	Defence

1	2	3	4
43.	Pune, Army Area	Pune	Defence
44.	Pune, BEG & Centre Khadki	Pune	Defence
45.	Pune, CME	Pune	Defence
46.	Pune, Ganesh Khind	Pune	Defence
47.	Pune, Iat Girinagar	Pune	Defence
48.	Pune, Khadak Vasla (NDA)	Pune	Defence
49.	Pune, Range Hills Estate	Pune	Defence
50.	Thane (AFS)	Thane	Defence
51.	Varangaon (OF)	Jalgaon	Defence
52.	Jalgaon (NMU)	Jalgaon	IHL
53.	Mumbai, IIT Powai	Mumbai Suburban	IHL
54.	Chanderpur (WCL)	Chandrapur	Project
55.	New Majari (WCL)	Chandrapur	Project
56.	Panvel (ONGC)	Raigad	Project

Statement-II

Norms for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas

1. Proposal for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) (Central School) is considered only if sponsored by one of the following:
 - (i) (a) Ministries or Departments of the Government of India.
 - (b) State Governments.
 - (c) Union 'Territories' Administrations.
 - (d) Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories.
- (ii) Free of cost land as defined under two categories viz., (i) Minimum
- (ii) Desirable, the details of which are as under:

Sl.	Location	(i) Minimum requirement	(ii) Desirable extent
No.		(In Acres)	(In Acres)
I	Metropolitan City	02	04
II	Hilly Areas	04	08
III	Urban Area	04	08
IV	Semi-Urban Rural Areas	05	10

The Sponsoring Authority will, however, be liable to provide land as per 'desirable norms' but where that does not become possible despite best efforts, they would be under obligation to make available land at least to the extent of 'minimum norms', free of cost. Adequate and suitable land at site should be identified/demarcated for its transfer in favour of KVS within one year.

(iii) (a) When there is concentration of at least 500 employees of the Defence services or of Central Government of the Government of India Undertaking individually or jointly (250 in the case of Special Focus Districts).

(b) When there is minimum potential enrolment of children of specified categories for opening a KV belonging to categories I to IV which may be 200 or an average of 30 per class whichever is more.

(iv) When the sponsoring authority makes available, free of rent or on nominal rent temporary accommodation to house the expanding Vidyalaya till the KVS does construct its own Vidyalaya building on the land leased to it; and

(v) Provision of the residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff, should be made available by the sponsoring authority. The number of such residential units needs to be earmarked before the school is opened.

2. A new KV may be opened in the campus of Government of India undertaking if it agrees to bear the recurring and non-recurring expenditure including accommodation, land and future development facilities as also the proportionate overhead charges on the proposed Vidyalaya provided the need for such a Vidyalaya is established with reference to the location and non-availability

of alternate educational facilities.

3. A new KV may be opened in the campus of an Institution of Higher Learning, like IIT, CSIR Laboratories etc. on the same terms and conditions as stipulated in respect of schools for Public Sector Undertaking.

**Opening of more schools and colleges in minority
concentration areas**

2077. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of steps taken/being taken to open more schools/colleges and universities in the minority concentration areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Education is one of the most effective instruments of social empowerment. The Government is aware of the need for opening more schools/colleges and universities in the minority concentration areas in the country to facilitate easy access of these sections to the benefits of education. The details of initiatives taken by this Ministry in this regard are as under:

(i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan lays special focus on the children of the disadvantaged social groups (SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities). It provides for development of context specific interventions/strategies for education of these target groups. SSA targets geographical areas in districts and blocks with predominance of SC, ST, OBC and Minority population in the matter of allocation of funds and school infrastructure. Special focus districts have been identified for targetted interventions under SSA, which, *inter-alia*, include 88 districts with high Muslim population. During the period from 2006-07 to 2011-12, 22901 primary schools and 13690 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in Minority Concentration Districts (MCD).

(ii) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

"Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya" (KGBV) are set up as residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities. KGBVs provide for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities. Upto the year 2010-

11, 3569 KGBVs have been sanctioned and of these 492 KGBVs are in areas with 20% Muslim Population.

(iii) Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)

IDMI has been operationalised to augment infrastructure in private aided/unaided minority schools/institutions in order to enhance quality of education to minority children. An amount of Rs.6.09 cr. has been released for 25 minority institutions during the financial year 2010-11.

(iv) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

This scheme was launched in March, 2009 with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality. The implementation of the scheme started from 2009-10. It is envisaged to achieve an enrolment rate of 75% from 52.26% in 2005-06 at secondary stage within 5 years by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation. The other objectives include improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017, and achieving universal retention by 2020. Equity aspects are addressed through (i) special focus in micro planning (ii) preference to Ashram schools in upgradation (iii) preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools (iv) special enrolment drive for the weaker section (v) more female teachers in schools; and (vi) separate toilet blocks for girls.

(v) Sub-mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development Under this scheme, one time financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore is provided to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the country subject to State/UT Government providing free of cost land and meeting 100% recurring expenditure. 57 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) are found eligible, out of which, partial financial assistance of Rs.210.66 crore have been provided to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 46 MCDs so far.

(vi) Higher Educational Institutions

According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC) there are 546 Universities and 31,324 Colleges in the country at present. Improvement of quality of higher education is a

continuous endeavour. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in the

Eleventh Plan aiming at improvement of quality and infrastructure in the existing higher and technical educational institutions and by way of setting up of new quality institutions such as Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Schools for Planning and Architecture, etc. in uncovered States. During the XIth Plan period, the Government has established 16 new Central Universities under the Central Universities Act, 2009.

There are 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country and 62 of these are covered in a scheme under implementation by UGC which provides central financial assistance for establishment of a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBD) where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. Further, UGC has sanctioned 233 Women's Hostel during 11th Plan in these 90 MCDs.

Strengthening AICTE

2078. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of staff and officers of AICTE as on 1 January, 2005 and its present sanctioned strength;

(b) the actual strength of staff and officers of AICTE as on date along with the vacancies, cadre-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the state of affairs in AICTE is very poor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there have been several corruption charges against the officers of AICTE in the past;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to tone up and streamline the AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the sanctioned strength of staff and officers of AICTE as on 1st January, 2005 was 283. The present sanctioned strength and the actual strength as on date

alongwith the vacancies cadre-wise are at Statement-I (See below). These vacancies have been

filled up on a temporary basis by appointing consultants on short-term contract basis and vacancies against Group 'C & 'D' are filled up through Educational Consultants India Ltd. (Ed.CIL) on contract basis.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 59 cases in this regard which are at various stages of investigation and action.

(f) AICTE has undertaken various steps for good governance to tone up and streamline the AICTE including administrative, procedural, organizational and policy norms for incorporating better transparency, integration of entire eco system, institute-to-learner, learner-to-administrator and administrator-to-policy. The various reforms introduced during the last three years are as under:

- (i) AICTE has introduced reforms in strengthening of office procedures and improving security measures and introduction of e-governance for enhanced transparency, clarity, easy and assured communications.
- (ii) An internal Audit Cell for finance as well as performance audit has been set up for continuous appraisal.
- (iii) The digitization of records is being implemented.
- (iv) A Standing Committee under retired justice of high court has been constituted for examining Vigilance matters.
- (v) The approval process has been made an online process through its web portal www.aicte-india.org. The details are placed into public domain.

Statement

AICTE present sanctioned strength and actual strength (as on date)

Category of Post	Present sanctioned strength	Present actual Regular/ Permanent	Incumbents On Deputation	No. of Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
Tenure Post Chairman	01	-	-	01 (Addl charge)
Vice-Chairman	01	01	-	Nil

Member Secretary	01	01	-	Nil
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1	2	3	4	5	6
Group A	Advisor-I	03	-	03	Nil
	Advisor-II	03	-	01	02
	Director	10	01	06	03
	Deputy Director	06	02	02	02
	Assistant Director	27	05	09	13
	Chief Administrative Officer	01	-	-	01
	Assistant Legal Advisor 01		01	-	-
	System Analyst/ Programmer	01	-	-	01
Group B	Senior Administrative Officer	02	02	-	Nil
	Senior Accounts Officer 02		02	-	-
	Admin Officer	03	03	-	Nil
	Account Officer	03	-	03	Nil
	Assistant Librarian	01	01	-	Nil
	Legal Officer	01	-	-	01
	Council Engineer	01	01	-	Nil
	Hindi Officer	01	-	01	Nil
	Private Secretary	03	-	01	02
Group C	Computer System Assistant	02	-	-	02
	Accountant/Office Superintendent Accountant	12	07	-	05
	Personal Assistant	06	02	01	03

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Assistant	06	03	02	01
	Junior Hindi Translator		02	02	-
	Nil				
	Data Entry Operator-I 11	6*+11 (17)	-	-	Nil
	Data Entry Operater-II 22-6*	-	-	-	16
	Data Entry Operator-III 23	23	-	-	-
	UDC	19	11	02	06
	LDC/Receptionist/ Photo Copy Machine Operator	16	06	-	10
	Stenographer	14	-	-	14
	Staff Car Driver	04	04	-	Nil
	TOTAL	209	69	31	109

* Posts adjusted

Adult literacy among disadvantaged sections

2079. SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the programme started to improve adult literacy among the disadvantaged sections of the society; and

(b) the number of districts likely to be covered during the year 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Saakshar Bharat is the programme launched by the Government to improve the adult literacy specially among the SC, ST, Minority and other disadvantaged groups of the society. As per reports received from States, Adult Education Centres have been set up in 75,579 Gram Panchayats. Survey has been completed in 14 States. 264.28 lakhs learners have been identified. Teaching learning process has also commenced in some of the districts.

Out of total 410 eligible districts, the programme has been sanctioned in 282 districts. There is no fixed target of number of districts to be covered under the programme during 2011.

Expansion of higher education sector

2080. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to expand the higher education sector and improve quality at all levels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this direction in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Government has taken various steps for expansion and improving quality of higher education during the XI Five Year Plan, which include setting up of 15 new Central Universities, including conversion of 3 State Universities into Central Universities, 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 5 new Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs), 2 new Schools of Planning & Architecture (SPAs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and 374 Model Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts.

For quality enhancement, several initiatives have been taken viz. National Mission on Education through Information Communication and Technology, Examination Reforms, increasing Research Fellowships, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP). Mandatory Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, setting up Educational Tribunals, Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Higher & Technical institutions, foreign education providers, setting up National Commission on Higher Education and Research (NCHER) are some of the legislative proposals for improving quality of higher education. In addition, setting up of Innovation Universities, incentivising State Universities and Colleges are some of other measures for improving quality. NET/SET qualifications have been laid down for improving quality of faculty.

Improvement of quality of education

2081. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that an improvement in the quality of education is a must in all segments, starting with primary schooling, given that only 15 per cent of our graduates are fit to be employed;

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

(c) the steps to be taken in this direction in future in coordination with each State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the need for quality improvement in education at all level from primary to higher education. In order to meet quality education and to increase the scope of employability, Government has taken a number of steps which include framing of National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) and Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) including curricular reforms in higher and technical education for making courses market and industry oriented. University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated many schemes for enhancing quality of Universities and Colleges.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provides for universalisation of elementary education amongst children in the age group of 6-14 years. There is a paradigm shift in SSA from access to quality and several innovative steps have taken to enhance learning achievements level. The Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has come into force w.e.f. 1.4.2010. The Government has revised the SSA norms to attune them with the provisions of the RTE Act and necessary funding has been provided to States/UTs to implement RTE-SSA programme.

UGC started the vocational programme at the under graduate level during VIII Plan (1994-95), which has been redesigned in 2003-04 under a modified scheme of Career Orientation to Education/Career Oriented Programme. During X Plan period, the Scheme has been renamed as Career Oriented Courses with the objective to ensure that the graduates who pass out after

completing these courses, have knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment in wage sector in general and self employment in particular. These courses run parallel to the conventional B.A., B.Com and B.Sc. Degrees.

Educational reforms are carried out in consultation with all stakeholders including State Governments and with continuous coordination and cooperation with them.

Expansion of base of education

2082. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expanding the base of education is also a key component of reforms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this direction in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Education reforms are a continuous process and the Government seeks to carry them forward through expansion, inclusion and rapid improvement in quality through institutional and policy reforms and by enhancing public spending.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2010 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector. The Act makes it incumbent on Government to provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6-14 years of age; ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child of the age of six to fourteen years.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) follows a holistic approach to improve the quality of elementary education, and subject to certain norms, provides for opening of new primary schools, upgradation of primary schools to upper primary school, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms to improve the students classroom ratio, recruitment of additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, in-service training of the teachers and training of the teachers and training of untrained teachers, provision of text books, learning enhancement programme, remedial

teaching, school and teacher grant and regular academic support to the school through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres to improve the quality of classroom practices.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in March, 2009 with the objective to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The scheme aims to achieve an enrolment ratio of 75% for class IX and X within five years by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, to remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers and universalised access to secondary level education by 2017.

CBSE has taken number of steps for educational reforms which includes no Class X Board examination w.e.f. 2011 for students studying in CBSE's Senior Secondary Schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X. The students studying in CBSE's Secondary Schools will, however, be required to appear in Board's external examination because they will be leaving the Secondary School after Class X. The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation has been strengthened in all CBSE affiliated schools w.e.f. October, 2009 in Class IX. The new Grading System has been introduced at Secondary School Level (for Class IX and X) effective from 2009-10 academic session. During various meetings with stakeholders, survey etc. the Board has received overwhelming response in favour of these reforms.

During the XI Plan, expansion of higher education was undertaken as part of the reforms agenda. Higher education has been made more accessible to all sections of the society irrespective of caste, community, economic status and location. Several new institutions were established to increase access of higher education such as 15 Central Universities, 8 IITs, 7 IIMs, 10 NITs 5 IISERs, 2 SPAs as also new polytechnics in uncovered areas and Degree Colleges in low GER districts.

Duping of Indian students by universities in USA

2083. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after Tri Valley University, another

university in the USA namely

University of Northern Virginia had played with the future of Indian students numbering about 1800 as the University has violated many of the laws of the USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up the issue with the US Government so that the interests of the Indian students are protected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Till now, two cases of foreign universities involved in frauds in respect of student visa etc. have been reported in the United States of America. The first case was of Tri-Valley University in California, which was shut down in January 2011 by the US authorities and more than 1800 Indian students were affected by the fraud. The second case is of University of Northern Virginia where action against the University authorities was started on July 28, 2011. There are about 2000 Indian students enrolled in that University. In the case of Tri-Valley University, the Government has intervened through diplomatic and political channels to ensure the safety of the Indian students. The Government, through the Embassy of India had requested the US authorities to treat Indian students as victims of fraud and has also been offering counsel to the affected students. The matter was also taken up by the Minister of External Affairs with the US Secretary of State during their meeting on February 13, 2011 and also during the recent India-US Strategic Dialogue on July 19, 2011 in New Delhi. In regard to the action of the US authorities against University of North Virginia, Government has not received any report of inhuman treatment of students.

Assistance to NGOs

2084. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is providing a cash assistance to various NGOs for implementing its different programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Ministry's attention has been drawn to the fact that many NGOs half-heartedly implement the programme and misappropriate the money released by the Central Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has established any monitoring mechanism for detecting misappropriation of Government funds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof with a list of NGOs against whom action has been taken, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details for the financial assistance provided by the Government to various NGOs for implementing its various schemes, NGO-wise and State-wise have been reflected in the Annual Reports of the Ministry which are uploaded on the Ministry's web-site www.education.nic.in.

(c) and (d) It cannot be stated with any certainty that many NGOs are half heartedly implementing the programmes and misappropriating the money released by the Central Government. However, under the scheme of financial assistance for development of Sanskrit education, 55 NGOs have not submitted their accounts and related papers for the last three years. Under the scheme of support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development, ten instances of omission or commission have come to the notice of the National Literacy Mission Authority.

(e) The Government has devised appropriate checks and balances in respective schemes under which the grants are given to the NGOs to ensure that the defaulting NGOs do not get financial assistance/ grants. Review of functioning of NGOs receiving grant is a standard administrative exercise that is undertaken periodically on regular basis by the Ministry. Whenever instances of omission or commission come to the notice of the Government, appropriate action under the relevant scheme, including stoppage of further financial assistance/grants or even cancellation of grant to the defaulting NGO is undertaken. The Government is committed to provide financial assistance to only the competent and eligible NGOs.

(f) The State-wise details of NGOs against whom action has been taken are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of NGOs under the scheme of financial assistance for development of Sanskrit education	No. of NGOs under the scheme of support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	01
2.	Bihar	-	01
3.	Haryana	04	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	01	-
5.	Karnataka	01	01
6.	Kerala	03	01
7.	Madhya Pradesh	03	01
8.	Maharashtra	01	01
9.	Mizoram	-	01
10.	Punjab	02	-
11.	Rajasthan	02	01
12.	Tamil Nadu	07	01
13.	Uttar Pradesh	-	01
14.	West Bengal	28	-
TOTAL		55	10

Criteria for prefixing 'National' 'International'

2085. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many private educational institutions in the country from primary to post-graduate level have their names beginning with National/International;

(b) whether Government has any specific criteria for prefixing words like National/International in the name of schools and colleges;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There are 57 un-aided private schools affiliated with the Central Board Secondary Education which use National/International with their names. As regards Universities, at present, there are 94 Private Universities and 90 Private Deemed to be Universities in the Country. Out of these, two Private Universities viz. Jaipur National University, Jaipur, Rajasthan and Jodhpur National University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan are using the word 'National' and two Private Universities viz. Noida International University, Noida, UP and Indus International, Una, Himachal Pradesh are using the word 'International'. As far as Private Deemed to be Universities are concerned, none of these Institutions are using 'National' word with their names. However, two Private Deemed to be Universities viz. Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad, Haryana and Symbiosis International University, Pune, Maharashtra are using the word 'International'. At present, no criteria has been laid down by the Central Government for prefixing words like National/International in the name of schools and colleges.

Disability curriculum in schools

2086. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a disability curriculum is present in schools of architecture across the country;

(b) whether Government intends to include this curriculum in other schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. Though the Course curriculum/ syllabus of a particular course in higher education is designed and approved by academic bodies of respective universities which have got autonomy in this regard, yet as per the information provided by Council of Architecture, the design for disabled has been included as part of syllabus and course curriculum of B.Arch. Course in Schools of Architecture and other institutions running B.Arch. Courses.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) & (b) above.

Establishment of new IITs

2087. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the new IITs are functioning out of ill equipped temporary campuses and remain hamstrung by a lack of faculty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the new IITs are yet to get land for permanent campuses from the respective State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to establish these new 17 IITs appropriately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government have established eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Ropar (Punjab), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) during the XIth Plan period, which are functioning from temporary campuses. While, the land have been handed over to the IITs at Hyderabad, Ropar, Bhubaneswar and Rajasthan and partially to the IITs at Patna, Indore and Mandi, by the respective State Governments, the same is yet to be handed over to IIT Gandhinagar. Meeting to resolve the land issue had been held with the concerned ministries and respective State Government on 06.12.2010 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. The Ministry is constantly pursuing the matter with the concerned ministries and respective State Governments at appropriate levels. Each of the new IIT has been sanctioned 30 faculty posts every year for the first three years of its existence. Meanwhile, various initiatives are being taken by the new IITs to attract quality faculty which include recruitment from abroad, providing good residential accommodations, medical facilities, initial research grants, financial support for participation in national/inter-national conferences, suitable schemes for sharing of consultancy charges, etc.

Adult female literacy

2088. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adult female literacy is still low in the country;

(b) if so, the details of adult female literacy in the country, State-wise, especially in Haryana and Punjab; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the female literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Census in India is conducted on decennial basis. According to the Census of 2001, the adult female (15+ age group) literacy rate in the country was 47.82%. As per data of 2001 Census a statement of state-wise Adult Female Literacy is enclosed as Annexure.

(c) To give impetus to female literacy and to reduce gender gap in literacy, Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of the National Literacy Mission, was launched on 8th September, 2009 with a renewed focus on women, who constitute 85% of the targeted beneficiaries. Coverage of the programme is confined to districts having adult female literacy rate of 50% or below, as per 2001 Census, besides Left Wing Extremism affected districts. The programme offers continuing education, basic education (equivalency), skill development and functional literacy.

Statement

State-wise Adult Female Literacy Rate

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Adult Female Literacy Rate (15+age group) as per Census 2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.35
3.	Assam	50.35
4.	Bihar	28.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	43.57
6.	Goa	72.21
7.	Gujarat	52.20
8.	Haryana	47.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.73

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.43
11.	Jharkhand	32.49
12.	Karnataka	49.97
13.	Kerala	86.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42.53
15.	Maharashtra	60.78
16.	Manipur	57.59
17.	Meghalaya	58.62
18.	Mizoram	86.87
19.	Nagaland	58.57
20.	Orissa	45.06
21.	Punjab	57.82
22.	Rajasthan	35.59
23.	Sikkim	54.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	59.27
25.	Tripura	60.24
26.	Uttarakhand	51.93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34.28
28.	West Bengal	54.74
29.	A & N Islands	71.34
30.	Chandigarh	73.73
31.	D & N Haveli	33.11
32.	Daman & Diu	59.59
33.	Delhi	70.78
34.	Lakshadweep	77.49
35.	Pudducherry	70.38
All India		47.82

Source: Census of 2001.

Forged certificates and mark-sheets

2089. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of students getting admission in universities and educational institutions on the basis of forged certificates and mark-sheets;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, district-wise, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidences in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No centralized information in regard to students seeking admission in educational institutions/universities on the basis of fake documents is maintained. Whenever such cases come to light, institutions/universities are required to take necessary action in terms of provisions of relevant statutes/ordinances and also to take penal action as per laws applicable.

Indian students abroad

†2090. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of killing of Indian students living in foreign countries and of misbehaviour with them have increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the efforts made by Government during the last five years to stop such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The following number of cases of attacks on Indian students and members of the Indian community in Australia have come to the notice of the High Commission of India at Australia during the last three years and the current year:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	2008	2009	2010	Jan-July, 2011
No.of cases	11	50	103	15

However, High Commission has also stated that the Australian authorities do not register cases based on ethnicity of the victims. No incident of attack on Indian students has been reported from any other country.

(c) The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level by Government of India, including at the Ministerial level as well as through the High Commission of India and its Consulates in Australia. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that it was the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well being and security of all Indians in Australia. The High Commission of India in Australia remains in regular touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal and the state level. This has resulted in several measures being put in place on the ground to improve safety and security. The steps taken by the Australian authorities have been useful, as reflected in the substantial decrease in the number of attacks on Indian community including students in recent months.

Teacher Training Institutes

2091. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are enough teacher training institutes in every State, both primary and secondary;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for not encouraging private organisations to start these training institutes-B.Ed, BTI etc.; and

(d) the reasons for Government not playing a facilitator's role to rope in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Recent surveys by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) on demand and supply of teachers and teacher educators indicate that several States, such as Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal have a shortage of teacher education institutions in relation to the demand for school teachers. While the Government

has established District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) in these States to augment capacity for teacher preparation, non-governmental entities have not come forward to set up teacher training institutions in adequate numbers.

(c) and (d) Currently, a majority of teacher education institutions are in the non-Government sector. Recognition for starting a teacher education course is regulated by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) under the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993. The NCTE periodically reviews its regulatory framework to bring greater transparency and for timely processing of applications received from various institutions, including non-government entities, for grant of recognition for teacher education courses.

Fake universities

†2092. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake universities are running in the country;

(b) if so, the number of fake universities and the years since when these have been running;

(c) the number of students obtaining degrees from these universities and whether there is any account of problems faced by degree holders on account of fake degrees; and

(d) the details of action taken against fake universities during the last decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been entrusted with the responsibilities of maintenance of standards and coordination of higher education system in the country. The UGC has no data notified 21 universities/institutions as fake as they are running in different parts of the country, in contravention of the UGC Act, 1956.

(c) As these universities and institutions are fake and not recognized, the data regarding number of students obtaining "degrees" from these "universities" and "institutions" is not maintained. Since under the UGC Act, only a university, established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act or an institution

deemed to be university under Section 3

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the UGC Act is empowered to grant or confer degrees, the degrees obtained from fake educational institutions are not valid for further education and employment.

(d) The UGC has taken legal action in various courts against six of these fake universities whereas, the State Governments have initiated action against certain fake universities. Show-cause notices have also been served by the UGC to some of these fake universities. With a view to check the functioning of fake universities, wide publicity is given by the UGC every year through print/electronic media as well as on their official website, cautioning students and parents not to take admission in such institutions. A public 'Appeal' was issued by the Ministry sometime back that students must satisfy themselves that courses offered by institutions are recognized under the relevant laws and are of quality and repute and that in case of any doubt, necessary clarification may be obtained from the relevant statutory bodies, such as the UGC, AICTE. The State/UT Governments have also been advised, from time to time, to issue necessary instructions to the District/Police Administration to take immediate action against such institutions. The last such communication was issued at the level of Minister of Human Resource Development on 2nd May, 2011.

New Central Universities

2093. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while establishing new Central Universities in the recent past, watered-down versions of Central Universities have been created with lack of certain major disciplines and resident Vice-Chancellors; and

(b) if so, the details of disciplines missing and the names of Universities in which Vice-Chancellors are non-residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Central Universities Act, 2009, 16 new Central Universities have been established, including 3 State Universities converted to Central Universities. All these universities, except Central University of Jammu where the first Vice-Chancellor has assumed office only on 8.8.2011, are functional. The University Grants Commission has so far released Rs. 869.69 crores for infrastructural development and recruitment of teaching and

non-teaching staff. All newly established Universities, who have been allotted land, have started construction work. The UGC has also allowed these universities to open upto 20 Departments as per their local needs and aspirations by the end of this year without seeking its approval. Central Universities, being autonomous bodies, are required to choose appropriate disciplines through its statutory bodies. The Vice-Chancellors of all these Universities are residing at the location/temporary headquarters of the Universities.

Common Admission Test for all degree courses

2094. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct a common admission test for all degree courses in the country;

(b) whether it will be mandatory for all the States and colleges to conduct admissions based on the rank list prepared after this test; and

(c) whether the move will affect the autonomy of universities in regulating their admissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) While it is ideal to have a unified admission test for admission to higher education for all students, it is a great challenge, considering the huge diversity of education systems in the country. The underlying principle for having such a common admission test system is motivated by the principle of inclusion for collaborative: excellence rather than exclusion through competitive excellence. The challenge becomes formidable in view of the fact that some higher education systems in the country are under control of Central Government while others are either controlled by state governments or owned by private entities. Compelling the state owned and controlled and privately owned institutions is ruled out in view of federal nature of our polity and due to the fact that education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. It is impossible to mandate the states and colleges to adopt such a uniform system and therefore states need lot of persuasion. Similar situation prevails in universities also since they are autonomous entities and admissions are presently governed by the statutes and ordinances of the respective universities.

Funds and targets for education

2095. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation and sanction of funds to education during the current Five Year plan;

(b) whether Government has achieved the target set for 100 per cent literacy, universalization and secondary education;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During XI Five Year Plan (2007-12), actual plan allocation of Ministry of Human Resource Development was Rs. 1,97,570 crore (Rs. 1,49,784 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.47,786 crore for the Department of Higher Education).

(b) to (d) Government has fixed a national goal of attaining 80% literacy rate by the end of XI Five Year Plan. To raise the adult female literacy rate, it has also fixed a target of reducing the gender gap to 10%. To achieve these goals, two flagship programmes of the Government, namely, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Saakshar Bharat are implemented to raise the literacy rates in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years & above respectively.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which aims at universalising elementary education in the country, has been progressing consistently towards its goals. Since inception, SSA has provided significant financial support for infrastructure development in elementary education. With a view to improving quality, SSA has sanctioned posts of teachers across the country, and it provides financial support for textbooks, teaching learning material and uniforms for children, as per the norms laid down in the SSA Framework of Implementation. SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, and SSA is continuing to work towards universalising elementary education in accordance with the norms and standards prescribed in the RTE Act. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme under School Education aims at universalised access to Secondary Education and improve its quality while ensuring equity.

Ramasamy Committee for reforms in IIT-JEE

2096. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted Ramasamy Committee to have reforms in IIT-JEE;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely by when the said Committee would submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology has been constituted "to assess the examination and admission system in engineering programmes". Dr. T. Ramasami Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Out-of-school children

2097. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of data compiled by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), 2005;

(b) the findings of UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report, 2007;

(c) whether as per a National Survey in 2005, the estimated number of out-of-school children in the country is 1,34,59,734, which is 6.94 per cent of the total children in the age group of 6-13 years; and

(d) the lessons drawn from the above data and the action taken and results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has not conducted any study on Out of School Children. However, as per Country Analytical Review made by Consortium for Research on Educational Access, Transitions and Equity (CREATE) in coordination with National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), the number of out of school children was 1.34 crore in 2005.

(b) and (c) As per the UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report, 2007, the estimated number of Out of School Children was 45.83 lakh in 2004. This figure was compiled on the

basis of household surveys conducted by the States/ UTs. However, as per the National Sample Survey conducted by the Social and Rural Research Institute- International Marketing Research Bureau (SRI-IMRB) in 2005, the estimated number of Out of School Children was 1.34 crore. As per a second National Sample Survey conducted in 2009 by the same organization the estimated number of Out of School Children is 0.81 crore.

(d) Considerable steps have been taken to ensure provision of schooling for all children in the 6-14 age group. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April 2010, mandates compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. The Framework for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised to correspond to the provisions of the RTE Act. Important provisions for universal enrolment and retention include the opening of schools in the neighbourhood, improvement of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of text-books and uniforms to children, special training for Out-of- School children to facilitate learning in mainstream schools, opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in the Educationally Backward Blocks etc. RTE Act also provides for important child centered measures like prohibition of corporal punishment, elimination of discrimination against the children of weaker section and disadvantaged groups, no detention or expulsion until completion of elementary education, recruitment of professionally qualified teachers and curricular reform to ensure that the children get opportunities for their all round development and can pursue and complete elementary education free from any fear, trauma or anxiety. The Mid- Day-Meal scheme also contributes to reducing the number of Out of School Children.

Reservation in aided schools and colleges

2098. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been given by Central Government in the last five years to aided schools and colleges in the country; the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any provision of reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs in faculty positions and general administration in these institutions;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has any plan to enforce reservations in these institutions;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is not sanctioning grants directly to any of the aided schools and colleges. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) grants are released to schools including aided schools and the Ministry approves annual works plan and budget for each State and central funding is released to State Implementing Society for implementing over-all SSA programme in the State. SSA interventions in respect of Government aided schools cover items like free textbooks, teacher grant, teacher in-service training, school grant etc. The details of total central funding released under SSA to States during the last five years is given in statement-I. (See below). Similarly, grants are released to all schools including aided schools under Mid Day Meals (MDM) Scheme. The grants released to States/Union Territories under MDM are at statement-II (See below). Central Government is releasing grants to University Grants Commission (UGC). UGC releases grants under different schemes to institutions eligible to receive grants under Section 12 B of UGC Act, 1956. Aided colleges are released grants only if they are eligible under Section 12 B of the Act.

(b) to (f) The policy of reservation in teaching/faculty positions and general administration in schools and colleges are covered by respective reservation policy of concerned Government. In respect of Government aided schools and colleges, recruitment procedures differ from State to State and reservations for SC/ST/OBC in recruitment of teachers/non-teaching faculty are as per State Government rules and regulations only. The policy of reservation will apply to private aided schools and colleges as and when such a provision is made under Article 15 (5) of Constitution of India by the respective Government.

Statement-I

Release during 2006-07 to 2010-11 under SSA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Release				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	46245.56	28100.00	71031.78	38569.90	81000.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7143.74	11043.55	13683.64	11427.95	20401.75
3	Assam	51464.72	28903.62	42740.91	47480.00	76854.35
4	Bihar	107744.39	135417.64	186158.47	121739.06	204789.63
5	Chhattisgarh	50182.20	46787.76	51853.86	55592.82	87863.00
6	Goa	724.12	899.57	804.41	550.58	671.27
7	Gujarat	14806.97	22658.26	25432.47	20031.73	44065.01
8	Haryana	25647.12	14220.00	20546.87	27600.00	32786.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	6250.75	7638.30	8552.99	8608.00	13786.66
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22083.37	20063.27	20532.59	37363.27	40348.79
11	Jharkhand	51515.00	80748.99	69041.09	70940.22	89562.26

12	Karnataka	54206.98	40604.78	51578.19	44220.60	66903.00
13	Kerala	6382.00	8323.42	10854.04	11989.50	19660.73
14	Madhya Pradesh	110879.68	86769.94	85569.35	113249.00	176783.00
15	Maharashtra	52158.56	45729.96	67386.02	56432.00	85537.00
16	Manipur	9.24	1850.95	321.21	1500.00	13253.77
17	Meghalaya	4294.00	9359.63	9440.36	9383.00	18540.90
18	Mizoram	3441.69	4212.02	5112.59	6617.75	10115.31
19	Nagaland	2315.20	4596.00	2867.87	4913.00	8636.83
20	Orissa	44010.95	62853.68	49080.90	63061.60	73177.85
21	Punjab	12879.92	10493.88	13808.10	20044.00	39612.74
22	Rajasthan	75809.82	101307.20	108326.80	127124.00	146182.29
23	Sikkim	402.14	1036.25	1075.31	1736.00	4469.19
24	Tamil Nadu	37329.65	53125.09	45414.47	48366.00	69068.57
25	Tripura	5330.01	4178.49	6464.12	7473.00	17121.48
26	Uttar Pradesh	206654.00	204758.00	212884.89	196011.90	310462.88
27	Uttarakhand	16934.00	13162.80	11444.45	16006.29	25793.94
28	West Bengal	61736.80	90571.68	65169.37	104142.00	174703.17
29	A & N Islands	419.62	187.10	780.54	412.44	357.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Chandigarh	300.00	934.95	820.52	1100.72	2155.89
31	Dadra & N. Haveli	100.00	418.54	104.63	350.18	413.78
32	Daman & Diu			0.00	169.00	162.99
33	Delhi	4230.24	1671.55	1529.01	3088.62	3552.71
34	Lakshadweep	87.47		70.00	143.80	127.39
35	Puducherry		577.07	638.59	669.96	485.38
	TOTAL	1083719.91	1143203.94	1261120.41	1278107.89	1959407.42

Statement-II

Details of funds released to States/UTs during 2008-09, 2010-11 under the Mid Day Meal Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Released to States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	27962.7	18809.99	26105.62	20981.31	48302.37	45775.07	35901.52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	820.79	819.79	1616.82	1073.71	2043.18	1663.96	851.88
3	Assam	27156.47	22491.68	28555.8	25167.47	34408.20	39322.31	31307.52

4	Bihar	62168.38	34026.4	52100.05	31936.13	80506.41	78795.91	46509.30
5	Chhattisgarh	30402.54	29177.16	17578.58	15661.61	36187.73	36938.86	24146.68
6	Goa	554.38	256.92	794.34	578.81	1168.27	1049.35	525.41
7	Gujarat	21711.35	19764.8	24603.06	21163.78	28851.62	30167.61	9024.83
8	Haryana	7299.26	5230.65	19094.93	17651.91	15325.12	15325.12	9415.39
9	Himachal Pradesh	11073.48	9956.65	4835.78	5932.09	6487.67	7002.68	2119.16
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4868.06	1955.48	5607.67	2982.36	7990.60	8234.22	4424.55
11	Jharkhand	18033.59	14334.13	22777.87	18335.06	32595.49	28691.03	9366.97
12	Karnataka	23339.47	22461.3	26902.33	25847.73	45368.29	42599.65	26712.66
13	Kerala	12492.2	9581.17	13845.1	10198.55	18511.33	18112.88	5597.40
14	Madhya Pradesh	57669.41	53776.27	53311.19	35598.17	65781.83	69417.09	42608.25
15	Maharashtra	72925.21	63724.02	57771.47	46105.61	107492.08	85622.18	28622.76
16	Manipur	1463.58	768.77	1478.66	1056.59	5658.11	5575.57	654.03
17	Meghalaya	2593.86	2342.07	5635.93	5360.22	13831.77	12275.48	1312.82
18	Mizoram	1401.91	1298.23	821.34	769.19	1902.29	1668.96	482.16
19	Nagaland	940.08	864.04	1062.01	1023.36	4026.97	4079.66	642.72
20	Orissa	28851.34	28238.19	32108.24	28046.1	38959.13	28403.44	10995.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	Punjab	16874.65	14022.09	11139.42	10267.4	16605.10	16310.76	4328.57
22	Rajasthan	55153.39	47740.75	40639.53	36328.56	46225.76	46428.64	30474.64
23	Sikkim	425.86	418.84	444.55	423.78	899.59	920.36	234.24
24	Tamilnadu	24235.39	23906.89	40189.22	40012.72	44250.56	42407.53	23373.44
25	Tripura	2968.42	1729.19	3801.36	4462.79	4856.76	4661.20	3768.14
26	Uttarakhand	5136	3702.27	5169.29	3916.02	10963.29	12478.40	5782.58
27	Uttar Pradesh	82307.17	75170.48	89054.39	83949.67	102715.36	114633.53	69799.51
28	West Bengal	65732.32	41447.18	74165.5	60920.72	79480.03	79578.36	23544.72
29	A&N Islands	322.35	322.35	216.48	154.48	247.06	207.31	437.75
30	Chandigarh	364.88	364.88	343.12	343.12	525.54	492.83	136.63
31	D&N Haveli	151.42	151.42	152.62	144.46	290.45	288.83	72.75
32	Daman & Diu	71.57	71.57	89.96	89.96	147.78	142.10	81.87
33	Delhi	5772.06	2656.45	7074.43	3817.07	9072.32	7944.17	5979.24
34	Lakshadweep	41.85	19.59	46.48	38.5	80.54	48.87	21.21
35	Pondicherry	423.6	421.42	429.7	Not received	693.24	651.84	339.69
TOTAL		673709	552023.08	669562.8	560339.01	912452.00	887915.93	459596.54

Fertilizer Rake Facility

2099. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Railways to set up fertilizer rake facility on broad-gauge rail line at Liliya or nearby place of Amreli for transportation of fertilizers;

(b) the amount of fund allocated in this regard and expected time-frame to complete this work;

(c) whether Railways have received survey report to provide broad-gauge rail line to Amreli; and

(d) if so, further action taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Liliya Mota station falls on the Surenderanagar - Pipavav section of Western Railway which is under the operational jurisdiction of Pipavav Railway Corporation Limited (PRCL). The feasibility of setting up a rake handling facility for goods at Liliya Mota is being examined by Pipavav Railway Corporation Limited. Amreli is at present a Meter Gauge station and no work is proposed here.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Survey has been completed and report is under examination and vetting in the Zonal Railway.

TEQIP Scheme

2100. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ranks of universities throughout the country under the World Banks' Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP); and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Universities, *per se*, are not ranked under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP).

(b) Does not arise.

Reforms in education system

2101. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring reforms in the education system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments and other stakeholders have been consulted before making such reforms;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(f) by when, these reforms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Educational reforms are a continuous process and 11th Five Year Plan seeks to carry them forward through expansion, inclusion and rapid improvement in quality through institutional and policy reforms and by enhancing public spending. Government has taken number of steps to reform education which include Central Advisory Board of Education, no Class X Board examination w.e.f. 2011 for students studying in CBSE's Senior Secondary Schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X. The students studying in CBSE's Secondary Schools will, however, be required to appear in Board's external examination if they intend to leave the Secondary School after Class X. The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation has been strengthened in all CBSE affiliated schools w.e.f. October, 2009 in Class IX. The new Grading System has been introduced at Secondary School Level (for Class IX and X) effective from 2009-10 academic session.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) follows a holistic approach to improve the quality of elementary education, and subject to certain norms provides for opening of new primary schools, upgradation of primary schools to upper primary school, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms to improve the students classroom ratio, recruitment of additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, in-service training of the teachers and training of the teachers and training of untrained teachers, provision of text books, learning enhancement programme, remedial teaching,

school and teacher grant and regular academic support to the school through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres to improve the quality of classroom practices.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2010 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector specially with reference to admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in schools which conform to specified norms and standards.

Government has carried out the educational reforms in consultation with all the stakeholders including Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) which is the highest advisory body to advise the Central and State Governments in the field of education. The CABE also acts as a forum for coordination and exchange of views between Central & State Governments/Union Territories and Non-Governmental Agencies and eminent persons from different walks of life on education policy and progress. The CABE consists of Education Ministers of States/UTs and eminent educationists.

Science Magnet Schools

2102. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether on line of its proposed Science Magnet Schools, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti plans such specialist schools for three more disciplines arts and culture, sports and vocational training;

(b) if so, how many Science Magnet Schools have been approved in the first phase and the proposed locations thereof;

(c) whether such specialists schools will be located near science hubs such as BARC, IISc and IISc which have agreed to help the students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) There is a proposal to set up 10 residential Science Magnet schools with classes 9 to 12. The exact locations of the proposed schools and the mentoring scientific institutions have not been decided as yet.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan

2103. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan towards upgradation of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan(JSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the provisions proposed for the existing JSS in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) At this stage, no provisions are proposed for Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Attempts allowed for SC/ST students in IIT-JEE exams

2104. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attempts allowed to SC/ST students for appearing in IIT-JEE exams;

(b) whether Government has any proposal for reduction in the number of attempts available to these category of students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) for admissions in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is decided and conducted by the Joint Admission Board (JAB). Two attempts are allowed to Scheduled Castes (SC) / Scheduled Tribes (ST) students for taking the IIT-JEE exams. There is no proposal to reduce the number of attempts of SC/ST students for appearing in JEE.

Filling of OBC Seats in JNU

2105. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether seats earmarked for OBC students in JNU, Delhi have been shifted to general category students in 2010-11 admission process by misinterpreting relaxation of 10 per cent cut-off marks;

(b) whether Delhi High Court has directed JNU administration to rectify the anomalies in the cut-off marks issue and to admit OBC students who are affected due to that procedure;

(c) the total number of admissions done in JNU, during academic year 2010-11; and

(d) the total number of seats for OBC students and the number of seats reserved for OBC students but shifted to general category in 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by JNU, while implementing the OBC reservation policy, the University, in accordance with the Supreme Court judgment in the case of Ashok Kumar Thakur and the legal opinion received, converted OBC seats into general category seats which could not be filled in due to non-availability of OBC candidates within 10% marks below the cut-off marks of the general category.

(b) Yes, Sir. The High Court of Delhi, in two Writ Petitions filed by the candidates, has directed the University to grant admission to the petitioners upholding, *inter-alia*, that the University was entitled to fix only the minimum eligibility criteria for admission in the reserved category at a maximum of 10 % below the minimum criteria fixed for the general category.

(c) During the academic year 2010-11, JNU admitted 2125 students, besides 32 foreign nationals admitted against supernumerary seats.

(d) During the year 2010-11, out of 687 seats reserved for OBC candidates 228 seats were filled in by general category students.

National data bank to weed out fake mark-sheets

2106. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN REOSURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have national data bank to weed out fake mark-sheets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it would start working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has, prepared a legislation titled "National Academic Depository Bill, 2011" which provides for maintenance of a national database of academic awards in electronic format in a depository to be known as the National Academic Depository and for verification and authentication of such awards.

(b) The Depository will be notified upon enactment of the said legislation.

Learning of Chinese (Mandarin) language in schools

2107. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools run under CBSE pattern which have introduced learning of Chinese (Mandarin) language along with the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether any private schools also giving such facility; and

(c) whether Government has any special encouragement schemes to make more students to learn Chinese language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to introduce Mandarin Chinese in the schools affiliated to CBSE from the academic year 2011-12 on pilot basis. The Board has selected 20 schools of Delhi and NCR region for introduction of the Mandarin Chinese from academic year 2011-12. The following 20 schools have been selected-

State	No. of Kendriya Vidyalayas	No. of Private Independent Schools
Delhi	15	02
Uttar Pradesh	01 (Ghaziabad)	01 (Indrapuram)
Haryana	01 (Gurgoan)	
TOTAL	17	03

(c) CBSE does not impose any restriction on its affiliated schools to offer Chinese Language. At present there is no special scheme to make students to learn Chinese Language.

Teachers' Eligibility Test

2108. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to introduce any Teachers Eligibility Test for private or Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these tests will be conducted by Central or State Governments; and

(d) what shall be the eligibility criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in schools vide its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010, as amended by the Notification dated 29th July, 2011. One of the essential qualifications specified in the Notification is that a person has to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET).

(c) and (d) The TET will be conducted by the appropriate Government (Central Government and State Governments) in accordance with guidelines dated 11th February, 2011 framed by the NCTE for the purpose. These guidelines *inter alia* provide that a person, who possesses the prescribed minimum qualifications or is pursuing a teacher education course specified in the Notification dated 23rd August, 2010, is eligible to appear for the TET exam.

Vocational education for women in rural areas

2109. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced/proposes to introduce any centrally sponsored scheme for promoting vocational education especially for women in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked and utilized, so far, in the Eleventh Plan in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote vocational education in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, ' introduced in 1987-88, provides financial assistance for imparting vocational courses in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools. The scheme also benefits girls in rural areas at the higher secondary stage.

(c) There is an allocation of Rs. 2000 crore for the scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan. No grant has been released so far in the Plan, since the scheme is under revision.

(d) Curriculum has been designed under the Scheme for about 150 vocational courses, several of which are related to agriculture and rural areas. In consultation with State Governments, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has developed the working document of the National Vocational Education qualifications Framework (NVEQF) covering secondary schools, vocational institutions and institutes of higher education, paving the way for strengthening vocational education in the country.

Paucity of quality colleges and universities

2110. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is paucity of quality colleges and universities in the country with the result that growing demand for quality higher education cannot be fully met;

(b) whether it is a fact that such paucity is more in minority concentration areas than in other areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC) there are 546 Universities and 31,324 Colleges in the country at present. Improvement of quality of higher education is a continuous endeavour. A substantial increase in Plan

allocation has been made in the Eleventh Plan aiming at improvement of quality and infrastructure in the existing higher and technical educational institutions and by way of setting up of new quality institutions such as Central Universities, Indian, Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Schools for Planning and Architecture, etc. in uncovered States. During the XIth Plan period, the Government has established 16 new Central Universities under the Central Universities Act, 2009.

There are 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country and 62 of these are covered in a scheme under implementation by UGC which provides central financial assistance for establishment of a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward District (EBD) where the Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. Further, UGC has sanctioned 233 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in these 90 MCDs.

Indian Council of Social Science Research

2111. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the activities of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) since last three years;

(b) the details of progressive output by ICSSR since last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the system of ICSSR towards the scientific and industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in 1969 for promoting Social Science research - strengthening of different disciplines, improving quality and quantum of Social Science research and its utilization in national policy formulation. To realize these objectives, the Council has been providing financial assistance for conducting research projects, for awarding research fellowships, for holding training courses in research methodology in the Social Sciences, for organizing national and international seminars/conferences, for conducting survey of research in

different disciplines of the Social Sciences; providing documentation services to scholars; and establishing collaborative linkages with social scientists in other countries.

The details of progressive output by ICSSR, as obtained from the Council, for the last three years, are as under:

Sl.No.	Programme/activity	Unit	Output		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-
11					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Research Grants for	No. of projects	148	160	160
		projects			
2	Research Fellowships	No. of fellowships	220	186	201
3a	Grants to Research Institutes	No. of institutes			25
	25	25			
3b	Grants to Regional	No. of centres	6	6	6
	Centres of ICSSR				
4	International Collaboration				
	a) Cultural Exchange	No. of programmes	39	39	31
	Programme				
	b) Education Exchange		16	22	26
	Programme				
	c) Bilateral Programme		26	29	50
	d) Participation in meetings/	No. of cases	2		6
	8				
	events/conferences of				
	internal agencies				
	e) Financial Assistance for			56	43
	35				
	attending conference				
	f) Data Collection Abroad	No. of persons	6	6	5
	g) Visit of distinguished		1	1	2
	scholars from abroad				
	h) Grants for organizing	No. of cases	39	34	13
	international seminars in India				
5	Documentation Services	No. of cases	4170	4500	4321
6	Publication	No. of publication	11	12	14
	Publication Grant	No. of cases	62	75	85

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Training in research methodology & computer applications	No. of persons trained	19	18	20
8	Grants for National Seminars	No. of cases	48		74
	83				
9	North East Programme	Amount in Rs. Lakh	226.32	248.23	273.31

(c) The main objectives of ICSSR as per their Memorandum of Association are to review the progress of Social Science research and to give advice to its users in Government or outside; to administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in Social Sciences; to provide technical assistance for formulation of Social Sciences research programmes, and to coordinate research activities in the field of Social Sciences, and, therefore, it indirectly promotes economic growth through social development and research. However, the objectives of ICSSR are not directly related to scientific and industrial development, for which there are special agencies like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) set up by the Government.

Inclusion of lessons on integrity and honesty in school curriculum

2112. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to increase lessons on integrity and honesty in school curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 brought out by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) recommends holistic approach to nurture attitudes and values at school stage. As per NCF-2005, the entire school curriculum, including teaching learning activities in and out of the classroom, aims enabling students to imbibe and develop moral and social values. The lessons on human values are well integrated in the textbooks of languages, science, social sciences and environmental education, prepared

in

consonance with NCF-2005. The lessons on integrity and honesty are also integrated in co-curricular activities of schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education.

(c) Does not arise.

Increasing the number of seats in colleges

2113. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Ram Colleges of Commerce (SRCC), Delhi has announced 100 per cent cut off for non-commerce students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) whether about 800 students scored more than 95 per cent marks this year;

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the number of seats in colleges to enable these students to get admission in their choice of subjects; and

(e) the details of measures taken for educational reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University lays down general principles and minimum eligibility criteria for admission to various courses for each academic session and the same are notified to the colleges. The additional eligibility criteria for various courses are prescribed by the colleges themselves. Shri Ram College of Commerce (SRCC) prescribed 100 per cent cut-off for admission to B.Com (Hons.) for the students who had not studied any of the four subjects, viz. Accountancy, Business Studies, Economics and Mathematics.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) As a large number of students from all over the country seek admission to the colleges of University of Delhi and there are limited seats available, it is not possible to give admission to everyone, particularly, in the courses of his choice. The number of seats for each course is determined, keeping in view the availability of physical infrastructure, faculty position, financial

resources etc. in a college. Recently, in the wake of implementation of CEI Act, there has been substantial increase in the intake of total number of students in the University and its colleges. However, the existing capacity in University of Delhi still falls short of the growing demand for quality educational institutions in the country. The Central Government, during the XIth Plan Period, has taken up a number of initiatives, such as opening of 15 new Central Universities, besides a scheme for setting up of 374 degree colleges in such districts of the country, which has gross enrolment ratio less than the national average. There is also a scheme to incentivize state Universities for quality education.

Implementation of reservation in IIT, Delhi

2114. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength in all faculties of teaching in IIT, Delhi as on 31 March, 2010;

(b) the date from which IIT, Delhi started implementing the policy of reservations for SC & ST category;

(c) the total number of SC, ST category teachers as on 31 March, 2010; and

(d) the sanctioned strength and vacancy as on 31 March, 2011 in the above institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Consequent upon the Government of India policy dated 09.06.2008 relating to 15%, 7½% & 27% reservation for SCs, STs & 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, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi is following reservation at the level of Assistant Professors. The Institute have one SC and nil ST faculty member as on 31.03.2010. The IITs having flexible cadre structure, do not have separate number of vacancies at different levels. Faculty position in IIT-Delhi as on 31st March, 2010 and 2011 are shown below:

31st March	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacancy
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2010	578	407	171
2011	578	427	151

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh

2115. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hyderabad has been barred from having Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the other districts in which JNVs exist in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the performance of each of the JNV in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the efforts Government is making to attract more and more children to join in JNVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one JNV in each district of the country. JNVs are residential schools primarily meant for children from rural areas. The admission of children from urban areas are restricted to the maximum of one fourth. No JNV has been sanctioned for Hyderabad since there is no rural population in the said district.

(c) and (d) Detail regarding districts in which JNVs exist in Andhra Pradesh and their performance is given in the Statement. (See below).

(e) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti makes all efforts to widely advertise the JNV Selection Test so that more and more students appear for the entrance exam for admission in class-VI.

Statement

Districts of Andhra Pradesh in which JNVs exist and their performance

Sl.No.	Name of the district	Performance in 2011 (Pass Percentage)	
		Class X	Class XII
1	2	3	4
1.	Adilabad	100	100
2.	Anantpur	100	100
3.	Chittoor	100	94.83

1	2	3	4
4.	Cuddapah	98.67	100
5.	East Godavari	100	98.15
6	Guntur	100	100
7.	Karimnagar	100	88.89
8.	Khammam	100	100
9.	Krishna	100	100
10	Kurnool	100	97.50
11.	Mehaboob Nagar	100	100
12.	Medak	100	100
13.	Nalgonda	100	97.37
14.	Nellore	400	100
15.	Nizamabad	100	87.18
16.	Prakasam	100	94.74
17.	Ranga Reddy	100	98.46
18.	Srikakulam	100	100
19.	Vishakhapatnam	100	100
20.	Vizianagaram	100	100
21.	W.Godavari	100	84.21
22.	Warangal	100	100
23.	Khammam*	Newly functional	Newly functional
24.	Prakasam*	-do-	-do-

* JNVs having large concentration of SC/ST population

Cost of ongoing projects

2116. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of projects carried out by the Ministry are not being completed in time due to which the cost of projects shot up almost hundred per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As on 01.04.2011, Indian Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects i.e. 129 New Lines, 45 Gauge Conversion and 166 Doubling projects requiring about Rs. 1,25,000 Crores for completion. The main reasons for delay in completion of the ongoing projects have been delay in land acquisition, limited availability of resources, forestry clearance, adverse law & order conditions, failure of contractors, Court cases in regard to alignment, non availability of materials, etc. which affect the progress. Ongoing projects undergo cost escalation on account of delays as above and change in the standard of construction & technology, scope of work, inflation, etc.

Jobs/compensation to families affected by train accidents

†2117. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons affected in train accidents since 2000 as of now, to whom announcement to give jobs and provide compensation, was made by Government;

(b) the number of affected families to whom jobs/compensation has so far been provided and of those still waiting the same;

(c) the reasons for not giving them jobs/compensation so far; and

(d) the time by which jobs/compensation would be provided to all the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Compensation is given after a claim filed by the claimant in the Railway Claims Tribunal is decreed by the Tribunal in favour of the claimant. During 01.4.2000 to 31.3.2011, a total of 2324

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

claims for compensation for death/injury in train accidents under Section 124 of the Railways Act, 1989, have been decreed by the Tribunal and paid by the Railways and 594 claims are pending for want of award of decree. Compensation in the remaining cases will be paid by the Railways after these cases are decreed by the Tribunal and decree so awarded is satisfied by the Railways. Extant instructions do not provide for giving employment to the dependents of those deceased in Railway accidents. However, Railways in exception to the rules, purely as a humanitarian gesture, have provided employment in Group 'D' categories only in such cases. As per available information, up to 16.8.2011, a total of 264 (two hundred sixty four) persons have been provided employment in cases of accidents connected with the railways and a total of 112 (one hundred twelve) cases are pending as on 16.8.2011 for employment on account of verification of credentials, disputed cases etc. Employment can be given only after proper verification of claimants and settlement of disputes etc.

Health care smart card scheme

†2118. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways had introduced Health Care Smart Card Scheme for treatment of its retired employees and their families under a pilot scheme in the year 2008;

(b) whether diseases concerning heart, cancer and kidney were included in this scheme;

(c) the number of retired rail officials benefited from this scheme between the year 2008 and December 2010;

(d) whether rail officials suffering from these diseases are not getting benefited for want of proper publicity of this scheme; and

(e) whether Government would also include other diseases in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Till December 2010, 19 Smart Card beneficiaries availed of the facility.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) No, Sir. Adequate publicity was given through advertisement published in local news papers. 4216 retired railway beneficiaries have registered for the Smart Card Scheme till December 2010.

(e) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

New scheme related to safety

†2119. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways plan to spend Rs. 70,000 crore on a new scheme related to safety;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the outline of the proposed draft of the scheme;

(d) whether the causes of accidents have been taken into account while formulating the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details of causes and the amount proposed to address each such cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. No such new scheme related to safety is being planned at present. However, Railways continue to allocate funds for safety related works through its Annual Plans.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Project report on bullet train

2120. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any project report on bullet train between Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune, which speeds up to 350 Km per hour;

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

(c) the details of guidelines made for implementation of such ambitious projects in the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Final Report of prefeasibility study for a high speed passenger corridor between Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune is under examination by all the stake holders including the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat. After receiving the views of the stakeholders and incorporating the relevant parts in the report, it would be accepted by Ministry of Railways. The outcome of the report will be brought in public domain thereafter.

National High Speed Rail Authority (NHSRA), for planning, standard setting, implementing & monitoring of High Speed Rail projects, is being set up. The necessary action to implement the project will be taken by this Authority.

Misuse of rail travel pass facility

†2121. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that railway employees along with the retired railway personnel are misusing the facility of rail travel pass by not getting the travel entered in the pass even after travelling many a times on it;

(b) the details of the loss in revenue to Government due to this;

(c) whether Government is taking any action to prevent the misuse of pass and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of people against whom action has been taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Few cases of irregular use of the facility of rail travel passes by the railway employees and retired railway personnel, in the form of not getting the travel particulars entered on the passes, have come to notice.

(b) Considering the volumes of passengers travelling on Indian Railways and the intensive ticket checking, it is estimated that the loss in revenue would be negligible. Due to such improper use of the facility of rail travel passes the loss of revenue to Government is not quantifiable.

(c) As per Pass Rules, all railway employees are required to sign

the pass during the course of their journey. Ticket checking Staff get the same filled up on railway passes by railway employees

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during their journey. At the time of booking/reservation the journey particulars are endorsed on the pass by the Reservation Clerk. Deterrent punishment has been stipulated under the Pass Rules, 1986 to prevent misuse of Railway Passes.

(d) Nine cases of misuse of the rail travel pass have been detected in the recent past. Major penalty has been imposed in one case, and the other cases are in various stages of disciplinary action.

Shortage of coaches

†2122. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether country has a shortage of train coaches;

(b) if so, the estimated shortages of train coaches and the number of coaches outlived their utility but are still being used;

(c) whether Railways are considering setting of new units for manufacturing rail passenger coaches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Taking into account the unfulfilled demands for introduction of more trains and augmentation of load of existing train services, there is a shortage of coaches on Indian Railways. No overaged coach in non sub-urban segment is allowed to run in passenger train services. However, in sub-urban segment about 357 Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) coaches with extended codal life are presently in use on train services after proper rehabilitation for ensuring safe running.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following coach manufacturing units have already been sanctioned/planned:-

Sanctioned coach factories

Raebareli- Rail Coach Factory

Kanchrapara - Rail Coach Factory

Diesel Multiple Unit factory at Haldia

Planned coach factories

Coach factory at Palakkad in Kerala

Metro coach factory at Singur/adjacent Polba in West Bengal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rail proejcts in Jharkhand

†2123. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of surveys regarding operational/pending rail projects in the country, particularly belonging to the State of Jharkhand;

(b) whether Railways have proposed to make new divisions;

(c) if so, the details of progress made in this regard;

(d) whether some projects are running behind schedule; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As on 01.04.2011, there are 435 No. of ongoing surveys across the country. Out of these, 13 No. of surveys fall fully/partly in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) No proposal for creation of a new division in Jharkhand is under consideration at present.

(d) and (e) The work of new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

Production at DLW and CLW units

2124. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vinod Dhall Committee has stated that DLW and CLW units merely assemble diesel and electric locomotives and don't manufacture them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether at CLW, at the time of producing steam locomotives, the majority of components were manufactured in the workshop itself;

(d) if so, the reasons for procuring almost all components from outside;

(e) whether Railways are considering to start production of majority of components required to manufacture both diesel and electric locomotives under one shed; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW) and Chittaranjan (CLW) Locomotive Works assemble diesel & electric locomotives and don't manufacture them was the view of some members of the committee and not essentially that of whole Committee. This view was refuted by Ministry of Railways. After noting the above position, the committee took the view that as this is a specific case and the Committee is to focus on the larger issues of public procurement policy, rules and standards, the matter may be left to the concerned Ministry and to the oversight mechanism within government.

(c) Most of the items required for the production of steam locomotives were produced in-house. However, production of steam locomotives stopped at CLW in 1970.

(d) CLW is undertaking in-house manufacturing of a large number of components, assemblies, sub-assemblies and sub-systems of electric locomotives for production. The example of a few sub-assemblies/assemblies produced in-house during 2010-11 are Shell, Wheel sets, Traction Motor, Bogie, Cast Bogie, Fabricated switchgear panels, Contractors/Reactors, Pins & bushes, Specialized Oxy-cutting items, Motor suspension unit etc.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) DLW/CLW are already manufacturing certain components in-house. Diesel Modernization Workshop (DMW), Patiala is also manufacturing diesel loco components. Capacities of DLW/CLW are being upgraded in phases. Two ancillary units of CLW and DLW have also been sanctioned to be set up at Dankuni for manufacture of loco components.

Unmanned level crossings in Bilaspur zone

†2125. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned level crossings in Bilaspur zone, as on date, alongwith the list thereof; and

(b) the plan to do away with them, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2011, there are 579 unmanned level

crossings in South East Central Railway

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which is headquartered at Bilaspur. Year-wise planning of manning/elimination of these unmanned level crossings is as under:

Year	Plan
2011-12	123
2012-13	123
2013-14	146
2014-15	187
TOTAL	579

Recent train accidents

†2126. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of train accidents occurring in the last three months;
- (b) the reasons found after investigation of each accident;
- (c) the action taken against guilty persons for negligence;
- (d) whether any conspiracy has also been detected; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) During April to July 2011, 21 consequential train accidents (excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings) took place on Indian Railways. These included 3 collisions, 16 derailments, 1 manned level crossing accident and 1 case of fire in train.

(b) Each and every accident is inquired into either by Departmental Enquiry Committee or by Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation depending upon the severity of the accident. Based on the inquiry reports including prima-facie, out of 21 consequential accidents during April to July, 18 have been attributed to failure of railway staff, 1 due to failure of other than railway staff, 1 due to sabotage and 1 due to equipment failure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Disciplinary action will be initiated against the erring officials after receipt of final reports of the Enquiry Committees and fixation of responsibility.

(d) and (e) As per the preliminary report of Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northeast Frontier Circle, derailment of Train No. 15640 Guwahati - Puri Express on 10.07.2011 between Rangiya and Ghograpar stations of Rangiya - New Bongaigaon section over Northeast Frontier Railway was caused due to sabotage by miscreants.

Misuse of tatkal tickets

2127. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tatkal e-tickets through IRCTC website are being booked during the opening hours between 8 AM to 9 PM by booking agents using other developed software due to which normal passengers have been affected;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action to prevent such bulk booking of tatkal tickets by private agents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. However earlier some cases of misuse of tatkal booking in the early opening hours between 08.00 am to 09.00 am through the website had been reported.

(b) and (c) 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 am and 09.00 am.
- 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.

Recommendations of panels on railway safety

2128. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have constituted six panels during last fifteen years with a view to reduce accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of panels that have already submitted their report to Government;

(d) whether Railways have implemented all those safety proposals recommended by those panels;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the details of the Government's plan to implement the various safety-related proposals expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No panel has been constituted during the last fifteen years. However, a Railway Safety Review Committee (Justice Khanna Committee) was constituted in 1998 to (i) 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 measure/equipment technology adopted by Railways.

(c) Khanna Committee had already submitted its Report to the Government in August 1999.

(d) to (f) Khanna Committee in its Report Part I and Part II made 278 recommendations. Out of these 236 recommendations have been accepted. 217 recommendations have been implemented so far and 19 remaining recommendations are under various stages of implementation.

(g) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include

provisions of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Fog Safe Device, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Anti Collision Device (ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System, Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), etc.

Railway Safety Fund

2129. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a non-lapsable special Railway Safety Fund of Rs. 17,000 crores had been set up to wipe out arrears in renewal of over-aged assets including bridges within a fixed time frame;

(b) if so, the work done especially in Punjab under the Safety Fund;

(c) whether the Fund has been totally exhausted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of Railway safety Review Committee's recommendation, a non-lapsable Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF) of Rs. 17,000 crore was created in October 2001 to clear the arrears of replacement/renewal of over aged safety related assets, viz., tracks, bridges, Signal and Telecom gears and rolling stock and to cater to certain safety enhancement works.

(b) The fund was not allocated state-wise.

(c) and (d) The currency of the Special Railway Safety Fund had already come to an end on 31.03.2008. An amount of Rs. 16,318 crores has been spent out of total projected amount of Rs. 17,000 crores under SRSF upto 31.03.2008. To complete the ongoing works spilled over in year 2008-09, Rs. 590.36 crores has been credited in Depreciation Reserve Fund.

MoU with NTPC

2130. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an MoU was signed on 31 October, 2010 between Railways and NTPC to set up 2X660 MW coal based power plant near Adra in West Bengal;

(b) if so, status of the project as on date including land acquisition, construction and order position of major equipments;

(c) the tentative date of commissioning; and

(d) the investment made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project has been proposed to be set up in Railway land at Adra. Various linkages & clearances like water, coal, environmental clearances etc. are in the process of being obtained. Construction activities & procurement action for major equipments will be initiated after obtaining the approval of the Cabinet.

(c) The plant is likely to be commissioned after 49 months from the date of approval.

(d) No investment has been incurred so far.

Physically handicapped quota in railways

2131. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in Railways and when would it fill up all vacancies in all areas including railway safety;

(b) whether Railways are filling physically handicapped quota in railway recruitments; and

(c) if so, the total number of physically handicapped persons working in Railways, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Arising and filling of vacancies is a continuous process. Vacancies arise due to normal retirement, voluntary retirements, deaths, promotions or creation of posts, etc. The number of vacancies as on 01.04.2010 is as under:

Safety category	103667
Other than safety category	94424

Notifications for filling up of about 1,90,000 posts have been issued.

(b) In terms of provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, 3% of the posts notified against direct recruitment quota are kept reserved for physically handicapped persons. Notification has already

been issued for filling up of 5536 posts identified for disabled persons.

(c) As on 01.04.2010, 9791 Physically Handicapped Persons are working in Railways.

Ongoing railway projects

2132. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing projects in Railways and the total amount required to complete all railway projects in the country;

(b) whether Railways have any action plan for special drive of funds, one time budget provision or Public-Private Partnership model to complete all the projects; and

(c) whether non-completion of railway projects for more than ten years, where public money have been invested, would not be treated as non-performing assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As on 01.04.2011, there are 129 ongoing New Line, 45 Gauge Conversion and 166 Doubling projects requiring about Rs. 1,25,000 Crores for completion.

(b) Steps have been taken to generate extra budgetary resources through participation by States, Public Private Partnership, funding by Ministry of Defence, declaring some projects as National Projects with additionality from Ministry of Finance and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

For execution of gauge conversion and doubling projects, during 2011-12, Rs. 7400 Crores for gauge conversion & Doubling projects is planned to be raised through "Capital Bond".

(c) No, Sir. Due to limited availability of resources, many projects are commissioned section by section to have better utilization of investment. Also, infrastructure projects have long gestation period depending upon the terrain, issues of land acquisition, forestry clearance, security problems etc.

Freight carrying capacity

2133. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the earning and freight carrying capacity of trains at present;
- (b) the strategy of Railways to increase its revenue from freight;
- (c) the targets set for moving freight by Railways during last five years;
- (d) the targets achieved;
- (e) whether there has been a sharp decline in freight business during 2010-11;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the steps taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The freight rolling stock fleet of Indian Railways has a variety of wagons with different carrying capacities. These wagons are formed into rakes, composition of which may not be similar. The average carrying capacity of each eight wheeler wagons on Indian Railways in the year 2009-10 was 60.61 tonnes. The net earnings on working a goods train one kilometre is Rupees 568.06 during 2009-10.

(b) Transportation demand for Railway freight is a derived demand and is dependent on the growth in the economy, especially in the core sectors. The Railways interact with all their customers on a continuous basis and try to meet the demand for freight movement to the fullest extent possible. The Indian Railways have set for themselves a stiff target for loading 993 million tonnes in the year 2011-12 with a record incremental freight traffic of 71.49 million tonnes and a growth of 7.76%.

(c) and (d) The targets set and target achieved during the last five years are tabulated below:-

(in million tonnes)		
Year	Budgeted Estimates	Actual
2007-08	785	794.21
2008-09	850	833.31
2009-10	882	887.99
2010-11	944	921.51

2011-12

993

313.32 (Upto July' 11)

(e) No, Sir. The originating freight loading on Indian Railways was 921.51 MT in 2010-11 as compared to 887.99 MT in 2009-10 registering a growth 3.77%.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Electrification of railway lines in North-Eastern region

2134. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of electrification of railway lines in North-Eastern region;

(b) whether the Ministry would take initiative to make proper budget provisions to complete the work of electrification of railway line between New Jalpaiguri to Guwahati in the financial year 2011-12; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) At present, there is no electrified rail line in North-Eastern region. However, electrification of New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon-Guwahati rail line is a sanctioned work in North Eastern region.

(b) and (c) Electrification of New Jalpaiguri-Guwahati rail line is a part of Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati including Katihar-Barsoi, a sanctioned railway electrification project, for which adequate budget provisions have been kept during 2011-12. The work of electrification between Barauni-New Jalpaiguri-Guwahati is planned for completion during 12th Five Year Plan as the electrification from New Jalpaiguri to Guwahati will only be useful after the electrification of Barabanki-Gorakhpur-Barauni-New Jalpaiguri, on which the work is already in progress.

Haflong-Silchar hill track

2135. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has considered measures to protect the historic rail track of Haflong meter gauge lines in the Dima Hasao District of Assam;

(b) whether Ministry has considered introduction of luxury coaches for tourists on the lines of Palace on Wheels or Deccan Queen in the

Haflong-Silchar Hill track for promotion of tourism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Meter Gauge section from Harangajo to Migraindesa in the Dima Hasao District of Assam, including Haflong Hill, is planned to be preserved as heritage.

(b) and (c) Luxury Tourist Trains are introduced at the instance of State Tourism Corporation / Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation, subject to market potential and operational feasibility by the Railways. No such proposal has been received for this sector, so far.

Manned and Unmanned level crossings

2136. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unmanned and manned level crossings in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert all unmanned level crossings into manned level crossings; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There are 14,896 unmanned level crossings and 17,839 manned level crossings in the country as on 01.04.2011.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. All unmanned level crossings on Indian Railways are planned for manning/elimination by March 2015. Unmanned level crossings have been identified for elimination by construction of subways, diversion road to adjoining manned level crossing/grade separators, closure of level crossings with low/negligible rail/road traffic and manning of such unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above methods.

Complimentary train passes by Railway Ministers

2137. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministers have distributed approximately 5,000 passes for free train travel during last three years, thus causing additional expenses of hundreds of crore per year to Railways' revenues;

(b) if so, details of expenditure incurred on free train passes by Railways, zone-wise, for the last three years, till date;

(c) whether a top Government panel has recommended to Railways to put an end to issuing of complimentary train passes; and

(d) if so, by when this practice of wasteful expenditure of issuing free train passes by Railway Minister from discretionary quota would stop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Grant of complimentary passes by Railway Ministers is regularised under the guidelines framed in 1998 pursuant to directions of Delhi High Court in a Public interest Litigation. Complimentary passes are issued as per these guidelines and details in this regard for the last 3 years are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Passes issued
1.	2008-09	777
2.	2009-10	26
3.	2010-11	04

(b) As the holders of complimentary passes may also undertake journeys without reservation, the data as to expenditure is not available. However, there are only 32 passes currently valid and these have been issued to eminent personalities/organizations engaged in social, cultural, educational, sports and welfare activities.

(c) and (d) No such recommendation has been received by Ministry of Railways.

Green toilets in trains

†2138. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to provide green toilets in all trains;

(b) if so, the trains in which green toilets have been provided so far; and

(c) by when this work would be completed in all the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Indian Railways are in the process of developing and

carrying out field trials with various technologies of environment friendly toilet system before considering their fitment in coaches as a regular measure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) So far, green toilets have been provided on trial in some coaches of New Delhi-Rewa Express, Gwalior-Varanasi, Bundelkhand Express, Saraighat Express and Chennai Alleppey Express/Trivandrum Express.

(c) It is not possible to finalise long term action plan at the moment as the technology development cycle has not matured as yet.

Selection of out agencies

2139. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of selecting Out Agencies in Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Out Agencies are working in Railways for more than fifty years at some places;

(c) if so, the reasons for continuing with these Agencies for decades together; and

(d) the reasons for having no procedure for inviting tenders while selecting the Out Agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Contracts for working out agencies are awarded by the zonal railways by inviting competitive bids through tenders and the contract is awarded to the agency who fulfils requisites like financial soundness, experience, availability of godowns, trucks, buses, trained man power etc.

As per provisions, contracts should normally be for 3 to 5 years, where the working of the existing contractor is satisfactory the contract can be extended.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Does not arise.

Ticket checking in train

2140. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a train is running between Joginder Nagar-Pathankot-Kangra etc;

(b) the amount of profit earned by it during last three years;

(c) whether inspections are being made by the ticket checkers or officers to verify that passengers are having valid ticket if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the number of passengers caught without ticket and amount of fine charged from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) At present, seven pairs of trains are running over Joginder Nagar-Pathankot section. Out of these, two pairs of trains are running between Joginder Nagar-Pathankot and four pairs are running between Baijnathpaprola and Pathankot and one pair between Pathankot and Jawalamukhi Road.

No profit is being earned on this section.

During the period 2010-11, 100 checks were conducted by ticket checking staff on Joginder Nagar-Pathankot-Kangra Section during which 1086 persons were apprehended for travelling without ticket and Rs.2.91 lakhs realised as penalty/fine from them.

Platform related problem at Talcher road railway station

†2141. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the floor of the platform at Talcher Road Railway station under East Coast Railway is quite low as compared to the level of stairs of the trains;

(b) whether it causes a lot of problems for passengers while boarding the trains; and

(c) if so, by when this problem would be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Talcher Road is an 'E' category station dealing with meagre volume of passenger traffic. As per norms, rail level platforms are provided at 'E' category station. Augmentation of passenger amenities at railway station including raising of platforms is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when warranted by the growth in volume of passenger traffic subject to relative priorities of various stations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Train services from Margao, Goa

2142. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to commence train services from Margao, Goa for the devotees visiting deity Valankini in South India and similarly for the devotees visiting Tirupati;

(b) if so, by when these trains are likely to commence; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) A weekly Express train between Vasco-da-gama and Velankanni has been announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12. However, at present, there is no proposal for introduction of train between Margao, Goa and Tirupati.

(b) and (c) Trains announced in the Railway Budget are introduced during the course of the same financial year.

Disruption of trains on Konkan railway route during monsoon

2143. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train services on Konkan Railway route were disrupted during the present monsoon season;

(b) the number of times the train services were disrupted and their duration;

(c) the causes in each of the case;

(d) the total expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on account of the same; and

(e) the measures, if any, proposed to be undertaken by Railways to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Train services on Konkan Railway route were disrupted during the present monsoon season.

(b) and (c) During the present monsoon, the train services were disrupted at the following three locations for a total duration of 5 days, as per details as under:

Sl.No.	Date of reporting	KM stations	Between restoration	Date of	Delay	Causes
1	17.6.2011	208/9-209/10	Ratnagiri- Nivsar	19.6.2011	2days	Land slide of 6000 cubic metres retaining cubic on Pomendi East Cutting.
2	17.7.2011	209/0-1	Ratnagiri- Nivsar	21.07.2011	4days	Land slide of 13000 cum, 600 cubic metres of retaining wall and 13000 cubic metres fallen at Pomendi East Cutting.
3	22.7.2011	334/3-4	Sindhudurg -Kudal	23.07.2011	1 day	5000 cubic metres of soil and 200 cubic metres of boulders fallen on Talgaon Cuttting.

(d) The total expenditure incurred towards restoration works on account of the disruption of train services during the present Monsoon is Rs.86.50 lakh. Other than this, an amount of Rs. 63.86 lakh have been incurred on account of transshipment of passengers, catering arrangements etc.

(e) To overcome disruption of rail traffic during monsoon season, the following measures have been taken by the Konkan Railway:

- (i) Various geotechnical safety works like flattening of slopes in cutting, lowering of berms, provision of catch water drains, provision of retaining walls, rock bolting and shotcreting works in tunnels have been done.

(ii) Night inspections by officers and staff have been intensified.

(iii) Essential track components and material are kept in readiness.

(iv) Patrolling of track and vulnerable locations.

(v) Introduction of special monsoon time table.

(vi) Drivers, Station Masters, P. Way Personnels and other concerned have been empowered to impose speed restriction whenever there is heavy rainfall impairing visibility.

**Railway line between Udhampur and Qazigund
in Jammu and Kashmir**

2144. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether enormous delay has occurred in constructing railway line between Udhampur and Qazigund in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the measures Railways would take to give a fillip to the construction of railway line in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Work of construction of Udhampur-Katra-Qazigund rail link has suffered delays due to extra-ordinarily difficult geology/terrain, law and order problems etc. On Udhampur-Katra section, problem of squeezing and swelling and excessive seepage was faced in tunnels and suitable remedial measures have been taken to tackle these problems as per advice of the Consultants. On Katra-Qazigund section, work had to be suspended due to geological surprises encountered during construction. An Expert Committee was appointed by Railways to study various issues including alternative alignment. As per the recommendations of the Expert Committee, work has recommenced on the section retaining the exiting alignment with certain local changes as per geological requirements. Udhampur-Katra (25 km) and Qazigund-Banihal (19 km) sections of this project are planned to be completed in 2012-13.

Demand for railway lines in Jammu and Kashmir

2145. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of Jammu and Kashmir have demanded for conducting surveys for constructing railway line in areas like Kupwara, Uri, Rajouri, Poonch and Doda; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The following surveys have been taken up in the state of Jammu and Kashmir:

Sl.No.	Name of survey	Cost	Rate of	Status
		(Rs. in crore)	Return	
1.	Jammu-Poonch and (via Rajauri) new line -223 Km. to	13613	(-) 4.61%.	Ministry of Defence Ministry of Finance have been requested provide funds for the project.
2.	Baramulla-Kupwara new line-38.80 Km.	628.29	(-)7.48%	Survey report under examination in the Ministry.
3.	Katra-Bhadarwah, Doda-Kishtwar new line	-	-	Survey in progress.

Eastern and Western dedicated freight corridors

2146. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had undertaken establishing of Eastern and Western dedicated freight corridors;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof;

(c) whether enormous delay in executing these projects has caused a severe cost escalation;

(d) if so, the details thereof with a comparative study of original cost and present cost;

(e) whether Railways could determine the funding of the escalated

costs;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the likely time-frame by which and projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project comprising Eastern Corridor (Dankuni-Ludhiana) and the Western Corridor (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal to Tughlakabad/Dadri) has been sanctioned by the Government. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), a Special Purpose Vehicle, has been formed as a Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry of Railways to implement this Project. Civil construction contracts for 105 Kilometers in Eastern DFC and for 54 major and important bridges on Western DFC have been awarded. Funding for Phase-I (Rewari-Vadodara) of Western DFC has been tied up with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). On Eastern DFC a loan of US \$ 975 million has been sanctioned by World Bank for construction of Eastern DFC between Bhaupur near Kanpur to Khurja.

(c) No, Sir. The target for commissioning the project is 2016-17.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

(g) The project is targeted to be completed in 2016-17.

Installing of T.V. Screens in Shatabdi trains

2147. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to install T.V. screen in all Shatabdi trains originating from Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railways would consider installing T.V. screens in all long journey trains in future to remain competitive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A tender has been floated by Northern Railway for provision of on board TVs & Information dissemination system for a period of five years, on eight Shatabdi trains originating from New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Broad guidelines already exist for installation of on board audio/video information dissemination and entertainment system in

trains through open tender.

Sanction of new projects

2148. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by when Railways would consider sanctioning of ten new projects, namely-Meramandali-Angul-Talcher-Chhendipada dedicated Industrial Rail Corridor, Bhadrachalam Road (Andhra Pradesh) Malkangiri-Jeypore-Junagarh -Lanjigarh Road-Talcher-Bimlagarh, Baragarh-Nuapada-via Padmapur (120 Kms.), Talcher-Gopalpur (245 Kms.), Puri-Konark (35 Kms.) Rupsa Bangirposi to Gorumahisani (35 Kms.), Badampahar to Keonjhar (70 Kms.), Berhampur-Phulbani (169.8 Kms.), Khurda road-Rajathagarh bye passing Bhubaneswar (59 Kms.), Rayagada-Gopalpur-v/a-Gunupur, Bhishmagiri and Digapahandi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): The Lanjigarh Road - Junagarh new line (56 km) and Talcher-Bimlagarh new line (154 km) are sanctioned projects. Work is in progress on these projects.

The surveys for the following new line projects are in progress and further action would be taken after their report is received and examined in the Ministry:

- (i) Bhadrachalam Road (Andhra Pradesh) Malkangiri-Jeypore-Junagarh.
- (ii) Keonjhar to Badampahar.
- (iii) Berhampur-Phulbani.
- (iv) Khurda Road - Rajathgarh bye passing Bhubaneswar.
- (v) Rayagada-Gopalpur via Gunupur, Bhismagiri and Digapahandi.

There is no plan of Ministry of Railways for the project, namely, Meramandali- Angul-Talcher- Chhendipada Dedicated Industrial Rail Corridor.

The new line proposals of Nawapara Road-Bargarh Road (via Padampur), Talcher-Gopalpur, Puri-Konark were surveyed in the past but were not considered viable for sanction. Rupsa-Bangriposi to Gorumahisani new line proposal was also surveyed but alternate alignment from Chakulia to Buramara was considered feasible and sanctioned.

Construction of parallel bridge at Govindpuri and Jhakarkati

2149. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that construction of parallel bridge at Govindpuri and Jhakarkati in U.P. has been pending for a long time and no progress has been made so far;

(b) if so, the time it would take to complete the bridge;

(c) whether Government is also aware that at Govindpuri station there was a proposal for construction of foot over-bridge; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The work of widening of existing two lane Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of new two lane ROB at km 1021/15-17 at Govindpuri in Kanpur on Kanpur-Tundla section has been sanctioned in Railways Works Programme, 2011-12. The work is at planning and estimation stage. There is no sanctioned work at Jhakarkati.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The work of construction of foot over bridge is at execution stage.

Damage to tracks due to overloading

2150. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train accidents of East-bound trains are caused due to excess pressure on tracks which has increased in the last three years;

(b) whether Railways ignored the warning from several committees and experts that overloading has been damaging tracks, and consequently putting human lives at risk;

(c) whether Railways introduced more and more trains on Howrah route in quick succession, without technological advancement such as laying new lines or upgrading existing ones; and

(d) whether any high-level committee has been instituted to study the railway safety on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Railways are optimally utilizing the carrying capacity of wagons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Railway Safety Review Committee (RSRC) was constituted in 1998 which gave a total of 278 recommendations in its report, of which 236 have been accepted fully or partially by the Ministry of Railways. 42 recommendations could not be accepted due to various reasons. Out of the accepted recommendations, 217 have been implemented and 19 are under various stages of implementation.

Construction/improvement in staff quarters

2151. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff quarters constructed during 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(b) the details of improvement made in staff quarters and colonies during 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) About 7,900 staff quarters have been constructed during 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(b) Improvement to staff quarters and colonies is a continuous process. Works of improvement/upgradation of amenities in staff quarters and colonies include provision of bathrooms, kitchens, re-roofing, replacement of damaged doors/windows, augmentation of water supply, sewerage and drainage system, improvement to roads, re-wiring of quarters, upgradation of electrical fittings, etc.

Threat of caving in of rail routes in coalfield areas

2152. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many rail routes lying in coalfield areas have been notified for the threat of caving in due to the raging underground fire in those areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to reduce the chances of any such fatality in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Few coal mines in Jharia Coalfield Area

in the vicinity of railway track are

affected by fire. Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS, under Ministry of Labour) has not communicated any apprehension of any immediate danger to any Railway line except to one location at Km.7/6 to 7/14 near Bansjora Railway Station of Dhanbad-Chandrapura Railway line on East Central Railway.

(c) The safety to railway lines in Jharia Coalfield due to underground mine fires etc. is enforced by DGMS for required protective and preventive measures against fire. Chief Mining Advisor, a Railway Officer positioned at Dhanbad who coordinates with DGMS, regularly inspects the condition of fire etc. under and adjacent to Railway lines and informs DGMS and colliery authorities to take necessary protective measures to prevent fire, so as to ensure safety of Railway lines and passengers.

The matter of imminent threat to railway track near Bansjora station of Dhanbad-Chandrapura line was deliberated in detail in a joint meeting of officials of Railway, Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) and representative of DGMS i.e. DMS/Dhanbad and following course of action was planned;

- (i) As the earlier cut trenches might have supplied fresh oxygen to underground seams, BCCL should take immediate action to fill these trenches by earth.
- (ii) BCCL should pour water through the drilled holes to keep a control on fire.
- (iii) BCCL should explore the nearby water pond to have a sufficient water reserve for cooling purposes.
- (iv) CIMFR should install strain gauges or similar updated device in nearby bore holes to be drilled as to monitor the subsidence of different strata as a pre warning for any subsidence in the lower strata. The works is to be funded by BCCL.
- (v) Railway should keep a constant vigil on the cross level of track and any sign of growth of crack on the formation and should take necessary measures at surface level by blanketing, filling of cracks, water pouring water quenching etc.

At the location near Bansjora Station, stationary watchman has been

posted by Railways to keep 24 hrs watch. Track levels are being monitored regularly. No abnormality has been noticed till date.

There is a long term plan of shifting railway lines namely, Dhanbad-Chandrapura line and Main Jharia Coalfield line, under Jharia Action Plan being negotiated between the State Government (Jharkhand) and the Railway Administration. Survey work for diversion of existing lines and finalization of new alignment is being undertaken by RITES.

Complaints regarding quality of food

†2153. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints relating to serving substandard food in Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision of periodic checking or inspection procedure in order to maintain the quality of food;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of contractors and trolley operators against whom action has been taken for serving substandard food at railway stations and in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) 217 complaints relating to substandard food served in Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express trains were received during the current year 2011-12 up to June.

(c) and (d) Considerable emphasis on checking of quality of catering through inspection has been laid down as per the New Catering Policy 2010 which sought 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 so as to leverage Zonal Railways' vast and elaborate all-India network in order to effect a thorough supervision and control over catering activities. Accordingly Zonal Railways have intensified inspections on their railways.

(e) In 395 complaint cases suitable action such as imposition of fines etc. has been taken according to the gravity of offence.

Targets of manufacturing rail engines, goods wagon and new coaches

2154. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has achieved the target of manufacturing new rail engines, which was fixed 360 engines per annum;

(b) if so, the number of new rail engines manufactured in 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) whether Government has fixed target of manufacturing 1,55,000 new goods wagon per annum;

(d) if so, whether the same was achieved in 2010-11;

(e) whether Government has fixed target of manufacturing 3700 new coaches per annum;

(f) if so, whether the same was achieved in 2010-11; and

(g) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The target and actual production of Diesel Locomotives and Electric Locomotives by Production Units of Indian Railways during 2009-10 and 2010-11, is given below:

Year	Diesel Locomotives (by Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi)		Electric Locomotives (by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works)	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2009-10	250	258	230	220
2010-11	250	267	230	230

In addition, Electric Locomotives are also being procured from M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The revised target for wagon procurement under rolling stock programme for 2010-11 was 14500 against which 14703 wagons were procured during the year.

(e) to (g) The coach production target for 2010-11 was 3700 against which 3660 coaches were manufactured during the year.

Decision regarding miscellaneous articles's stalls

2155. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways vide letter No. 2009/TGIII/461/3, dated 29 July, 2009, have decided that all new miscellaneous articles' stalls would not be permitted to sell eatables and beverages including packaged drinking water bottles, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing miscellaneous article stall contractors under Railways would be allowed to sell eatables and beverages including packaged drinking water, etc., after expiry of their existing agreement; and

(d) if so, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Board has reviewed the Miscellaneous Articles Policy issued vide letter No. 2006/TGIII/461/3 dated 17th December, 2007 (Commercial Circular No. 96 of 2007) and advised vide letter No. 2009/TGIII/461/3 dated 29.07.2009 that permission for sale of eatables, beverages, including packaged drinking water, which was allowed through miscellaneous stalls has been withdrawn with prospective effect for all new contracts.

The existing valid contracts wherein commitments based on the policy guidelines vide Commercial Circular No. 96 of 2007 have been entered into are to continue with the facility as per contractual provisions.

Prevention of accidents due to human failure

2156. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in developing Anti-Collision Devices (ACDs) to prevent train accidents; and

(b) the details of other measures being adopted by Government to prevent train accidents due to 'human failure'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Deployment of ACD after initial trials was done on Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) covering 1736 Route Kms and 548 Locomotives. This was a single/double line non electrified Broad Gauge section. Based on the experience of NFR, 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.

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 & certification and deployment of improved ACD version II on NF Railway. The system is planned to be progressively provided on other Railways after this.

(b) Details of other measures being adopted to prevent railway accident due to human failure include Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy, Centralised Operation of points and signals with Interlocking Systems, Automatic clearance of Block Section using axle counters, Colour Light Signalling for better visibility of signals to Loco Pilots, Train Protection & Warning System on a pilot basis to avoid signal passing at danger and over speeding, modified Automatic Signalling to handle train operations safely during fog, Vigilance Control Devices on Locomotives to judge Loco Pilot's alertness, Simulator based training for improving driving skills and reaction time of Loco Pilots, Crew Management Systems in important crew lobbies for better monitoring of duty and rest hours of Loco Pilots, periodical training to staff etc.

Illegal sale of railway tickets

†2157. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of agencies/touts caught till date in a special drive conducted to stop illegal sale of railway tickets through ticket touts and unauthorised travel agencies active in a large number at railway stations;

(b) whether number of such touts and agencies are increasing day-by-day inspite of above drive;

(c) whether employees working at ticket counters are also involved in this racket; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Between April, 2011 and June, 2011 as a result of special/regular checks conducted against illegal sale of railway tickets by touts, 960 touts were apprehended. State-wise figures of agencies/touts indulging in illegal sale of railway tickets are not maintained.

(b) No, Sir. As a result of continuous monitoring, system-checks and intensification of drives against toutting activities, more and more touts are being apprehended.

(c) and (d) 12 staff suspected to be involved with touts have been taken up under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules.

Incidents of theft/robbery etc. in trains

2158. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that incidents of theft / robbery/ chain snatching in trains have increased in the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the safety and security of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) There was increase in the incidents of theft/ robbery and chain snatching reported during the year, 2010 in comparison to the year 2009. However, there is decrease in the incidents of robbery reported during the year 2011 (Upto June).

Year	No. of cases reported in trains		
	Theft	Robbery	Chain Snatching
2009	5477	198	494
2010	5995	302	564
2011 (Upto June)	3527	126	338

(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 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 Police (GRP).
4. Public awareness against crimes 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 dree to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active onsideration.

Train service between Lucknow and Dehradun

†2159. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no train service between Lucknow and Dehradun while both the cities are capitals of two States;

(b) if so, whether Government would announce a daily train service between Lucknow and Dehradun;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. At present, 5 pairs of trains are available

between Lucknow and Dehradun.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal for introduction of daily train service between Lucknow and Dehradun at present, due to operational and terminal constraints.

Extension of railway line to Sikkim

2160. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made towards extension of railway line to Sikkim;

(b) whether the pace of work is going on as per schedule or there is any delay and cost over-run;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Sivok-Rangpo new line has been sanctioned for providing Rail connectivity to Sikkim and the work is in progress.

(b) The work is progressing as per schedule and according to availability of resources.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Tentative date of completion of the Project is March, 2015.

Train accidents

2161. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents in the country since May 2009 till date;

(b) the number of human casualties in these accidents;

(c) the estimated loss of property due to these accidents;

(d) whether any punitive action has been initiated against railway personnel found responsible for train accidents;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether all safety-related posts in Railways are filled; and

(g) if not, the reasons for non filling of safety-related posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Number of consequential train accidents, i.e., collisions, derailments, manned level crossing

accidents, fire in train and miscellaneous accidents which took place on Indian Railways during May, 2009 to July 2011, is as under:

Typs of Accident	2009-10 (May 2009 to March 2010)	2010-11 (April to July, 2011)	2011-12 (April to July, 2011)
Collisions	8	5	3
Derailments	74	80	16
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	3	5	1
Fire in Train	1	2	1
Miscellaneous	4	1	0
TOTAL	90	93	21

Note: The above figures do not include incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

(b) Number of persons who lost their lives and sustained injuries in the above consequential train accidents is as under:

Type of Accident	2009-10 (May 2009 to March 2010)		2010-11		2011-12 (April to July, 2011)	
	Died	Injured	Died	Injured	Died	Injured
Collisions	40	98	239*	298*	0	50
Derailments	14	91	4	53	72@	320@
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	2	3	7	13	0	5
Fire in Train	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	3	35	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	59	227	250	364	72	375

* Includes death of 150 persons and injury to 171 persons in the derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur caused due to sabotage.

@ Includes death of 70 persons and injury to 253 persons in the derailment of Kalka Mail on 10.07.2011 in Uttar Pradesh caused due to equipment failure.

(c) Loss of railway property in the above consequential train accidents in 2009-10 (May 2009 to March 2010), 2010-11 and the current year from April to July, 2011 has been estimated to be Rs. 49.66 crores (approx.), Rs. 71.93 crores (approx.) and Rs. 22.00 crores (approx.), respectively.

(d) and (e) During the period from May 2009 to March 2011, major and minor penalties have so far been imposed against 119 and 139 erring officials respectively. Out of these 35 railway officials have been removed/dismissed from railway service during this period.

(f) and (g) Arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. The policy of the railway administration is to fill up available vacancies as per laid down procedure. The number of vacant posts in safety category as on 01.04.2010 is 103667. New recruitment policy has been framed and notifications for filling up of most of the safety and operational posts have already been issued.

Demands of passengers travelling on first class ticket in Mumbai local train

†2162. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers purchasing the first class ticket or pass in Mumbai local train pay ten times more than the general category ticket or pass;

(b) if so, whether the passengers travelling in first class have expressed their desire to be provided with better facilities, better seats and decoration in the rakes;

(c) if so, the details of these requirements and whether Government is taking it seriously; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The 1st class Monthly season tickets (MST) fare is around four times the 2nd class MST fare and 1st class single journey fare is around seven to fourteen times the 2nd class single journey fare, depending upon the distance.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some suggestions in this regard have been received.

(c) and (d) The details of requirement given by passengers are as

under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Provision of extra leg space
- (ii) Provision of handles in door ways
- (iii) Change in flooring to avoid slippery surface.

Better facilities such as seating arrangements of cushioned seats and better ventilation have already been provided in first class for the comfort of passengers. The leg space between the seats has already been increased, grab handles in all the door ways and chequered anti skid flooring has been provided in newly built AC/DC Electrical Multiple Unit stock.

Findings of enquiry commission

2163. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the findings of the Enquiry Commission set up to enquire the reasons of Delhi-Kalka Mail Train accident at Fatehpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): A statutory inquiry into the derailment of Train No. 12311 Up Howrah-Kalka Mail at Malwan station between Fatehpur and Kanpur stations on Allahabad-Kanpur section of Allahabad Division of North Central Railway at about 12.19 hours of 10.07.2011 is being conducted by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS), under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Lucknow. The CCRS in his preliminary report has provisionally concluded that the derailment occurred due to breakage of rail across the weld between left tongue and lead rails. Accordingly, the accident has been categorized as 'Failure of Equipment-Permanent Way' by him. The final report is awaited.

Loss due to frauds involving E-tickets

2164. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are losing huge amount of money due to fraudulent activities of converting the PRS tickets as e-tickets and PRS tickets are cancelled and the passengers travel by e-tickets;

(b) the estimated amount lost on this count during last one year; and

(c) the steps being taken to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A few cases involving such irregularities had been detected. Passengers found travelling

on such tickets were treated as travelling without ticket and full fare and penalty was realized from them.

(c) The following preventive measures have been taken in this regard:

- (i) There is a separate identification mark on the reservation charts for e-tickets booked on the internet. On the reservation charts a special symbol ~ (tilde) is printed against e-ticket for the ticket checking staff to identify such tickets and distinguish them from the reserved tickets booked across the reservation counters.
- (ii) Instructions have been issued to On-Board ticket checking staff, to exercise Vigilance while checking passengers undertaking journey on an e-ticket by verifying the symbol given on the reservation chart against such passengers.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued to ticket checking staff to use supplementary charts at en-route stations which indicates cancelled tickets after chart preparation at originating stations.

SC/ST employees

†2165. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the category-wise details of the total number of employees in the Ministry and in various Departments under it along with the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): The category-wise details of the number of employees in the Ministry of Railways and in various departments under it and that of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees as on 31.03.2010 is as under:

	Total	SC	ST
A	8566	1255	647
B	8285	1264	509
C	904696	139744	61151
D	439972	84473	28881

Construction of railway station by villagers of Taj Nagar, Haryana

2166. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways charged Rs. 5.6 lakhs from the villagers of Taj Nagar, Haryana, who constructed a railway station with requisite infrastructure from their own resource by collecting donations/contributing to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs for this project;

(b) if so, would such a charge being collected by Railways not dampen enthusiasm of voluntary community participation in creating assets like small railway stations for benefit of general public; and

(c) would Railways reimburse this amount to the villagers as a gesture of good will?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Taj Nagar Railway Station was sanctioned as a halt station on request of villagers on passenger amenity ground subject to shramdan by them and with no capital expenditure by Railway. A sum of Rs.5,07,034 was deposited by the villagers towards the cost of work done by Railway, establishment charges, contingency charges & departmental charges. As the development of Railway station was mainly through voluntary community participation, a sum of Rs.3,96,229 collected towards establishment, departmental & contingency charges has been reimbursed to Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Taj Nagar (Haryana).

Duranto train from Pune to Ahmedabad

2167. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to introduce a new Duronto train from Pune to Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the frequency of this train; 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. 12297/12298 Pune-Ahmedabad Duronto Express (AC service) with frequency of 3 days a week, has been announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12.

(c) The services announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12 are introduced during the same financial year 2011-12.

Flyovers over railway lines in Rajasthan

†2168. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flyovers under construction over railway lines in Rajasthan along with their location and by when the same would be completed;

(b) the number of flyovers proposed to be constructed along with their location and by when the proposals regarding the said flyovers would be sanctioned; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There are 45 flyovers under construction over railway lines in Rajasthan. The details of the flyovers along with Zonal Railways and their locations are as under. These are at various stages of planning, design and construction along with State Government's approach works.

Sl.No.	Railway	Name of Work
1	2	3
1	North Central	Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No.463 on Jhansi-Agra section in Rajasthan State.
2	North Central	Construction of 4 lane ROB in lieu of LC No.113 at km 1515/8-9 on Mathura-Alwar section.
3	North Western	Kishangarh ROB in lieu of LC No.28 at km 266/8-9 on Phulera Jn. - Ajmer section.
4	North Western	Dausa ROB in lieu of LC No.181 at km 179/6-7 on Jaipur - Dausa section.
5	North Western	Jodhpur-Samdari-Barmer - ROB in lieu of LC No.C-325.
6	North Western	Makrana Jn. ROB in lieu of LC No.36-C at km 64/1-2 on Phulera - Merta Road section.
7	North Western	Alwar ROB in lieu of LC No.111-C at km 71/3-4 on Rewari-Alwar section.

1	2	3
8	North Western	Bikaner-ROB in lieu of LC No. 139.
9	North Western	Construction of ROB (02 lane) in lieu of LC No.323/A at km 831/3-4 on Jodhpur-Samdari-Banner section of Jodhpur division.
10	North Western	Ajmer Division - Construction of ROB (02 lane) in lieu of LC No. 74 at km 105/3-4 on Chittorgarh-Udaipur section.
11	North Western	Ajmer Division - Construction of ROB (02 lane) in lieu of LC No. 76 at km 107/4-5 on Chittorgarh-Udaipur section.
12	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (04 lane) in lieu of LC No. 228 at km 246/5-6 on Jaipur-Phulera section.
13	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (04 lane) in lieu of LC No. 89 at km 137/8-9 on Jaipur-Ringus section.
14	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (04 lane) in lieu of LC No. 233 at km 254/2-3 on Jaipur-Phulera section.
15	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (04 lane) in lieu of LC No. 200 at km 207/8-9 on Bandikui-Jaipur section.
16	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (04 lane) in lieu of LC No. 110 at km 161/5-6 on Jaipur-Ringus section.
17	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (04 lane) in lieu of LC No. 232 at km 252/3-4 on Jaipur-Phulera section.
18	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (04 lane) in lieu of LC No. 234 at km 256/6-7 on Jaipur-Phulera section.
19	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (02 lane) in lieu of LC No. 116 at km 74/8-9 on Rewari-

Bandikui section.

20	North Western	Jodhpur Division - Construction of ROB (04 lane) in lieu of LC No. C-18 at km 19/3-4 on Rai Ka Bag-Jaisalmer section.
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1	2	3
21	North Western	Jodhpur Division - Construction of ROB (02 lane) in lieu of LC No. C-2 at km 0/5-6 on Rai Ka Bag-Jaisalmer section.
22	North Western	Jodhpur Division - Construction of ROB (02 lane) in lieu of LC No. 168 at km 620/1-2 on Jodhpur-Merta Road section.
23	North Western	Ajmer Division - Construction of ROB (2 lane) in lieu of LC No.43 & 43/1 at km 288/9-289/0 & 289/7-8 on Madar- Daurai (Bye pass) and Madar-Ajmer sections respectively.
24	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (2 lane) in lieu of LC No.76 at km 102/0-1 between Nimaka Ka Thana- Bagega stations on RPC section.
25	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (2 lane) in lieu of LC No. 108 at km 148/8-9 between Ringus- Kishan Manpura stations on RPC section.
26	North Western	Jaipur Division - Construction of ROB (4 lane) in lieu of LC No.32 at km 272/5-6 on Phulera - Madar section.
27	North Western	Jodhpur Division - Construction of ROB (2 lane) in lieu of LC no. 165 at km 617/4-5 between Jodhpur Cant. Rai ka Bagh on Jodhpur- Merta Road section.
28	North Western	Jodhpur Division - Construction of ROB (2 lane) in lieu of LC No.C-34 at km 60/0-1 between Kuchaman City- Makarana on Phulera- Degana section.
29	North Western	Suratgarh: Construction of ROB (2 lane) lieu of LC No.C-95 on Suratgarh-Hanumangarh- Anupgarh section.
30	North Western	Bikaner Division - Construction of ROB (2 lane) in lieu of LC No.C-119 of Sri Ganganagar-Suratgarh- Hanumangarh section.

31	North Western	Rewari-Ringu-Phulera section: Construction of ROB (2 lane) in lieu of LC No.C-149 at km 212/0-1.
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1	2	3
32	Western	Construction of 2 lane ROB in lieu of LC n0.88B at km 184/13-14 between Kumbhanagar & Chittorgarh on Ratlam - Chandheria section.
33	West Central	Kota-Chittaurgarh & Kota-Ruthiyai under bridge in lieu of unmanned level crossings (10 nos).
34	West Central	Gangapur Chy-Chhoti Odai - ROB in lieu of LC. no.18o @ km 1096/810 at State Highway-21.
35	West Central	Dhaurmul Jaghina-Jajanpatti - ROB at LC No.252-B @ km 1222/810 at State Highway-24.
36	West Central	Ramganjmandi-Morak - ROB in lieu of LC No.82 on State Highway at km 849/14-15.
37	West Central	ROB in lieu of LC No.244 Between Sewar-Bharatpur at km 1209/14-16.
38	West Central	ROB in lieu of LC No.87 at Morak Dabhadeh at km 858/8-10.
39	West Central	Malarna-Bayana section.Limited Height Subway in lieu of LC No.168, 181, 182, 183, 186, 187 (6 nos).
40	West Central	Kota Division - Provision of limited height subway to eliminate LC No.27 Up & Dn and LC No.31 on Kota-Nagda section (3 nos).
41	West Central	Kota Division - Construction of 4-Lane ROB at km 1136/10-12 in lieu of LC No.201 at Hindaun City station yard of Gangapur city - Mathura section (Cost sharing basis).
42	West Central	Kota Division - Construction of 2-Lane ROB at km 918/02 in lieu of LC No. 108 between Dakania Talav-KOTA section (Cost sharing basis).
43	West Central	Kota Division - Construction of Limited Height Subway in lieu of LC between Malarna-Bayana section LC No. 167, 169,183-B, 194& 204 (5-Nos). By pushing method.

1	2	3
44	West Central	Kota Division - Construction of 2-lane ROB at km 764/6-8 in lieu of LC No.35 between Chaumahla-Nathukhedi in Kota-Nagda section in Jhalawar district.
45	West Central	Kota Division - Construction of 2-lane ROB at km 1126/38-02 in lieu of LC No.195 between Nandoti, Shri Mahabirji-Hindaun section in Karoli district.

(b) and (c) No firm proposal of flyovers to be proposed in the Railways Works Programme have been received from the State Government of Rajasthan.

Unutilized small bridge (Puliya)

†2169. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public is not able to utilize the small bridge (puliya) built by Government at Rupangarh railway crossing of Kishangarh near Ajmer; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when use of this bridge (puliya) is expected to begin and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Railway Bridge No. 293 (1X3.05 m Reinforced Cement Concrete slab) at km 266/8-9 near Rupangarh railway crossing on Jaipur- Ajmer section, having a vertical clearance of about 1.5 metres, is provided for passage of water from one side of Railway Track to other side. It is not meant for use by public as Road under bridge.

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

Projects running behind schedule

†2170. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 562 Centre sponsored projects, 266 projects are running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether country is suffering a loss of one lakh crore rupees due to this;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has made any action plan in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As on 30th April, 2011, 560 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above were on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation, out of which 251 projects were delayed with respect to their approved schedule of completion.

(b) The sector-wise details of 251 projects are given in Statement (See below).

(c) The total anticipated cost involved in these delayed projects is Rs.369,361.6 crore against the original cost of Rs. 299,194.3 crore.

(d) Details are given in Statement (See below).

(e) 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 & 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:

Statement

Sector wise summary 30.04.2011

S.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Total cost (Rs. Cr.)			No.	Delayed Projects		
			Original	Anticipated Cost	Cost overrun (%)		Original cost	Anticipated cost	Range (Months)
1	Atomic Energy	3	17,769.3	22,607.3	27.2	2	16,663.0	21,501.0	16 - 39
2	Civil Aviation	7	4,826.5	4,826.5	0.0	3	3,479.8	3,479.8	3-17
3	Coal	45	25,509.2	28,789.5	12.9	22	17,959.7	20,789.4	2-48
4	Fertilisers	6	5,317.4	5,317.4	0.0	1	1,478.6	1,478.6	1-1
5	Mines	1	4,091.5	4,401.8	7.6	1	4,091.5	4,401.8	29-29
6	Steel	13	39,927.9	65,040.9	62.9	5	29,941.7	39,219.7	15-29
7	Petroleum	73	157,868.4	167,285.0	6.0	34	46,664.0	56,611.7	2-120
8	Power	86	178,558.2	184,085.6	3.1	44	106,786.7	111,962.5	2- 90
9	Railways	139	66,776.0	123,021.2	84.2	22	17,342.2	37,477.7	2-213
10	Road Transport & Highways	119	52,920.8	54,384.2	2.8	97	32,468.7	33,112.1	1-90
11	Shipping & Ports	23	14,464.2	15,317.7	5.9	14	5,824.5	6,776.5	2-72
12	Telecommunications	41	20,026.0	21,450.8	7.1	3	880.0	860.4	6- 54
13	Urban Development	3	15,185.2	30,684.7	102.1	2	15,071.0	30,503.4	12-15
14	Water Resources	1	542.9	1,187.0	118.6	1	542.9	1,187.0	60-60
TOTAL		560	603,783.4	728,399.5	20.6	251	299,194.3	369,361.6	

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Statement regarding rejection of Award by BoA under JCM
and CA for granting CHA to certain post-office staff**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement regarding rejection of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration (BoA) under the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) and Compulsory Arbitration for grant of Cash Handling Allowance to certain Post Office Staff. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4833/15/11]

I. Report and Accounts 2009-10 of EDCIL (India) Limited and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2008-09) and (2009-10) of various universities, Boards of Training (BOATs), Councils and Institute and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the EdCIL (India) Limited, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4979/15/11]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 34 and sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981:

(a) Annual Report of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU),
Aligarh, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, 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. 4835/15/11]
- (ii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:
 - (i) (a) First Annual Report of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala, for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4837/15/11]
 - (ii) (a) First Annual Report of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4836/15/11]
 - (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.
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (1) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Mizoram University Act, 2000.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the

papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library.
See No. L.T. 4842/15/11]

- (2) (a) Annual Accounts of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of Section 36 of the Visva Bharati (Amendment) Act, 1984.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4841/15/11]
- (3) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Northern Region, Kanpur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii)(a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4978/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Southern Region, Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4983/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4844/15/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report

thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the
Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4984/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

- (1) S.O. 588 (E), dated the 18th March, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 706 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 1024 (E), dated the 10th May, 2011, publishing the specifications of some provisional fertilizers to be manufactured by M/s Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd. (IFFCO) and Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.
- (3) S.O. 1023 (E), dated the 10th May, 2011, publishing the Fertilizer (Control) Amendment Order, 2011.
- (4) S.O. 1169 (E), dated the 25th May, 2011, publishing the Fertilizer (Control) Second Amendment Order, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4839/15/11]

Notification of the Ministry of Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No G.S.R. 595 (E), dated the 1st August, 2011, publishing the Railways (Punitive Charges for overloading of wagon) Amendment Rules, 2011, under Section 199 of Railways Act, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4884/15/11]

MoU between Government of India and TCIL

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं 2011-12 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, दूरसंचार विभाग) और टेलीकम्युनिकेशन्स

कंसल्टेंट्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (टी.सी.आई.एल.) के बीच संपन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4848/15/11]

MoU between Government of India and BSNL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4740/15/11]

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) **The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2011.**

(II) **The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th August, 2011, agreed without any amendment to the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2011, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2011."

(II)

"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 Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th August, 2011."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011 on the Table.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the following Reports
(in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table:

- (i) One Hundred Thirty-second Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL); and Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB);
- (ii) One Hundred Thirty-third Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Centre for Railway Information System (CRIS), New Delhi; National Commission for Minorities (NCM), New Delhi; and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), New Delhi; and
- (iii) One Hundred Thirty-fourth Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata; UT Mission Authority, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Chennai.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Tuesday, the 23rd of August, 2011 will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:
 - (a) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010;
 - (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
 - (c) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
 - (d) The Seeds Bill, 2004;
 - (e) The Pesticides Management Bill, 2008; and
 - (f) The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:
 - (a) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill,

2009;

(b) The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009;

- (c) The Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
- (d) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:
- (a) The National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and
- (b) The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the hon. Minister is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, adjourn the House. The concerned Minister is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let her come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, she is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, she had some Business in the Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Krishna Tirath to move the Motion.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill,
2010

महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ कि

"किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2000 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

इससे पहले मैं थोड़ा सा इस पर बोलना चाहूँगी कि कहां-कहां, थोड़ा सा संशोधन करके इस बिल को और अच्छा बनाया जा सकता है, जिससे उस बच्चे में मन पर ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : अभी भी और संशोधन करना है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: जो बच्चा वहां किसी भी हालात में आया हो उसके मन पर कोई ऐसा बुरा

असर न पड़े। मुझे विश्वास है कि मेरे सभी सांसद साथी जे.जे. ऐक्ट अधिनियम और उपबंधों से भली-भांति परिचित हैं। फिर भी मैं

संक्षेप में दोहराना चाहूंगी कि किशोर न्याय अधिनियम, अप्रैल, 2001 में लागू हुआ था। कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले किशोरों तथा देखरेख में संरक्षण की जरूरतमंद लोगों को, बच्चों को न्याय तथा मुक्ति और विकास के अवसर दिलाने के लिए यह देश का प्रमुख कानून है। ऐसे बच्चों के सर्वोत्तम हित में उनसे संबंधित मामलों में बच्चों के अनुकूल दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं और अनुदेशों के जरिए इन बच्चों के पुनर्वास और समाज की मुख्य धारा में वापिस लाने पर इस अधिनियम पर जोर दिया गया है। इस प्रयोजन अधिनियम में यह विकल्प निर्धारित है जैसे एडोप्शन, चाइल्ड फ्रेंडली पालन-पोषण foster dealing with the matter in the best of interest of children प्रस्तावित संशोधन पर आते हुए मैं आपका ध्यान अधिनियम की इस धारा - 48(2) और धारा - 58 की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगी, जिसमें यह उपबंध है कि इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्थापित किसी गृह में रहने वाला बच्चा या देखरेख और संरक्षण का जरूरतमंद, कोई अन्य बच्चा जिसे कुष्ठ रोग, लेप्रोसी हो, सेक्सुअल ट्रांसमिटिड डिजीज हो, हैपेटाइटिस - बी हो, टी.बी. जैसे खतरनाक रोगों या दिमागी खराबी के लिए नशीली दवा लेने का आदि होने से पीड़ित होने पर अपेक्षित उपचार के लिए अनुमोदित स्थान के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त किसी स्थान पर भेजा जाए और विभिन्न विशेषीकृत referral सेवाओं के माध्यम से उसका अलग से उपचार किया जाएगा। हालांकि सीमित अवधि और प्रभावित बच्चों को विशेष देखरेख और उपचार के प्रयोजन से लगभग अलग रखे जाने से इस उपबंध को भी भेदभावपरक माना गया है, क्योंकि इस उपबंध के कारण प्रभावित बच्चे को अन्य बच्चों से अलग रहना पड़ेगा। माननीय सांसद, इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि जे.जे. एक्ट के इस सब-सेक्शन के अनुरूप इस प्रकार अलग रखे बच्चे के मन के ऊपर जो एक गलत धारणा उत्पन्न होती है या हो सकती है कि उसके साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है, उसके व्यक्तिगत व्यक्तित्व पर अमिट छाप छोड़ जाएगी, जिससे जीवन भर उसे लगेगा कि एक stigma है, मेरे को इस तरह का कोई रोग है कि मुझे अलग कर दिया गया। इसलिए ऐसा segregation नहीं किया जाए। मैं अपने साथी सांसदों का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगी कि स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने इस तथ्य को पुष्टि कर दी है कि मल्टी ड्रग थिरेपी द्वारा जो हमारा लेप्रोसी रोग है, कुष्ठ रोग है, सबसे कम संक्रामक है और उसका पूर्ण उपचार हो जाता है तथा एक बार इलाज शुरू होने के बाद यह संक्रमण समुदाय के अन्य व्यक्तियों को फैलने का खतरा काफी कम हो जाता है। जो हैल्थ एंड फैमिली वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री है, वह इस तथ्य की पुष्टि करती है कि हैपेटाइटिस-बी और टी.बी., सेक्सुअली ट्रांसमिटिड डिजिजेज़, मेटली डिस-ऑर्डर या ड्रग एडिक्ट बच्चों को, जिनकी ड्रग्स की लत पड़ जाए, उनसे पीड़ित बच्चों को अलग रखे जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। यह ऑलरेडि हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने भी कहा है। प्रस्तावित संशोधन इस प्रकार है कि चूंकि विशेषज्ञ की राय में ऐसे बच्चों से अलग

व्यवहार किए जाने और उन्हें अलग रखे जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। किशोर न्याय अधिनियम की धारा 48(2) को हटा दिया जाए, यह मेरा प्रस्ताव है और यह उपबंध है कि कुष्ठ रोग, सैक्सुअल ट्रांसमिटिड डिजीजेज, हैपेटाइटिस-बी, टी.बी. या अन्य ऐसे रोग, जो बच्चों को प्रभावित करने वाले हैं, उनका उपचार विभिन्न विशेषीकृत referral सेवाओं के माध्यम से अलग किया जाए। इस अधिनियम की धारा 58 में भी संशोधन का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें यह उपबंध है कि बच्चों को हटाकर किसी विशेष गृह, बालगृह, आश्रय गृह या किसी संस्था में भेजा जाएगा।

इस संशोधन के अंतर्गत धारा 58 से

"कुष्ठ रोग" और "कुष्ठ आश्रम" शब्द हटा दिए जाएं। "दिमागी खराबी" शब्दों के स्थान पर "मानसिक रोग" शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाए, "नशाखोर" के स्थान पर "शराब या अन्य नशीली दवाओं की लत के परिणामस्वरूप व्यवहार में परिवर्तन से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति" शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाए, जो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अधिनियम, 1987 के अनुरूप हैं और सामाजिक रूप से अधिक स्वीकार्य हैं। "मानसिक अस्पताल" के स्थान पर "मनश्चिकित्सीय अस्पताल" या "मनश्चिकित्सीय उपचार गृह" शब्द लगाए जाएं, जो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अधिनियम, 1987 के अनुरूप हैं। "नशाखोरों के लिए उपचार केन्द्र" के स्थान पर, "नशे के आदी व्यक्तियों के लिए समेकित पुनर्वास केंद्र" या राज्य सरकार द्वारा मानसिक रोगियों तथा नशे की लत वालों की आदत की रोकथाम के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सेवाओं के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार की स्कीम के अंतर्गत नशे के आदी व्यक्तियों के लिए इनका प्रावधान किया जाए। पुनर्वास केंद्रों में ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए सर्वांगीण पुनर्वास तथा दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है। इस केंद्र के अतिरिक्त घटकों में व्यक्ति के पूर्ण उद्धार के उपाय शामिल हैं, जैसे कि जीवन, कौशल, प्रशिक्षण, परिवारों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण सहायता तथा अनुवर्ती देख-रेख। ऐसे रोगों से प्रभावित बच्चों के प्रति देखभाल उपबंध हटाने के सीमित प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिनियम में इस संशोधन का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, ताकि बच्चे आत्मसम्मान के साथ जी सकें।

The question was proposed.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी धन्यवाद। यह जो अमेंडमेंट आया है, यह कोर्ट की एक रूलिंग के बाद और दिल्ली में जो कुछ seminars हुए, उन seminars में माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों ने हिस्सा लिया, उसमें observation दी गई, तो यह एक अमेंडमेंट आया है। अगर हम अमेंडमेंट को देखें और reason and objects को देखें, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि पहली बार ऐसा हुआ होगा कि reasons and objects अमेंडमेंट्स से ज्यादा बड़े हैं। यह एक ऐसा बिल है, ऐसा अमेंडमेंट है, जब हमारी सरकार एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, उसे तब 2000 में लाया गया था। आज, दस साल बाद उसमें एक संशोधन लाया जा रहा है। क्योंकि आज हम एक बहुत ही sensitive

question को डील कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हम सब कहते हैं कि बच्चे देश का future हैं। बच्चे स्कूल में जाएं, बच्चे जेल में न जाएं, बच्चे Juvenile home में न जाएं, observation home में न जाएं, shelter home में न जाएं, ऐसी सबकी इच्छा है, लेकिन उसके लिए हम कर क्या रहे हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी, इस बिल को प्रश करने से पहले अगर आप किसी observation home में visit करके आतीं और वहां का क्या हाल है, क्या situation है, वे बच्चे कैसे रह रहे हैं, आपको उसकी पूरी जानकारी मिलती, तो आप एक अमेंडमेंट नहीं, और बहुत से अमेंडमेंट्स लेकर आतीं। जो ऐक्ट है, उस ऐक्ट का अपने आप में ही बहुत बड़ा नाम है। justice, care and protection of children. Juvenile justice, इसमें तीन बातें कही गई हैं, justice, care and protection. यही सबसे बड़ी बात है कि बच्चों को न्याय भी मिले, उनकी care भी हो और उनका protection भी हो। जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, मैं इस पर बाद में आऊंगा, लेकिन आज अगर हम देखें तो जो बच्चे हैं, उस संदर्भ में थोड़ा सा जो historic fact है, मैं वह आपके ध्यान में जरूर लाना चाहता हूँ। Supreme Court में एक केस हुआ था, Legal Aid Committee versus Union of India, उसमें ऑनरेबल सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने observe किया था कि The children require the protective umbrella of society for better growth and development as they are not in a position to claim their entitlement. उनको कोई बताने वाला चाहिए। उसके लिए स्टेट को एक foster-father के रूप में पेश किया गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि बच्चों की देख-रेख, जो unprivileged हैं, जिनकी कोई देख-रेख नहीं कर रहा है, उसकी सुरक्षा, उसकी देख-रेख कौन करेगा, वह सरकार करेगी। कई स्कीम्स बनी हैं। "सर्व शिक्षा अभियान" आया है, आर.टी.आई. आया है, आंगनवाड़ी में काम हो रहा है, लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी ये जो बच्चे हैं, ये क्रिमिनल क्यों बन रहे हैं, क्राइम की तरफ क्यों जा रहे हैं? अगर मैं आपको डाटा बताऊं तो हमें उसमें reasoning और solution, दोनों चीजों को ढूंढने में मदद मिलेगी। रीजन क्या हैं? उसके दो रीजन हैं, Poverty and Illiteracy. अगर इसको थोड़ा सा और elaborate किया जाए, तो 27% बच्चे, जो Juvenile arrest होते हैं, वे illiterate हैं, 37% बच्चे under primary हैं, 72% बच्चे BPL family से आते हैं, 68% बच्चे Middle Class Family से आते हैं और 0.2% बच्चे High Income Group से आते हैं। इसका मतलब है कि अगर poverty and education, इन दोनों का comparison किया जाए, तो बच्चों के क्राइम करने का यह बहुत बड़ा कारण है। जिन बच्चों के हाथ में पेंसिल, कॉपी और बस्ता होना चाहिए, आज उन बच्चों के हाथ में पिस्तौल, चाकू और क्राइम करने के लिए हथियार हैं। क्या इन बच्चों का मिसयूज हुआ है? क्या कुछ लोग अपने इंडस्ट्र के लिए इन बच्चों का ऐसा ग्रुप क्रिएट करके इनको यूज कर रहे हैं?

माननीय मंत्री जी, अगर मैं आपको क्राइम का डाटा दूं, तो वह भी अलार्मिंग है। नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो ने अभी जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें जो 32,681 बच्चे हैं, वे हर साल मर्डर, रेप, डेकॉटी, रॉबरी, वल्गरी थेफ्ट, हर्ट और अदर क्राइम में पकड़े जाते हैं। उसमें से 6% लड़कियां हैं। अगर क्राइम रेट को देखा जाए तो आपने अपने

भाषण में, बिल पेश करते हुए जो कहा था, क्या आपके पास उसका डाटा है कि जो बच्चे क्राइम करने के बाद Juvenile home में आए, उन बच्चों में से कितने बच्चों ने उस क्राइम को दुबारा नहीं किया, वे बच्चे वहां से सुधर कर गए हैं? मुझे दो-तीन Juvenile home को विजिट करने का मौका मिला। मैंने वहां पर क्या देखा? मैंने देखा कि वहां पर न peon है, न स्वीपर है, न टीचर है, न डॉक्टर है, न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है और न ही साफ टायलेट्स हैं। सुबह उठकर बच्चों का सबसे पहला काम क्या है? वे बच्चे अपने टायलेट्स, अपने बाथरूम साफ करते हैं। अगर आपको उनके बेडरूम में, जहां वे सोते हैं, जाने का मौका मिले तो आप शायद वहां पांच या दस मिनट ठहर नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर सफाई का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। जब बच्चों से मैन-टू-मैन बात होती है, तो वे बच्चे बताते हैं कि टायलेट साफ करना, कमरा साफ करना, उनका काम है। क्या ये बच्चे, जिनको हम अपने देश का फ्यूचर मानते हैं, जिनको ठीक करने के लिए, बचाने के लिए, समाज का एक अच्छा अंग बनाने के लिए सरकार इतना पैसा खर्च करती है, क्या उनके पास ये सुविधाएं पहुंच रही हैं? उसको चैक करने का सिस्टम क्या है? अगर वे बच्चे सुबह उठकर अपना बाथरूम साफ करेंगे, टॉयलेट साफ करेंगे, तो क्या होगा? उसके अलावा अगर एक Juvenile home में पचास बच्चे हैं, तो कुक कितने हैं? कुक केवल एक है। वह कुकिंग भी बच्चों से ही करवाते हैं। आप हैरान होंगे कि बच्चे अपना खाना, उसके साथ मिलकर आप पकाते हैं और फिर सर्व भी आप ही करते हैं। वह डाइट कैसी है, उसको चैक करने का भी कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। Juvenile home का जो सुपरिंडेंट है, वह एक रिपोर्ट लिखता है कि आज का यह खाना दिया गया और खाना अच्छा था। अगर कहीं हमें वहां जाकर खाने का मौका मिले, तब हम सोचेंगे। अभी पीछे माल्ट्रिटिशियन के बारे में डिस्कशन हुई थी कि कितने बच्चे अंडरवेट हैं, मालन्यूट्रेंट हैं। वहां पर बच्चों को जो भोजन दिया जाता है वह कैसा है, कौन चैक करता है, मीनू कौन तैयार करता है, प्रिपेरेशन कैसी होती है, इसके ऊपर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। जहां बच्चे रह रहे हैं, मेरा खयाल है कि वहां कोई भी बच्चे से काम नहीं करवाता है, लेकिन जो बच्चा Juvenile home में, observation home में, shelter home में चला जाता है, सुबह से लेकर रात तक के सारे काम, जो एक मां करती है, वे सब उसको करने पड़ते हैं। उस समय स्टेट की रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी कहां चली जाती है? वहां जिन पेड लोगों को रखा है, वे क्या करते हैं? क्या हमने कभी चैकिंग की? क्या हम कभी देखने गए कि बच्चे करते क्या हैं? उनको कौन सा माहौल मिल रहा है? ये सभी बातें आपको ध्यान में लानी होंगी। मैं आपको एक instance बताना चाहता हूं कि जब Juvenile court में बच्चों का case चलता है, तब उनके हाथ में, दूसरे बड़े लोग भी होते हैं, तो बच्चों का केस Juvenile court में चला जाता है और दूसरों का case सेशन जज के पास चला जाता है। कई instances में ऐसा हुआ है कि बच्चों के केस अभी चल रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके साथ जो बड़े लोग थे, वे बरी हो गए। ऐसे केसेज में सिर्फ यह करना था कि उस कोर्ट की जजमेंट लेकर Juvenile Court में देनी थी और वे बच्चे भी छूट जाने थे। लेकिन महीनों, सालों तक वे बच्चे कोर्ट में जाते हैं और

वापस आ जाते हैं, कोई भी इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं देता कि एक juvenile जेल में है और उसके साथी adults छूट गए हैं। इसे कभी कोई check नहीं करता। सिर्फ date दिलवाना और बच्चों को वापस लेकर आना, यही उनका काम है। अगर इस ओर भी थोड़ी सी स्टडी की जाए और ध्यान दिया जाए, तो बहुत से बच्चे juvenile homes से, चाहे उन्होंने crime किया हो या न किया हो, वह तो बाद की बात है, वे जेलों से छूट सकते हैं।

सर, जब यह एक्ट बना, तो उसमें तीन बातों को prohibit किया जाए कि उन्हें use न किया जाए, ताकि बच्चे के मन के ऊपर इसका असर न हो जाए - पुलिस, जेल और कोर्ट। बच्चे यह न सोचें कि हम पुलिस के पास हैं, हम जेल में हैं और हम कोर्ट जा रहे हैं। इसीलिए कोर्ट को बोर्ड का नाम दिया गया और जेल को होम का नाम दिया गया, ताकि बच्चे के मन में यह बात न आए कि वह criminal है। लेकिन अगर मैं आपसे पूछूं कि स्टेट्स में डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर कितने बोर्ड्स गठित हुए हैं, तो मेरा खयाल है कि कहीं भी एक बोर्ड गठित नहीं हुआ है। बच्चे कोर्ट में जाते हैं और पुलिस उन्हें लेकर जाती है। उनके दिमाग में वही impression रहता है कि हम जेल में हैं और हम कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं। हमें इस बात के ऊपर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

सर, conventions के अन्तर्गत जो treaties हुई हैं, चाहे वे बीजिंग में हुई या रियाद में हुई, हम उन सभी treaties के signatory हैं। अगर देखा जाए, तो juvenile का केस maximum दो महीने में decide होना चाहिए। किन्हीं और circumstances में कि कहीं कोई witness नहीं आया या और कोई बात हो गई, तो दो महीने की extension दी जाती है। अगर किसी juvenile का केस 6 महीने में decide नहीं हुआ, तो वह केस automatically खत्म हो जाना चाहिए। लेकिन, माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप सारे juvenile homes से एक रिपोर्ट मंगाएं कि कितने बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जिनके केस 6 महीने से ऊपर चल रहे हैं, तो आपको सभी बच्चों के केस 6 महीने से ज्यादा के मिलेंगे यानी वे automatically खत्म नहीं हुए। अगर केवल लॉ बनाना है, उसे implement होना नहीं है, तो फिर फायदा क्या है, क्योंकि कोई check नहीं है, कोई देखता नहीं है, कोई उन बच्चों के पास जाता नहीं है। इसलिए उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि जो कानून बने, वह implement हो। आपने Statement of Objects and Reasons दिए हैं, लेकिन अगर हम ये objects पूरे न कर पाएं, तो हमें इस amendment का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, हमें इस एक्ट का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

सर, एक्ट में एक प्रावधान है कि social workers to be associated with the Juvenile Justice Board and the Child Welfare Committee under the Chairmanship of a retired Judge to be constituted.

लेकिन, आप ज़रा विचार कीजिए कि कहां-कहां, किन-किन राज्यों में एक रिटायर्ड जज के अन्तर्गत इस कमेटी का गठन हुआ है। ये सारे provisions इसलिए बनाए गए थे, ताकि बच्चों को उनका पूरा हक मिले और जब रिटायर्ड जज इन बोर्ड्स की working देखें, तो वहां पर उन बच्चों को न्याय मिल सके।

अगर हम crime की बात करते हैं, तो दिल्ली ही एक ऐसा राज्य है, मैं आपको सिर्फ एक ही उदाहरण दूंगा, कि इतना होने के बाद, बच्चों की free education, बच्चों की health, ये सारे प्रावधान होने के बाद भी day by day जिन बच्चों को दिल्ली पुलिस ने arrest किया है, 2008 में उनकी संख्या 523 थी, 2009 में यह बढ़ कर 586 हो गई, 2010 में यह बढ़ कर 627 हो गई और 2011 में जून तक का जो data है, यह 430 है। इसका मतलब यह है कि day by day juvenile arrest बढ़ रही है। अभी कुछ समय पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी के Media Advisor, मि. खेरे, के घर चोरी हुई थी। वहां चोरी करने वाले लोग कौन थे? उसमें भी दो juveniles arrest हुए थे।

वहां यह चोरी 30 जून को हुई थी। इसलिए, जो juveniles हैं, उनको सुधारने की बजाय कहीं हम उनको क्राइम में तो नहीं धकेल रहे हैं? आज organised way से इन बच्चों का शोषण हो रहा है। वह कैसे? जो बच्चे sexually शोषित होते हैं, बड़े-बड़े क्राइम करने वाले आर्गनाइज्ड ग्रुप्स इन बच्चों को हायर करके, इनको फुसला कर या इनकी गरीबी और मजबूरी का फायदा उठा कर क्राइम में घसीटते हैं। कई बार इनको यह आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि बच्चों, आप क्राइम करो, कोई बात नहीं, आपकी बेल भी हो जानी है और छूट भी जाना है। अगर ऐसी psychology इन बच्चों के मन में डाली जाती है, तब naturally ये क्राइम की तरफ बढ़ेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कम-से-कम आपने जो shelter homes, juvenile homes और observation homes बनाए हैं - मैं एक juvenile home में गया था और वहां के बच्चों के साथ दो घंटे बिताए थे। जब मैं वहां से वापस आने लगा तो एक बच्चे ने मुझसे लिपट कर कहा कि अंकल, आप दोबारा यहां कब आओगे? मैंने उससे प्यार से पूछा कि बात क्या है? उस बच्चे ने बताया कि अंकल, हमसे जो बातें आपने की हैं, वे बातें हमें बताने या सुनाने वाला यहां कोई है ही नहीं। हम भी चाहते हैं कि हमारे साथ भी कोई खेले, हमें कोई पढ़ाए या कोई डॉक्टर हमें देखने आए। जब मैंने, as a member of Punjab Human Rights Commission, एक recommendation दी कि इन बच्चों के लिए खेल के सामान juvenile home में होने चाहिए, तब उसका जवाब आया कि नहीं, अगर हमने उन्हें खेल के सामान दिए तो बच्चे उसके लिए आपस में लड़ेंगे और एक-दूसरे के सिर फोड़ेंगे, इसलिए हम उन्हें खेल के सामान देना नहीं चाहते। मतलब, बच्चों को खेल के सामान नहीं देने हैं, उसके लिए एक बहाना तैयार है। अगर ये बच्चे पढ़ेंगे नहीं, खेलेंगे नहीं और उनका entertainment

होगा नहीं, तो वे 24 घंटे क्या सोचेंगे? वे वही सोचेंगे, जो मैंने वहां पर observe किया। वहां एक बच्चा मर्डर के केस का था और दूसरे ने किसी की जेब काटी थी। वह उसे सिखा रहा था कि मर्डर कैसे करना है। क्या बच्चों को हमें यह सिखाना है कि मर्डर कैसे करना है या हमें उन बच्चों को ठीक बना कर, पढ़े-लिखे इंसान बनाकर इस देश की उन्नति और तरक्की के लिए उनका योगदान दिलवाना है, यह विचार हमें करना पड़ेगा। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि अपनी बात कुछ जल्दी खत्म करने के लिए मुझे इशारा हो रहा है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, इसमें आपने उन बच्चों को शिफ्ट करने के लिए प्रावधान बताया है, लेकिन इस एक्ट में यह कहीं नहीं बताया कि इस सारे काम की cost कौन bear करेगा। अगर एक बच्चा, जो addict है, उसे कोई mental problem है या उस बच्चे का behaviour drugs अथवा अल्कोहल के कारण change हो गया है, अब अगर उसको किसी नर्सिंग होम में या सिविल हॉस्पिटल में आप शिफ्ट करेंगे तो उसका खर्चा कौन bear करेगा? कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आपने किसी बच्चे को juvenile home से किसी हॉस्पिटल में या किसी नर्सिंग होम में शिफ्ट किया और बाद में उसके parents को उसका बिल भेज दिया। इसमें कहीं भी यह प्रोविजन नहीं है कि उस बच्चे के शिफ्ट करने की cost स्टेट देगी। तो कृपया आप आज ही यहां पर announce कीजिए कि जो ऐसे बच्चे हैं, उनकी देखरेख स्टेट के खर्च पर की जाएगी।

सर, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेता हुआ आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह amendment बिल्कुल ठीक है और इसको करना चाहिए। लेकिन, उसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन बच्चों के मन में हीनभावना न पैदा हो। यदि उनको leprosy है, वे addict हैं या वे अल्कोहल से addict हैं, तो इसको देखने के लिए भी उन बच्चों का psychological treatment होना चाहिए। इसके लिए counselling भी एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है। मैं आपके ध्यान में एक बात यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी ही एक जगह पर एक एन.जी.ओ. दिवाली के दिन, दशहरे के दिन, 15 अगस्त को और 26 जनवरी को जाता था, लेकिन वहां की सरकार ने उसे बैन कर दिया कि आप वहां नहीं जा सकते। तो अगर इन दिनों में NGOs वहां नहीं जाएंगे, उन बच्चों के साथ ये दिन नहीं मनाएंगे, तो उन बच्चों के मन में अपने आप हीन भावना पैदा होगी। सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन बच्चों के मन से criminal attitude को खत्म करने के लिए उनकी permanent counseling हो, उनकी brain washing हो, ताकि वे नेक इंसान बनें। ऐसा प्रयास भी हमें करना पड़ेगा।

सर, मैं एक बार फिर माननीय उपसभापति जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस एक्ट पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं यह इच्छा करता हूँ कि जिस भावना से हमारी सरकार ने, एन.डी.ए. गवर्नमेंट ने, यह एक्ट बनाया था और जिस भावना से हमने internationally treaty sign की है, उसी भावना से इस एक्ट को नीचे तक लागू किया जाए और उन बच्चों का कम-से-कम एक database तैयार किया जाए कि हमारे efforts के कारण

कितने बच्चे एक बार क्राइम करने के बाद दूसरी बार जेल में नहीं आए। अगर यह database हम नहीं बनाएंगे, तो हमारे एक्ट बनाने का, हमारे efforts का या इस पर पैसा खर्च करने का कोई लाभ हमें नहीं मिलेगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this particular Bill is a very important one because the people who are affected by it are children. Recently, the Supreme Court also took cognisance of such an issue even after 24 years. The person, who was juvenile at the time of commission of the offence, was released on the basis of the principles of juvenile justice. This amendment is very important as it protects the people who are already affected. We have to provide them some solace, show mercy and bring them to the mainstream of the society as good citizens. Therefore, I fully support this Bill. I congratulate our hon. Minister for taking such a venture in regard to this juvenile justice. Thank you.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीया मंत्री, कृष्णा तीरथ जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010 में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव रखा है, लेकिन इसके अधिनियम की धारा 48(2) और 58 में जो संशोधन किया गया है, उसमें यदि इस अधिनियम की धारा का कोई अधिकारी पालन नहीं करता है, तो उसे क्या सजा दी जाएगी, इसमें इसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसमें सजा का प्रावधान भी होना चाहिए।

महोदय, बच्चे गलत संगत में पड़ कर यदि धोखे से कोई अपराध कर देते हैं, कभी-कभी यह देखा जाता है कि आपसी और पड़ोसियों की लड़ाई में लोग छोटे बच्चों को भी फंसा देते हैं, जिसके कारण उनका career खराब हो जाता है। हम लोग गांव से संबंध रखते हैं। मैं गांव में देखता हूँ कि जब बड़े लोगों में झगड़ा होता है या दो परिवारों में झगड़ा होता है, तो लोग ईर्ष्यावश परिवार के युवा पीढ़ी के बच्चों को तबाह करने के लिए FIR में उनको भी नामित कर देते हैं। कभी-कभी देखा जाता है कि 302 जैसी धारा के तहत भी, जिनमें मृत्यु दंड का प्रावधान है, बच्चों को झूठा फंसा दिया जाता है और उन बच्चों का पूरा जीवन तबाह हो जाता है।

महोदय, मुझे महाभारत का एक प्रसंग याद आता है, जिसे मैं यहां उद्धरित करना चाहता हूँ। जब पांडवों से कौरव परास्त हो गए थे और दुर्योधन घायलावस्था में पड़ा था, तब अश्वत्थामा उनसे मिलने गए, तो दुर्योधन ने अश्वत्थामा से कहा कि तुम मेरे मित्र हो और मेरे गुरु के पुत्र हो, मैं परास्त हो गया हूँ, मेरे सारे भाई मारे गए हैं, इस हालत में तुम मेरे लिए क्या कर सकते हो? अश्वत्थामा बहुत ही बहादुर था और उन्हें अमरत्व का वरदान था। उसने

कहा कि मित्र के लिए मैं कुछ भी कर सकता हूँ, तुम मांगो। इस पर दुर्योधन ने कहा, अश्वत्थामा, मुझे पांडवों के बच्चों के पाँच सर चाहिए। वह कैम्प में गया और पांडवों के बच्चों की हत्या कर दी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि समाज में ऐसा होता है। उन बच्चों की जिंदगी को तबाह होने से बचाने के लिए भी इस एक्ट में कुछ प्रावधान करना चाहिए। जो बच्चे हमारे घरों में काम करते हैं, उन पर चोरी के असत्य इल्जाम लगा देते हैं। घर में कोई चोरी हुई, तो कह दिया जाता है कि इस नौकर ने की होगी। हम टेलीविजन पर देखते हैं कि उन्हें कितनी पिटाई लगाई जाती है। उनकी खाल तक उधेड़ दी जाती है। यदि आप बच्चों की देखरेख की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, तो इस एक्ट में इसके लिए भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, जो बच्चे नशे के आदी हो गए हैं, स्मैक के आदी हो गए हैं, इस काम के लिए बहुत से गिरोह चल रहे हैं, बच्चों को स्कूलों में स्मैक की सप्लाई होती है और बच्चे नशे के आदी हो जाते हैं, अभ्यस्त हो जाते हैं, उनके परिवार वाले उनको पुलिस के सुपुर्द कर देते हैं। उनके सुधार के लिए आपने यह प्रावधान किया है कि उनको स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।

महोदय, ये जो बाल सुधार गृह बनाए गए हैं, मुझे नहीं लगता कि ये बाल सुधार गृह हैं। उनमें जेल से भी बदतर यातनाएं दी जाती हैं। जैसा अभी मेरे साथी ने कहा, मैं भी वहां गया हूँ और देखा है कि वहां जेल से भी बदतर हालत है। वहां जो जेल अधिकारी होते हैं, जेल की पुलिस होती है, वे बच्चों का यौन शोषण तक करते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसमें इस तरह की एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए, जिसमें लोकल सांसद, जनप्रतिनिधि और विधायक हों, जो juvenile जेलों का निरीक्षण करें और यदि किसी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत मिलती है, तो उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाए।

महोदय, हम योग की शिक्षा के द्वारा भी उन बच्चों में सुधार ला सकते हैं, जो नशे के आदी हो गए हैं। बहुत से बच्चे गलत संगत के कारण क्रिमिनल भी हो गए हैं। बच्चों को क्राइम करना भी सिखाया जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसे बच्चों को विकास की मुख्य धारा में जोड़ने के लिए योग शिक्षक को नियमित रूप से जेलों में जाकर बच्चों को योग शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। साथ ही, जो भी NGO बच्चों के सुधार के लिए उन जेलों में काम करना चाहते हैं, उनको भी allow किया जाए। यह हमारी युवा पीढ़ी के लिए सब से बड़ी समस्या बन गयी है।

महोदय, आज जिस तरह से टेलिविजन पर अश्लील advertisements दिखाए जा रहे हैं, उस से बच्चे बिगड़ रहे हैं और यह मां-बाप के लिए एक बड़ी समस्या बनती जा रही है। महोदय, आज युवा पीढ़ी जिस तरह से नशाखोरी और क्राइम की तरफ भाग रही है, जेल उन के लिए बड़े अड़्डे बन गए हैं। जो चीज कहीं नहीं मिलती, वह जेल में available हो जाती है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जो बच्चे बिगड़े न हों वे जेल में जाकर बिगड़ जाते हैं। इस तरह मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वे बाल सुधार गृह नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वहां तो जो अच्छे बच्चे जाते हैं, उन को भी बिगाड़ा जाता है, उन का उत्पीड़न किया जाता है, उन्हें नशा करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है और ऐसा नहीं करने पर, बिगड़े बच्चों के द्वारा उन अच्छे बच्चों की पिटाई की जाती है।

महोदय, इस विधेयक में बहुत सी चीजें हैं, जैसे कि जिन्हें tuberculosis व एड्स जैसी खतरनाक बीमारियां हैं, उन्हें अलग कर सकते हैं या जो मानसिक रोग से पीड़ित हैं, उन्हें अलग कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह संशोधन विधेयक अभी भी अपर्याप्त है।

इसमें और सुधार की जरूरत है, क्योंकि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया तथा और लोगों ने भी मांग की, तब आप यह संशोधन विधेयक लाये हैं, तो इसमें और भी सुधार होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि युवा-पीढ़ी के लिए यह एक बहुत लोक महत्व का विषय है, इसमें और सुधार किया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैदय (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, जुवेनाइल जस्टिस अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2010 का जो motive या object है, उसका मैं सपोर्ट करती हूं। वर्ष 2000 में जो जुवेनाइल जस्टिस एक्ट बना था, आज उसको दस साल हो गये हैं। इसमें मैंने देखा कि जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह डायरेक्शन दिया है कि हर स्टेट के हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तीन टाइप्स की कमिटी होनी चाहिए, (एक) जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड, (दो) चिल्ड्रेन वेलफेयर कमिटी और (तीन) स्पेशल पुलिस युनिट। क्योंकि, मैं वर्ष 2004 से जनवरी, 2010 तक सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड की चेयरमैन थी और त्रिपुरा में जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड की भी चेयरमैन थी, इसलिए मैंने देखा है कि जुवेनाइल होम के लिए जो प्रोविज़न है, उस पर जुवेनाइल होम के संबंध में ठीक ढंग से कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

जुवेनाइल होम में कोर्ट भी होना चाहिए जिसमें एक रिटायर्ड जज होना चाहिए, लेकिन कोर्ट बाहर है। ऐडल्ट के लिए जो कोर्ट है, वही कोर्ट जुवेनाइल के लिए भी है। बच्चों को कोर्ट में ले जाया जाता है और गाड़ी से उनको वापस लाया जाता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हमारे भारत के बारे में जो कहा है, उससे पता चलता है कि गरीबी इसका प्रधान कारण है।

हमने यह देखा कि सात साल का एक बच्चा स्कूल से आकर क्रिकेट खेलने के लिए बैट लेकर गया। वहां एक बच्चे का बैट बहुत अच्छा था, जबकि दूसरा एक बच्चा, जो कि गरीब था, उसका बैट अच्छा नहीं था, वह कम दाम का था। उस बच्चे ने दूसरे बच्चे से कहा कि तुम अपना बैट मुझे दे दो और मेरा बैट तुम ले लो, लेकिन दूसरे बच्चे ने अपना बैट नहीं दिया। वह बच्चा जहां खेलने के लिए गया था, वहां उसने उस बच्चे से बैट लेकर उसे मार दिया। उसने उसे इतने जोर से मारा कि उस बच्चे की on spot death हो गयी। वह बच्चा सात साल का था। मैंने उस बच्चे से पूछा, तुम यहां क्यों आये हो? उसने कहा, हमारे पास अच्छा बैट नहीं है, उसके पास है, वह मुझे नहीं देता था, इसलिए मैंने उसे मार दिया। उसकी मम्मी बहुत गरीब है और वह घरों का काम करती है। वह कहती है कि यह बच्चा खूनी है, मैं इसे नहीं ले जा सकती। वह बहुत minor बच्चा है और अपनी मम्मी के पास जाना चाहता है, लेकिन उसकी मम्मी उसको लेना नहीं चाहती, हमने बहुत try किया है।

अब मैं काउंसिलिंग के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। जो काउंसिलर है, वह महिला कमीशन से आता है और एस.सी.सी. से जाता है। जुवेनाइल के लिए आज तक कोई काउंसिलर नहीं है, तो इसके लिए काउंसिलर होना चाहिए। इस बिल का जो object है, वह अच्छा है। इस बिल में सब कुछ अच्छा है, लेकिन इसकी implementation सही ढंग से होनी चाहिए। हमने आइन बनायी है और बहुत सारे कानून हैं। मैंने देखा कि 13 साल की एक लड़की ने अपने पिता को मार दिया। जब मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुमने अपने पिता को क्यों मारा, वह तो तुम्हारे लिए भगवान जैसा था, फिर क्यों उसे मारा? तब उसने बताया कि वह उसकी मम्मी को हर रोज मारता था। मम्मी घरों का काम करती है और जो पैसा वह लाती थी, उसको वह दारू पीने के लिए ले जाता था और दूसरी औरत को दे देता था। इसलिए, एक जिन जब वह सो रहा था, तब मैंने चाकू से उसको मार दिया। इसके बाद जब मैंने यह पूछा कि क्या तुम वापस नहीं जाओगी, तब उसने बताया कि मैं नहीं जाऊंगी, इधर ही रहूंगी। ऐसे ही काउंसिलिंग की बहुत जरूरत है।

सर, अब मैं सेक्सुअल हार्समेंट के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। एक लड़का बहुत गरीब था, जिसे अमीर घर की एक लड़की पसन्द करती थी। जब वह राजी नहीं हुआ, तब लड़की ने उस पर असत्य इल्जाम लगा दिया। वह लड़का नाइन्थ क्लास में पढ़ता था और पढ़ाई में उसे अच्छी कामयाबी भी मिली थी, लेकिन इससे उसकी लाइफ खत्म हो गयी। हमने पूछा कि तुमने जो अपराध किया था, वह तो खत्म हो गया, वह अपराध तो अब तुम्हारे ऊपर नहीं है, तब तुम फिर से पढ़ने क्यों नहीं जाते? लेकिन, वह लड़का पढ़ाई के लिए जाना ही नहीं चाहता था। उसने कहा कि मैं नहीं जाऊंगा।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि लैटिन अमेरिका और ब्राजील में पहले गरीबी को identify किया गया है। मैंने ब्राजील में देखा है कि जो गरीब माता-पिता हैं, उनको financial assistance दी जाती है। जहां बच्चे काम करने के लिए भेजे जाते हैं, वहां से उनको वापस लाया जाता है और उन्हें स्कूल भेजा जाता है। हम ऐसा इंडिया में क्यों नहीं कर सकते? गरीबी इतनी है कि जब बच्चे चाय स्टॉल में जाते हैं, तो वे मालिक के पास बहुत सारा पैसा देखते हैं। तब उन्हें यह लगता है कि हमें भी पैसे चाहिए। ... (समय की घंटी)... फिर वे इसके लिए चोरी करते हैं और उन्हें पुलिस पकड़ कर ले जाती है तथा जुवेनाइल होम में डाल देती है। 6-7 और 9 साल के कई छोटे-छोटे गरीब बच्चे बांग्लादेश से आ जाते हैं, जिनको पुलिस जुवेनाइल होम में डाल देती है। सर, सब बच्चों के लिए एक ही तरीके की पनिशमेंट नहीं होनी चाहिए। किसी को दो साल की पनिशमेंट दे दी जाती है, किसी को चार साल की पनिशमेंट दे दी जाती है। इसलिए काउंसिलिंग की बहुत जरूरत है। ... (समय की घंटी)... जुवेनाइल होम में हेल्थ या जो भी विषय हो, उनके लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर रहनी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैदय: सर, वहां कोई इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। इसके लिए government की कितनी financial assistance है, इस बारे में मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं बताया है। मैंने मंत्री जी को पहले भी देखा है और उनके

साथ मीटिंग भी की है। सेंट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड में बच्चों के बारे में तो बहुत कुछ हुआ है, लेकिन आज तक गरीबी के बारे में, actual education के बारे में, सभी बच्चे स्कूल जाएं, ... (समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, एक मिनट है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बिल में जो कुछ है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन सभी बच्चों को एक ही तरीके से ट्रीट नहीं करना चाहिए। उनके लिए अलग-अलग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर होना चाहिए, अलग-अलग रूम्स होने चाहिए। उनके साथ एक ही तरह का ट्रीटमेंट नहीं होना चाहिए। किसी ने खून कर दिया और किसी ने बांग्लादेश से आकर चोरी की, उन दोनों का अपराध एक नहीं है। इसलिए, अलग-अलग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर रहना चाहिए। ... (समय की घंटी)... डॉक्टर्स, काउंसिलर, अलग पुलिस, स्पेशल पुलिस यूनिट, सब कुछ रहना चाहिए, तभी यह implement होगा। आपको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कुछ मदद देनी चाहिए। आप एनजीओज़ के बारे में कम सोचिए। आप एनजीओज़ को दे देते हैं, लेकिन वे ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप खत्म कीजिए। श्री शशी भूषण बेहेरा।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, she spoke well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : She may have spoken well, but we have to keep the time-limit in mind, please conclude now.

एक माननीय सदस्य : सर, इनको सभी ओर बोलने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, वक्त भी देखना है। श्री शशीभूषण नेहेरा।

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Orissa): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in this Amendment Bill.

Sir, I must thank the hon. Minister for she rushed from the other House to this House and took pains to present this Bill. She is a mother and mothers take more care than fathers. That is the tradition and practice in our country. Mothers are more careful about children; mothers are always ahead in caring children.

This Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 was enacted to provide juvenile justice system to juveniles and children who are in need of care and protection for their development. This august House has certainly utmost and moral responsibility to pass this Amendment Bill. Certainly, I am supporting this Amendment Bill to amend the original Act of 2000. The hon. Minister brought these amendments which are connected to Section 48(2) and Section 58

which clearly speak of the provisions regarding juveniles or children who, under compulsion, are staying in the juvenile houses or homes because of the disease like leprosy, sexually transmitted disease, Hepatitis B, open cases of Tuberculosis and, in some cases, are of unsound mind or have to stay in asylum or rescue homes for a temporary period. They are staying there under compulsion. But instead of treating their diseases, they are mentally tortured. So, they need mental care. If you segregate them from these caring centres and put them in other places, they will suffer mentally. They are already separated from their parents and are staying, under compulsion, in asylums. Now, if they will be segregated from these caring centres, they may severely suffer from mental disease. Many such recommendations are there. Children who are suffering from diseases like leprosy, which is not a contagious disease, are also put under this category. Delhi High Court has given a specific order on this that these children should be treated in a normal manner like other children who are suffering from various other normal diseases. This august House has also made a recommendation on this in its report. So, these are all supporting recommendations in support of this amendment. Hon. Minister has brought this amendment; I support this amendment. Children who are suffering from various problems and are being abused by social system should be given proper protection and proper care. Other Members have spoken about so many other progressive amendments which are also essential for the protection of our children. They are being subjected to cyber crime. **...(Time-bell)...** Even in agitation movements, children are being used with which they are not directly related.

The children are also being used for activities to which they are not directly related. This is also a different issue. This august House should consider these things. With these words, I support this amendment Bill.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me time. I agree with all my hon. colleagues and the suggestions they have given. I would just like to give a small suggestion कि 2006 में यह बिल लाया गया था और उस वक्त इसकी juvenile age बढ़ाई गई थी और उसको 14 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 18 वर्ष किया गया था। I would like to request the hon. Minister just to have a re-thniking because आज जो avenues 15-16-17

साल के बच्चों को मिल रहे हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए यह जो उम्र बढ़ाई गई है, इसके बारे में re-thinking की जाए और बड़े बच्चे, जिनकी उम्र ज्यादा है, उनको juvenile बताकर, उनका इस्तेमाल विभिन्न crimes में किया जा रहा है, इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। इसलिए ये सजेशन देते हुए, I support the Bill.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति जी, यह मंत्री महोदया का सराहनीय कदम है। हालांकि यह idea 1850 में आया था, उस समय यह अवधारणा आई थी और 1919-20 में जेल कमेटी ने यह recommend

1.00 P.M.

किया था कि वयस्क अपराधियों की तुलना में, बाल अपराधियों के साथ अलग-अलग व्यवहार करना चाहिए। इसके बाद The Children Act 1960, बाल न्याय ऐक्ट 1986 तथा वर्तमान कानून जो सन् 2000 में बना, ये कानून हमारे सामने आए, लेकिन मुझे बड़ा दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह idea जो 160 साल पहले आया था और उसके मुताबिक इस ऐक्ट में जो सुधार होने चाहिए थे, वे सुधार नहीं हो पाए। बाल अपराध बढ़ने का कारण है - औद्योगिक, शहरीकरण, गरीबी; जिसके कारण यहां के बच्चों की समस्याएं बढ़ती गईं। आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या इन बच्चों पर चोरी का इलज़ाम लगाए जाने की है। इससे स्पष्ट पता चलता है कि केवल कानून बना देने से ही बच्चों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक कि राजनीतिक और प्रशासनिक इच्छा शक्ति न हो। इसलिए यह जो विधेयक आया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। सबसे पहले प्रिंसिपल ऐक्ट के सैक्शन 48 और 58 में जो संशोधन प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं, उनका स्वागत करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कानून के क्रियान्वयन में बहुत सी कमियां हैं। बच्चों की आयु निर्धारण के संबंध में, अलग-अलग trials, कोर्ट की कार्यवाहियां, माता-पिता या अभिभावकों को अभियोगों की सूचना देने आदि के संबंध में कई कमियां हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया इन मुद्दों पर विचार करें, ताकि उनको पक्षपातपूर्ण मुद्दों से बचाया जा सके।

उपसभापति जी, इस ऐक्ट का मूल उद्देश्य केवल किशोरों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करना नहीं है, बल्कि यह भी है कि उनकी देखभाल हो और किशोर crime rate में कमी आए। अगर आप नेशनल क्राइम ब्यूरो के आंकड़ों को देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि किशोर क्राइम रेट बढ़ रहा है, उदाहरण के लिए 1999 में यह 0.9 परसेंट था, जो देश के कुल क्राइम रेट का 0.5 परसेंट था; वर्ष 2005 में यह बढ़कर 1.8 परसेंट हो गया और कुल क्राइम रेट का 1.0 परसेंट हो गया। ताजा आंकड़ों के अनुसार यह लगभग 2.5 परसेंट पहुंच गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि बच्चों में क्राइम रेट बढ़ रहा है, इसलिए इसके कारणों को खोजना और उनका निवारण करना बहुत जरूरी है। ये आंकड़े बता रहे हैं कि सरकार इसको रोकने में असफल रही है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से अपील करूंगा कि यह ग्राफ बड़े नहीं, बल्कि कम हो, खत्म हो, इसके लिए वे इस पर समुचित ध्यान दें।

उपसभापति जी, कानून के अनुसार हर जिले में observation homes होने चाहिए, जहां पर ऐसे बच्चों को शिक्षा मुहैया कराई जाए और उनके लिए skill building तथा workshop की सुविधा भी हो। उन्हें वैज्ञानिक मार्गदर्शन भी प्रदान करना चाहिए, ताकि जब वे यहां से बाहर आएंगे, तो अपनी रोजी-रोटी का इंतज़ाम कर सकें। हममें से ज्यादातर लोगों को यह पता है कि सैंकड़ों ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, जहां इस प्रकार के होम्स नहीं हैं, जहां हैं भी, उनकी हालत बड़ी दयनीय है।

इन होम्स में किशोरों को आश्रय देने और उनकी भलाई के नाम पर हॉल में बंद कर दिया जाता है। कभी

उनको बाहर निकलने की इजाज़त नहीं दी जाती है और उनसे बर्तन धुलवाने, फर्श की सफाई करने, कपड़े धोने आदि का काम लिया जाता है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहूंगा कि इस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

Sir, the basic right of children are Right to Education, Right to Freedom of Expression, Right to Information and Participation, Right to Nutrition and Healthcare, Right to Protection from Harm, Rights related to Name, Identity and Nationality etc.

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। Free education under article 21A, Right to protection from hazardous employment under article 24 ...

श्री उपसभापति: वह सब मंत्री महोदया को भिजवा दीजिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: मंत्री जी को दे दूँगे, लेकिन जो राइट्स हमें मिले हुए हैं, देखा यह जाता है कि किशोरों को इन सबसे वंचित रखा जाता है। अगर हम Family laws को देखें, तो इसमें जायज़ और नाजायज़ बच्चों के आधार पर भेद किया जाता है। उनके माता-पिता की शादी का स्टेटस क्या है, उससे उनके भविष्य का निर्धारण किया जाता है और उनको उसका वारिसनामा भुगतना पड़ता है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपने सजेशनस उनको भिजवा दीजिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: ठीक है, उनको दे दूँगे, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर रेप केस में कहीं कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो उसकी आइडेंटिटी क्या होती है? समाज उसको ग्रहण नहीं करता है, माता-पिता की प्रॉपर्टी में उसको अधिकार नहीं मिलता है, जबकि उसमें उसका कोई दोष नहीं होता है, इसलिए इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। भारत में विश्व के कुल 4 प्रतिशत बच्चे रहते हैं और उनकी स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय होती जा रही है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया का यह जो सराहनीय कदम है, उसमें इन बातों पर वे विचार करें, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात ठीक है कि मैंने जो यहां अमेंडमेंट बिल रखा है - The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010 - इसमें बहुत सारी बातें कही गईं। मेरे ख्याल से यहां अभी सात मैम्बर्स बोले, जिनमें सबसे पहले श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना जी बोले। मैं जानती हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि राज्यों में इन होम्स की हालत खराब है, लेकिन मेरा यह जो संशोधन था, वह बीमार बच्चों से संबंधित था, जिसमें सैक्शन 48 और 58 में अमेंडमेंट करने की बात कही गई थी। फिर भी जो कुछ इन्होंने कहा, वह ठीक है और मैं थोड़ा सा बैकग्राउण्ड इनको बताना चाहती हूँ कि इस ऐक्ट के तहत कैसे बच्चे

आते हैं - सबसे पहले जो बच्चे आते हैं, उनको पहले हम Observation Home में रखते हैं। Observation Home में देखने के बाद अगर मैजिस्ट्रेट यह बताए कि इसने कोई क्राइम किया है, तो उसे हम Special Home में लाते हैं और जो दूसरे surrendered या abandoned बच्चे होते हैं, उनको हम Shelter Home में लाते हैं। उसके बाद Shelter Home से वे Children's Home में चले जाते हैं, जहां के लिए सभी मैम्बर्स ने यह बात कही कि उन्हें अच्छी जगह में पढ़ाया-लिखाया जाना चाहिए। मैं भी यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि बच्चे वाक्यो हमारे देश की धरोहर हैं और उनको ठीक करना, सुरक्षित रखना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने बताया कि उनके ऊपर उस बीमारी का मानसिक असर न पड़े, चाहे वह टी.बी. हो, चाहे sexually transmitted diseases हों, चाहे दूसरी बीमारियाँ जैसे leprosy हो, जिनसे दूसरे लोग घृणा करते हैं, इसलिए हमने उनको कहा कि उनको segregate न करें, उनको एक साथ रखें। महोदय, Juvenile Justice बोर्ड को बनाने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है और राज्य सरकारों के सपोर्ट के लिए मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार ने अभी Integrated Child Protection Scheme (आई.सी.पी.एस.) बनाई है, जिसके तहत The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act के सपोर्ट के लिए हम एक स्टेट को, अगर उस स्टेट में 15 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, तो 10 लाख रुपए देते हैं और अगर उससे ज्यादा डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, तो 20 लाख रुपए उस स्टेट को दिए जाते हैं ताकि इस ऐक्ट के अंदर जो होम्स बनाए जाएं, जो उसके डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ... (व्यवधान)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: 20 लाख से क्या होगा?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): हम एम.पी. फंड से दे देंगे।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: आप एम.पी. फंड से देंगे तो अच्छा है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि उनको इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। डा. नाचयीप्पन ने कहा कि यह बहुत effective है और उन्होंने इसका सपोर्ट किया, इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। तीसरा, जैसा श्री गंगा चरण जी ने कहा कि बच्चे जब अपराध करने के बाद होम में आते हैं तो उन्हें वहां पर योग की शिक्षा दी जाए। इस संबंध में मैं राज्य सरकारों को जरूर कहूंगी कि जो बच्चे होम में आएँ, उन्हें इस प्रकार के योग की शिक्षा दी जाए, उन्हें इस योग्य बना दिया जाए कि बाहर निकलने के बाद वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। महोदय, मैं दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहूंगी। अभी शशि भूषण जी ने इस बिल का सपोर्ट किया, पाटील जी ने किया, आर.सी. सिंह जी ने किया ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलवालिया: सबने सपोर्ट किया है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: एक बात और कही गयी कि होम्स नहीं है। जो मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, वे यह बताते हैं कि 2010-11 में 1199 होम्स इंडियेटेड चाइल्ड प्रोटेक्शन स्कीम के अंतर्गत बनाए गए हैं, जो अलग-अलग राज्यों में हैं। ऐसे बहुत से राज्य हैं जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिज़ोरम, नागालैंड, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, पुडुचेरी ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: मंत्री महोदया, आप सिर्फ एक काम करा दीजिए कि मेडिकल चेकअप फ्रिक्वेंटली हो, इस चीज का बंदोबस्त होना चाहिए। सिर्फ मेडिकल चेकअप की व्यवस्था आप करा दीजिए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: आपने बहुत अच्छी बात कही। यह व्यवस्था ऑलरेडी है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: नहीं है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: यह व्यवस्था है। यह राज्य सरकारों को करना होता है। हमारी व्यवस्था में यह है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: मैं आपको हरेक राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट पढ़ा सकता हूँ। हर रिपोर्ट में यही लिखा है कि *there is no medical check-up facility in the centre*. यह बात आप लागू करा दीजिए, तब सब कुछ ठीक है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: महोदय, अहलुवालिया जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि ऑलरेडी यह प्रावधान है, हर स्टेट को यह बात कही जा चुकी है।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): फिर भी, आप एक बार फिर से देख लीजिए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभी राज्यों के मंत्रियों की मीटिंग में भी मैंने इस बात को रखा था और उनको यह डायरेक्शन दी गयी है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह कहकर कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कह दिया है, आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का बहाना बनाकर ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: मैंने अभी कहा कि आईसीपीएस के अंतर्गत हम उन्हें दस लाख और बीस लाख रुपए दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी: स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के ऊपर डालने का कोई मतलब है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: अगर 15 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स से नीचे हों तो दस लाख रुपए और अगर उससे ऊपर हों तो बीस लाख रुपए हम दे रहे हैं। इस संबंध में मैं पहले ही आपको बता चुकी हूँ।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: मंत्री जी, आप कहती हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश का सबसे अच्छा होम है। आप आंध्र प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट पढ़ लीजिए कि वे क्या कहते हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट में पहली रिकमेंडेशन में लिखा है कि *you implement the provision of regular medical check-up of these people. There is no such provision. You are saying that there is a provision that States should implement it. But, who is monitoring this? Nobody is monitoring it.*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: I think the State Government's Child Welfare Committee is monitoring this. चाइल्ड वेलफेयर कमेटी इसको मॉनिटर करती है और चाइल्ड वेलफेयर कमेटी में जो मैबर्स होते हैं, उनके स्टाफ के सपोर्ट के लिए आईसीपीएस के अंतर्गत जो हम सपोर्ट देते हैं, उसके बारे में मैंने आपको बताया कि हर स्टेट में अगर 15 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स से नीचे हैं तो दस लाख रुपए और अगर उससे ऊपर हैं तो बीस लाख रुपए दिए जाते हैं। महोदय, सभी सदस्यों का, जिन्होंने बिल का समर्थन किया, जिन्होंने बिल पर अपने विचार रखे, अपने सुझाव दिए, मैं धन्यवाद करती हूँ। अंत में, मैं आपसे आग्रह करती हूँ कि इस बिल को पास किया जाए।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: महोदय, मैंने एक बात कही थी कि इनके इलाज का खर्चा कौन करेगा? अभी तक इन्होंने इस बारे में नहीं बताया है कि वह खर्चा कौन करेगा? जो आज अमेंडमेंट हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने बताया कि दस लाख और बीस लाख रुपए वे देंगे।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: इतने बच्चों को हम नर्सिंग होम में, सिविल अस्पताल में शिफ्ट करेंगे, उनका खर्चा कौन बियर करेगा?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: जैसा मैंने कहा कि आईसीपीएस के अंतर्गत जो पैसे दिए जाते हैं, राज्य सरकारें, जो-जो उनके ईयरमार्क्स हैं, उन्हें वहां खर्च करेंगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010 for consideration. The question is:

That the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010 be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1-Short title and Commencement

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, There is one amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2010" the figure "2011" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Enacting Formula, There is one amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

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

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up Private Members' Legislative Business. Bills for introduction.

The Girl Child (Free and Compulsory Education) Bill, 2010

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free and compulsory education to every girl child whose parents are living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Rajkumar Dhoot, not present. Now, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

The special financial assistance to the State of Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2011

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयोजनार्थ तथा राज्य के संसाधनों के विकास, दोहन और उचित उपयोग हेतु इस राज्य को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने का उपबंध करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करता हूँ।

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Insertion of New Article 16A)

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Prohibition and Eradication of Ragging Bill, 2011

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit and eradicate ragging in colleges and educational institutions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Prevention of Dreadful Superstitious Practices Bill, 2011

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of dreadful superstitious practices of blind faith and belief in the name of so called divine, supernatural or magical power and to bring social awareness and awakening in the society with a view to protect the people against the evil and sinister practices for the sake of exploiting and harming mentally, physically and financially and to take appropriate measures to effectively contain such evil effects and spread of these harmful practices, usages and customs, and belief in black magic and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Illegal Immigrants (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2006

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Manohar Joshi was to reply...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, if the hon. Member permits a little intervention, on my part, on certain crucial inputs only....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If he yields, I agree.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If, at all, he agrees, I will make that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do you yield, Dr. Joshi?

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes. I agree.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then you can take only three or four minutes.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Five minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Not more than five minutes.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि आपने मुझे अनुमति दी है और साथ ही मैं डा. मनोहर जोशी जी का भी ग्रेटफुल हूँ कि उन्होंने भी मुझे अनुमति दी है। सर, illegal immigrants को देश से बाहर निकालने के लिए इनका एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। सर, इस विषय पर एक अच्छी चर्चा हुई है। मैं सिर्फ कुछ कानूनी मुद्दों को ही आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। मैं दो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के मूल निर्णयों को भी रखना चाहूंगा। सर, आपको मालूम है कि फॉरेनर्स ऐक्ट में, जो 1946 में बना था, आज़ादी के बाद इनकी सरकार ने बनाया था, उसमें एक सेक्शन-9 है। उसमें कहा गया कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति विदेशी है, तो उसको यह प्रूव करना पड़ेगा कि वह भारतीय है। श्रीमन्, उसका ऐसा कारण क्यों है? कोई व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान से आता है, कोई बंगलादेश से आता है और कोई श्रीलंका से आता है। लोग पूछेंगे कि तुम कहां रहते हो, किस परिवार में पैदा हुए हो, तुम्हारे पड़ोसी कौन हैं, उनका नाम बताओ? पुलिस जाकर मालूम करती है। अगर उसका परिचय सही नहीं पाया गया, तो वह प्रूव करने में असफल होता है कि he is not an Indian. He is not an Indian; तो इस पर पुलिस कार्यवाही करती है। सर, असम के बारे में IMDT आए, आपको मालूम है और उस पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन सर, IMDT के validity को चैलेंज करने के लिए बहस के बाद 2005 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जजमेंट आया, उसमें सिर्फ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो महत्वपूर्ण

विषयों को रखा था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि विभिन्न कोर्ट्स में कुछ विदेशी जजमेंट हुए हैं। सर, USA का जजमेंट था कि 1860, 1870, 1880 में बहुत से चाइनीज़ जहाज से सेनफ्रांसिस्को पहुंच जाया करते थे। A matter arose as to what is their legal status and how they are coming, and how they are to be dealt with. The Supreme Court found, "No. It amounts to a kind of an aggression on United States regardless of their small number."

A second case is where, not a case, the authority of Lord Denning was quoted, who wrote "The Due Process of Law", a very famous book, which all of us know, where he said "England is facing invasion not from art of other countries, but people are sneaking into England through illegal means to acquire legitimacy because of good conditions here." That is also an invasion.

सर, इस पूरे निर्णय में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह पाया कि जिस तरह से IMDT है, वह गलत है और फॉरेनर्स एक्ट को असम में एप्लाइ नहीं किया गया। असम में जिस तरह से illegal immigrants आ रहे हैं, that is akin to an aggression on the security, sanctity and defence of India. सर, IMDT में यह था, The onus was upon the person, police or the complainant. वह संभव नहीं था, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उसको quash कर दिया और quash करने के बाद कहा, "You please proceed under the Foreign Tribunal Act, 1964." मतलब यह कि जो विदेशी हिन्दुस्तान में आया है, उसको पूरा करना पड़ेगा। Sir, what happened thereafter? This is very important for this House to know. "Instead of following the direction of the Supreme Court that illegal immigrants are constituting an attack on India, an aggression on India, there are threats for India. We need to take action in the light of subtle law. " The Government came with an Amendment Ordinance. And what they say, "Foreign Tribunal Act, 1964 shall not apply to Assam. Therefore, IMDT Act gone. Foreign Tribunal Act amended. No applicability to Assam." You could not take any action against illegal immigrants in the State of Assam, Sir. That gave a right to the second challenge, Sir. The Supreme Court asked a question. This was in 2007. The Supreme Court asked this question; as to what is the implication of this judgment where the Supreme Court considered the entire implication of threat to national security.

और सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उसको क्वाश किया। क्वाश करने के बाद, मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक टिप्पणी पढ़ना चाहूंगा, "Instead of obeying the mandamus issued by this Court essentially in the interests of national security and to preserve the

demographic balance of a part of India, that is Bharat, and implementing the 1964 Order in Assam in letter and spirit, the authorities that be, have chosen to make the 1964

Order itself inapplicable to Assam". सर, यह कहने के बाद कोर्ट ने बहुत तल्ख टिप्पणी की। कोर्ट ने कहा, मैं दो लाइन पढ़ रहा हूँ, "Why it was not so done, has not been made clear by the Central Government. We have to once again lament with Sonowal I - the first judgement - that there is a lack of will in the matter of ensuring that illegal migrants are sent out of the country". सर, ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय हैं। बहुत कृपा है कि आपने मुझे समय दिया है। आज, मनोहर जोशी जी ने जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है, इसका सम्मान करते हुए, मैं आपके माध्यम से, सदन से इस राष्ट्रीय संकल्प को दोहराने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि जो भी घुसपैठिए बंगलादेश से आते हैं या पाकिस्तान से आते हैं, वे देश के लिए घातक हैं। हाँ, हम हमेशा कहते हैं कि असम में जो ओरिजिनल मुस्लिम्स हैं, उनका सम्मान होना चाहिए। वे भारत के नागरिक हैं, वे भारत के राष्ट्रपति भी बनें, यह हम भी कहते हैं, लेकिन भारत को एक प्रकार से जो सराय बनाया जा रहा है और लोग चले आ रहे हैं, डेमोग्राफिक चेंज हो रहा है, यह दुनिया में कहीं बर्दाश्त नहीं होता है और हिंदुस्तान में भी नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके लिए सघन कार्यवाही हो, मैं इस आग्रह के साथ जोशी जी की बात का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Minister of State for Home Affairs had replied to the debate on 5th August, 2011. I have got a copy of the speech made by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs. I went through it. I am thankful to him for trying to understand the issue in the proper spirit. Fortunately, the other day when the issue was discussed, Shri Ahluwalia from Jharkhand, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia from Orissa, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap from Uttar Pradesh, Shri N.K. Singh from Bihar, Dr. Janardhan Wagmare from Maharashtra, Shri Baishnab Parida from Orissa, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore and Shri Tarun Vijay from Jharkhand spoke and they spoke in favour of accepting my Bill as it is. I read out the names of the States because they are from different States. Fortunately, nobody in the House opposed the Bill except the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs. This issue has to be taken seriously. If you go through the Bill which I have presented to the House, it will be clear to you that this Bill was brought before the House with the only intention of saving the country and also safeguarding the country from those people who are illegal migrants and from those people who come to the country and try to create problems in our country. As I have mentioned while moving the Bill, now replying to the speech of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs also I would say that he

has to consider once again whether this Bill in any other form can be brought before the House as early as possible.

The issue is not new. The issue is pending for a long time. I must also say that if nothing is done, then there is a danger to the integrity of our country. The Members and the hon. Minister who spoke on that day have studied the issue. Therefore, I will once again make it clear that this issue is a national issue. This should not be given any other angle. The present provisions of the Foreigners Act, which have been referred to by my earlier speaker and also by the hon. Minister, are not sufficient. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister about the number of illegal immigrants as on today. Unfortunately, he has not given the exact number while speaking. I would again request him to give this number for the information of the House and the country. I would like to know whether any census has been done and whether the number of illegal immigrants is known to us. I am afraid this number is not there. I also want the Minister to suggest some remedies other than this Bill or amendment to the Foreigners Act for controlling the influx of illegal immigrant. What I do not want is the political colour to this problem. I want that whatever he has said in his reply should be known to the House. He has said that the mover has suggested to appoint a Commission and according to the mover of the Bill the functions of the Commission are supposed to be as under: (i) To identify illegal immigrants and determine their nationality and deport them; (ii) To prepare and send a list of illegal immigrants in the respective areas to district administration; (iii) To hear any complaint of appeal against the findings of any State Commission; (iv) To recommend to appropriate Government to take steps.

Sir, it is indeed a fact that there are innumerable illegal immigrants in our country. Lastly, because of the presence of such immigrants what type of problems are created in the country! The figures will show that this influx is mainly from Bangladesh. Therefore, this Bill became important because a number of other things are depending upon this; our relations with Bangladesh and also the people coming from outside. Initially, they were going mostly to Assam and other nearby parts. But now if I make a statement, I will not be making a mistake that such illegal immigrants are going to all States of our country. What more important matter can be to stop this type of influx than any other

thing? Therefore, I have moved this Bill. The hon. Members spoke about it. While replying, the Minister said that the procedure of finding out such immigrants and deporting them was this.

"As regards other countries' nationals, once an illegal immigrant comes to the notice of the State Government, after due nationality verification is done through the Ministry of External Affairs, and appropriate 'travel documents' are got prepared from the respective missions, thereafter, such persons are deported." He also said, "If we look at the question of illegal immigration, it is not a problem which confronts our country alone. The problem is being faced by a good number of countries the world over. Therefore, illegal immigration is a global phenomenon." Sir, I have heard this many times in this House as well as in the other House. If something bad is happening in other countries also, - a number of instances has been given - if they are illegally coming into a country, will any country tolerate it? Are they not taking any strict action? I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to go into this and find out the remedy which has been successful in other countries. The presence of a large-number of illegal immigrants is a major issue both socially and economically. Sir, after reading the speech of the hon. Minister, I have come to the conclusion that he has, in fact, no objection to finding out a way. He is not of the opinion that we should allow those immigrants to come. His wrong impression is only to the extent that the present Foreigners Act is sufficient. If that is his opinion, then, I would like to ask him to reconsider this. He has also said rightly, while talking on the issue, "We will make sure that all State Governments are taken into confidence." Then, why was it not done in the last six years? What is the reason for this? Was it not possible to call a meeting of all the Home Ministers or Chief Ministers? Why was there so much negligence on the part of the Central Government? In fact, when I was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, whatever possible number I could do, I put them all on a train and sent them to Bangladesh. I did not wait for anything for not doing that. My party thought that the importance of protecting the country is more than anything else. Now, according to the Minister, we have adequate safeguards by way of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The Foreigners Act, 1946, defines foreigners as persons who are not citizens

of India. But, Sir, I would put the same question to the hon. Minister.
Is the Foreigners Act, 1946, sufficient to take action against
immigrants? Then, why was it that no

action was taken? I hope that there is no political reason for not taking action. As per the figures which I have got, - this may be right or wrong - presently, there are five crores of illegal immigrants all over the country. Sir, if you look at this number, these five crores of immigrants have come into our country and are creating a lot of problems. Therefore, I want that some action has to be taken against them, and that too, immediately because a lot of time has lapsed, and if we do not take action now, then, these immigrants might create more problems. The hon. Minister has also said, "The authority for the enforcement of the 1946 Act, or any order thereunder, is given to the District Magistrate, Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police." I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir: "Have they taken any action against the Superintendent of Police or the District Magistrate for not taking action?"

If no action has been taken in the last 50-60 years, that means everything is okay. Then, how has the number of illegal immigrants risen to five crores? The former Home Minister had once admitted and stated that the number of immigrants was three crores, not five crores. Then, even this figure of three crores is quite a huge figure. Such a large figure is not the result of anything else but the fact that the law that you have made is not adequate. He had said, "I reiterate the fact that illegal immigration is a serious issue which needs to be tackled very effectively." If you have accepted both things, it means that it has not been effectively acted upon. And if you accept that it is a serious problem, then the hon. Minister will have to change his reply that he gave to me the other day. But I must also state that the Act and the rules and orders made thereunder, especially The Foreigners' Act, 1946, are adequate to deal with the problem of detection, identification and deportation of illegal immigrants. If that had been done, then I would not have been in a mood to insist upon the Bill. I am saying this because what was expected was not done, "if the exercise is to be carried out through the District Police, there would be no change in the existing arrangements". Sir, district police is not taking proper action because their complaint is that under the present law they cannot act and, therefore, in the entire country, the figure of immigrants has gone up to three crores or five crores. Therefore, it becomes very difficult to

control these immigrants. Fencing has been done but that fencing is not sufficient. I would like to know from the Minister whether any action has been taken

3.00 P.M.

against the Superintendent of Police. I had already asked about it. If the Minister suggests a way out to send all those people out of the country, I would be thankful to him. This has to be done forthwith. It should not take any more time. It further says, "This would further delay the process of identification and deportation to another year of proceedings". I had suggested a way, a commission. If you do not accept that, then, you suggest a way and I would accept it. This is not a problem between the Opposition and the Ruling Party. This is a problem before the country and therefore, the problem needs to be seriously looked into.

Sir, he is such a nice Minister but, unfortunately, mentions the expenditure involved in removing such type of immigrants. He mentions about, "Non-recurring expenditure of Rs.10 crores and an estimated amount of one crore rupees of recurring expenditure". As a matter of fact, the expenditure need not have been mentioned at all. I have not asked for that in any of my earlier speeches or even this speech. Some questions are very important. Whatever cost is involved, it is immaterial; these people who have come without a license, without a visa or a passport, have to be sent back. It is that simple. What amount you spend is absolutely immaterial because we have seen how much amount is being spent on a number of other matters. The amount that we are spending is meagre and that should not be considered while dealing with the problem of immigrants. The Minister, then, states, "These expenses out of the Consolidated Fund of India cannot be justified". I am sure, no Member from the two Houses would raise this question and no Member from either House would ask you how much you have spent and how much you are going to spend on that because the issue is so important.

The most important provision of the Foreigners Act is section 9, which casts the burden of proof that the person is not a foreigner on a particular class or description, as the case may be, upon such person. The hon. Supreme Court has also observed that the Illegal Immigrants Determination by Tribunals Act, 1983 proved advantageous for such illegal immigrants as the proceedings - it is very important, please listen to me carefully, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir - initiated against them almost

entirely ended in their favour. It means, the law that you have already prepared, which you are using today, is not complete', it is not proper. Therefore, either the present law has to be changed or a new law has to be brought for saving the country.

Finally he said, "I oppose the Private Member's Bill and appeal to the learned Member, Dr.Manohar Joshi, to kindly withdraw the Bill." Sir, I would only say that I have no problem in withdrawing the Bill but the Minister must assure this House that he would do everything to bring such type of Bill before both the Houses as early as possible. Sir, I am not saying that the Bill which I have presented is a perfect Bill. There can be mistakes. We get an opportunity to rectify them when you bring in the new Bill. Under the law that you have prepared, our cases could not be won in courts. It means that there is some defect and that should be found out. My request to the hon. Minister is that this whole issue should be taken up seriously and gone ahead.

As I have said, every Indian nationalist mind would be happy if this Bill is passed today. I have also defined what an illegal immigrant means, "Any person who comes from a foreign country and stays in our country without a proper visa or passport, particularly without permission to stay from the Government of India." If these things are not met, then he is an illegal immigrant and the action can be taken against him. No further orders are required except to take all possible steps in preventing the illegal immigrants. The National Commission, as I have said, shall be of three persons. I am not going into all those details because I have already said that in this House. The actions which are expected, I think, I must repeat, "Stop all assistance enjoyed by all illegal immigrants immediately. Impound the ration card in possession of illegal immigrants. Terminate the services of such illegal immigrants in case such illegal immigrants are employed in any public sector and inform persons concerned in case they are employed in private sector."

If I do not mention one point, it would be not proper. The terrorists are increasing in the country. Their attacks are increasing, particularly in the city of Mumbai from where I come. I have seen that these terrorists are creating problems to a normal citizen. Has the Government known any time who provides them weapons? Sir, I have positive

information which says that those terrorists

are provided weapons from the people who come from Bangladesh. It means, they are not coming here only because they are poor. Some times, they are coming here because they want to do the terrorist activity.

Lastly, Sir, the issue does not end here. It was said by the Secretary of Barrister Jinnah, "We want to take two or three more States, like Assam, Orissa, Bihar and make a bigger State which should be attached to Bangladesh." Therefore, those people who are coming as innocent people are not innocent. Actions are needed to be taken against them if they are doing some terrorist activity or helping terrorists. They should be punished without fail.

Sir, I would not like to speak more on this. I have made all points clear. I would only ask the hon. Minister whether he is serious - as he has said that the problem is serious - if he is serious, I am prepared to accept his request of withdrawing the Bill provided he is prepared "to come before the House with a fresh Bill or with some new remedy which can be accepted by this House. But the issue should be taken seriously. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Dr. Manohar Joshi. Now, I hope you are withdrawing the Bill.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I want to know the reaction of the hon. Minister to the points raised by me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, would you like to say something? He has asked whether you would take the remedial measures on this issue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): No, Sir; I will take only five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can just reply to him, if you want.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the week-before-the-last, I had replied to almost all the important points raised by the Mover, Dr. Manohar Joshi and other

hon. Members. Sir, Dr. Joshi has raised an important point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, there is no need of a speech.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Okay, Sir. I have already mentioned the efficacy of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to prevent the increase of illegal immigrants into our country. Sir, I have already mentioned that the Foreigners Act, 1946 confers wide ranging powers to deal with the issue. These powers of the Central Government have also been delegated to all the State Governments and UTs. The hon. Supreme Court, while declaring the provisions of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Rules, 1984 as *ultra vires* the Constitution of India, had also endorsed about the effectiveness of these provisions. Therefore, Sir, the existing Acts and Rules/Orders made there under, especially the Foreigners Act, 1946, are adequate to deal with identification and deportation of illegal immigrants.

Sir, the hon. Member has raised another point that if the present provisions in the law are sufficient, then, how is the number of illegal immigrants increasing everyday? Sir, this is about the implementation of the law.

Sir, the Government has taken various initiatives from time to time to address this issue. Sir, detection of foreigners in Assam is now being done under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. Sir, 36 Foreigners Tribunals under the provisions of Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 have been sanctioned in the State of Assam for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners.

As regards detection and deportation of illegal immigrants of Bangladesh origin, the Government has devised certain procedures to handle this issue more effectively, and these procedures were communicated to the State Governments concerned.

Sir, a major issue which affects the timely repatriation of the illegally staying Bangladeshi nationals is the delay in verification of nationality by the Bangladesh High Commission. This matter is being taken up regularly with the Government of Bangladesh through our diplomatic missions. As per

information furnished by the Ministry of External Affairs, in 2008, 1306 cases were referred by India to Bangladesh of which nationality was confirmed in 980 cases. In 2009, the figures were 1862 and 1402 respectively.

During the period 2000 to 2011 (up to 30th June, 2011), 1,14,566 Bangladeshi nationals who were in India without valid travel documents have been intercepted by various agencies and handed over to BSF for sending back to their country, i.e., Bangladesh. Sir, the BSF is regularly intercepting Bangladeshi and Pakistani nationals along Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.

Sir, a number of initiatives have been taken by the Government to prevent or curb infiltration across Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders, which include round-the-clock surveillance by patrolling, erection of border fencing on the international border, floodlighting of the border to enhance the observation during night, upgradation of intelligence network, construction of roads at Indo-Bangladesh border, etc.

Sir, the issue is taken up with the Government of Bangladesh through our diplomatic channels, time and again. India, as a matter of policy, does not support any kind of illegal migration either into its own territory or illegal migration of its citizens to any foreign territories. To facilitate orderly migration, India has a robust visa regime in place to enable lawful inward movement of persons including professionals and skilled work force, business persons, students and foreign tourists.

Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned about the non-implementation of the recommendation of the Law Commission. Sir, the Law Commission in its 75th Report in September, 2000 made certain suggestions regarding the amendment of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The amendment was duly considered by the then Government. I think during that period L.K. Advani was the Home Minister of the country. Accordingly the penalties for the contravention of the Act were enhanced and the amendment was passed by the Parliament in February, 2004. So, there is no action pending on the part of the Government of India, Sir. I admit that the illegal immigration as the hon. Member Dr. Joshi has mentioned is an important

issue which needs to be addressed very seriously and effectively. But,

setting up Commission at National and State levels, as proposed in the Bill, will not solve the problem. This will ultimately help to create one more layer to the administrative process, and this will further delay the entire process.

After we complete the work relating to UID, it would be possible that we will be able to totally check any new illegal immigrants to the country. The Unique Identification Numbers are being given to citizens and non-citizens, who are the residents of India. Biometrics, that is, 10 finger prints and iris, are captured, and this would be a great system improvement to arrest illegal immigration in future. Regarding people who have stayed in India illegally, the present law will continue, and after following the prescribed procedures, they will be deported.

Sir, I reiterate that the provisions in the existing Acts and Rules are adequate to deal with the problem. India is against all sorts of illegal immigration. Sir, we do not support illegal immigration in any form. However, we must appreciate the fact that this challenge, as mentioned by hon. Dr. Joshi, is being faced by many other nations including the developed nations of the world. We are trying our best to strengthen the implementation mechanism to deal with the challenge. I also welcome all the valuable suggestions of the hon. Members, especially of Dr. Joshi, for better implementation of the existing Act. I assure you that the Government will examine the issue in detail and will continue to do the best to solve the problem by strengthening the present devices to curb illegal immigration into our country.

Therefore, with all humility at my command, I fervently appeal to the hon. Member, Dr. Manohar Joshi to withdraw his Bill.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I am prepared to withdraw the Bill on the assurance of the Government that they are going to use all remedies to stop illegal immigration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): They will take all steps possible. Are you withdrawing your Bill?

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes, Sir.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

**The special financial assistance to the
State of Sikkim Bill, 2010**

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Sikkim for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and other sections of the people of the State and for the development and exploitation of its vast natural resources and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Sikkim was merged with the Union of India in 1975. The peace loving people of the State are proud to be Indians. Even after thirty-six years of its merger, not much development has taken place mainly due to financial constraints. It is a landlocked State with no air and rail connectivity, as of now, with the rest of the country. The only lifeline of the State, that is, NH-31 is often blocked due to various bandhs and agitations called in the hilly terrain of West Bengal which causes a lot of difficulties in sustaining the supplies to the State. There is a constant demand for an alternative National Highway via Bhutan for better connectivity of the State. This State is also strategically located geographically as it shares its international borders with Nepal, Bhutan and China.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair.

Sikkim is also popularly known as mini Switzerland of the country with abundance of natural and scenic beauty and has the third highest peak of the world i.e. Mount Kanchenjunga. If adequate financial assistance is provided, it can be developed into an international tourist destination. There is a lot of resentment among the people of the State due to inadequate development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes and other sections of people of the State.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1975 में सिक्किम जनमत के साथ देश में merge हुआ। संविधान के आर्टिकल 371 (एफ) के अंतर्गत उसे स्पेशल प्रोविजन दिया गया। आज भी सिक्किम के लोग उस प्रोविजन के साथ देश की एकता व अखंडता के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं और सिक्किम के लोग लगातार देश के लिए अपना योगदान देते आए हैं,

लेकिन आज उन्हें लगता है कि special provision और special protection दिए जाने के बावजूद उन के विकास के लिए, उन के सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से जितने फंड दिए जाने थे, जो financial help मिलनी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं मिली। महोदय, केन्द्र की ओर से राज्यों को जो Central assistance दी जाती है, वह जनसंख्या के आधार पर दी जाती है, लेकिन उस फंड से वहां के लोगों की शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण के क्षेत्र में जो उन्नति होनी चाहिए, वह अभी तक नहीं हो पायी है।

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि सिक्किम में तीन International borders होते हुए भी आज तक उस ने peace maintain की है और सिक्किम के लोग, सिक्किम की सरकार व वहां के मुख्य मंत्री देश के लिए एक सिपाही की तरह काम कर रहे हैं। यह केन्द्र सरकार को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए क्योंकि आज दूसरे स्टेट में जहां अशांति है, उस स्टेट में केन्द्र सरकार बहुत खर्च कर रही है, उसे वहां बहुत पैसा देना पड़ता है। मेरा कहना है कि सिक्किम में वहां की सरकार ने जिस तरह से peace maintain की है, उस हिसाब से सिक्किम को भी peace bonus मिलना चाहिए था, कोई special package मिलना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह नहीं मिला है। हमारे साथ आर्थिक क्षेत्र में इस तरह की विसंगति है। महोदय, वहीं राजनीतिक तौर पर और संवैधानिक तौर पर देखा जाए तो देश के साथ मिलने के 36 साल बाद भी आज भी सिक्किम के किसी भी एक आदमी को केन्द्र सरकार में Constitutional post पर appoint नहीं किया गया है। आप मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर की बात छोड़ दीजिए, एक कमीशन का मेंबर भी सिक्किम राज्य से नहीं बना है। इस तरह से हम सिक्किम के लोग केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से एक तरह की अनदेखी व अन्याय महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि एक Land Lock State जिस की एक ही Life line, 31वां नेशनल हाईवे है, उसके अलावा और कोई दूसरा मार्ग नहीं है, केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से सिक्किम को स्पेशल पैकेज मिलना चाहिए।

वहां भी कभी-कभी गोरखालैंड के इश्यू के कारण या बंगाल के इश्यू के कारण "सिक्किम बंद" किया जाता है, जिसके कारण सिक्किम की जनता के लिए और टूरिस्ट्स के लिए बड़ी परेशानी पैदा हो जाती है। वहां आज तक कोई रेल लिंक नहीं है, एयर लिंक नहीं है, कोई alternative National Highway नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि उसे इन सारी चीजों को देखना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज भी भारत की एकता और अखंडता में हम लोग आपके साथ हैं।

आप सिक्किम को एक टूरिस्ट स्पॉट के रूप में डेवलप कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि सिक्किम में प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य है, विश्व की तीसरे नंबर की चोटी - Kangchenjunga, सिक्किम में दिखाई देती है। सिक्किम में fauna and flora है, medicinal plants हैं, flowers हैं। पूरे हिंदुस्तान में शायद सिक्किम ही ऐसा प्रदेश है, जो Mini Switzerland बन सकता है। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से हमें जितनी मदद मिलनी चाहिए, वह अभी तक नहीं मिली है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि सिक्किम ऐसा प्रदेश है जो 83 परसेंट forest covered स्टेट है। वहां हरियाली ही

हरियाली है। उसे आप एक world class tourist destination बना सकते हैं। इसके लिए हम लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फंड चाहिए। जैसे हाल ही में जम्मू और कश्मीर के लिए स्पेशल फंड दिया गया है, इसी तरह से अगर सिक्किम को भी स्पेशल फंड दिया जाए, तो सिक्किम बहुत आगे जा सकता है और देश के लिए भी बहुत अच्छा काम हो सकता है। इसके साथ-साथ अगर सिक्किम के लिए Special Economic Zone for Education की घोषणा की जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

हम लोगों के लिए प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया है, लेकिन खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था कैसे होगी, इसका कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। अभी दो-तीन साल पहले सिक्किम की दो कम्युनिटीज़ - Limbu and Tamang - को भी शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब बनाया गया है लेकिन आज तक उन लोगों को असेम्बली में सीटों के लिए रिज़र्वेशन नहीं दिया गया है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब बनाने के बाद उनको कोई असिस्टेंस नहीं दी गई है। राज्य सरकार की नज़र में जो पहले लेप्चा, भूटिया ट्राइब्स हैं, आज भी केवल वही exist कर रही हैं। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से इसके लिए फंड बढ़ाया जाए और Limbu and Tamang को जब शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब बना दिया गया है, तो उनको भी स्टेट असेम्बली में रिज़र्वेशन दिया जाए, जो अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार, सिक्किम को एक अच्छी स्टेट बनाए, एक self-reliant state बनाए, देश की सबसे सुंदर स्टेट बनाए, एक world class tourist destination बनाए, education में 100 परसेंट literacy वाली स्टेट बनाए। इन सब चीज़ों के लिए हमें केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से मदद चाहिए, assistance चाहिए। It is, therefore, essential that special financial assistance should be given to the State of Sikkim so that the Plans can be implemented for an all-round development of the State.

मैंने सिक्किम राज्य को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता दिलाने के लिए जो गैर-सरकारी विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से इसके लिए जरूर सहायता मिलेगी।

The question was proposed.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support the Bill, moved by my colleague, hon. Member, Shri O.T. Lepcha. You know that Pt. Nehru, in the year 1947, gave Sikkim the status of independent protractate to the erstwhile kingdom, which was under the rule of

Chogyal. On May 16, 1975, as has been mentioned by Shri O.T. Lepcha, Sikkim officially became a State of the Indian Union after abolishing the monarchy there. Kazi, the former Prime Minister, Lhendum Dorjee became the first Chief Minister of Sikkim. Since then, the State of Sikkim has not looked back and has been marching forward on the path of progress. Today, under the visionary and able leadership of the present Chief Minister, Mr. Pawan Chamling, Sikkim is aspiring to become a peaceful, illiteracy-free and a model State in the country. In fact, sometime back, Sikkim was declared as the best State among the smaller States in the country. However, despite every effort, because of difficult terrain and harsh climatic conditions of this small State, Sikkim is still lagging behind. Sikkim is located in the eastern Himalayas. Sikkim does not have an airport, nor is it connected by a railway line. It is served only by the National Highway 31. We are happy that the work at the Pakyong Airport has been going on since the year 2009; and, a railway line from Sevoke to Rangpo has also been under construction since 2008. But, at the same time, we are all worried about the pace of progress of these projects. For example, for the airport, out of the estimated cost of rupees 264 crores only rupees 85 crores have been spent so far. Similarly, only rupees 52 crores have been spent against the railway line project, which is estimated at a cost of rupees 3,380 crores. Thus, we can very well imagine the amount of interest that is being shown in these two vital projects for the development of Sikkim. Therefore, the Government of India should accelerate the development of these projects. Same is the situation, as far as the pace of development is concerned, in my State, Arunachal Pradesh, which is also located in the Eastern Himalayas. So far, the State of Arunachal Pradesh also does not have any airport, which is commercially operated.

For namesake, the twin capital cities of Itanagar/Naharlagun will be connected by laying only a few kilometres of railway line. Not even a 20 kilometres of railway track is there. Under the Prime Minister's package and under the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme, road development has been taken up in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. However, as I stated earlier, in the case of Sikkim, the progress is at a snails pace. The Government of India should review the progress of the road projects which have been sanctioned for Arunachal Pradesh.

Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh are the sentinel States of our country. Therefore, development of these two States is important because it will not only benefit the people of the States, but also the country as a whole. As a matter of fact, the development of the whole North-Eastern India, consisting of eight States is important for maintaining the security and development of the country.

In this context, Sir, there are two important foreign policies of India. The first one is the India's 'Look East' policy and the second one is Mekong-Ganga Cooperation, which is popularly known as the MGC. These are two important policies which involve the entire North-East. The 'Look East' policy was enacted during the Government of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and has been vigorously pursued by successive Governments of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee and Dr. Manmohan Singh. This MGC was established on November, 2000 at Vientiane, capital of Laos and comprises of six countries - India, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Four areas of interest like tourism, culture, education, and transportation were identified for the cooperation. For implementation of both these policies, the role of North-East is vital. Acceleration of development of North-East, including Sikkim, will be the first step in this direction. As envisaged in Mekong-Ganga Project, the Asian Highway has already taken off in other countries, but, India is yet to start it.

So, here, I would like to mention that there is a road called Stilwell Road, which you may be well aware of. This was constructed during the Second World War by the Americans which starts from Ledo of Assam and passes through Pangsau Pass in Arunachal Pradesh. It goes through Burma; Myitkyina and other cities in Myanmar and, finally, connects the Yunan province of China. The road portion of India and some of the road portion of Burma has been lying idle without any maintenance or further development, which is very vital for connecting the South-East Asia with India.

Therefore, I would request, through you, the Government of India that the necessary financial assistance should be given. And, diplomatic discussions with the Government of Myanmar on the construction of Stilwell Road, a part of which will be part of the Asian Highway should be taken up in a proper manner.

Sir, I don't want to take much time. I, entirely, support the Special Financial Assistance to the State of Sikkim Bill, 2010, which has been moved by hon. Member, Shri O.T. Lepcha. It should be seriously taken up by the Government of India. The funds required for the further development of Sikkim should be made available to the Central agencies and also to the Government of Sikkim at the earliest. With these words, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to support the Special Financial Assistance to the State of Sikkim Bill, 2010, moved by Shri O.T. Lepcha. Historically, Sikkim was a buffer State. In 1947, when we attained Independence, the British had also given the autonomous States, which were a monarchy at that time. Under the British, they had the choice of remaining autonomous. Sikkim, at one time, was never under the British, as such; it was a buffer State between the British India and China, like Nepal, Bhutan and there was a monarchy there. They opted not to be with the Indian Government and remained a monarchy till the development was affected. As everybody knows, Sikkim is a landlocked area and a hilly State. It was dependent on India in many, many ways. It was in the 60's and the 70's that the democracy bug started acting on to the people of Sikkim. They thought that they must have some sort of a democratic system also. It was only then that the Monarch said that "Either we go this way or that way, but it is very difficult to be really very self-sufficient." With the kind of relationship that the State had with India, they merged into India. It was because of that, that in 1975, it merged into the Union of India. When the merger took place, the people of Sikkim had great ambitions for themselves. They had dreams; they thought that, just as India was progressing, so as they will progress. With those dreams, they merged into India. We have a representation from Sikkim here. But, I am sad to say that even 35 years after the merger, what have they really got? They don't even have rail transport in the State; it is, still progressing. They don't have an airport. They could have had that, because there is much potential of hydro power there. Streams are there and rivers are there.

That have also not been explored or exploited. It is only now that some hydro projects have come up. By these hydro projects that have come up, they can become self-sufficient. I am told -

because I have been to Sikkim - that the power grid has made the evacuation of the power possible from that State and now it will be linked to the national grid or the Eastern Grid, which is Kolkata.

Sir, just look at what can really be done to Sikkim. It is a tourism heaven. Everybody knows that. But unless there are facilities, infrastructure development, hotels which come up, roads which are made, the tourists will not come there, and it is very important. So, the infrastructure there needs lot of funding. That funding has not come from India. If that funding had come from India. I think, this State - because everybody says, it is a mini-Switzerland or as beautiful as Kashmir - would have seen lot of tourists; but without those facilities, the tourism there is also minimal.

Sir, education-wise, there are hardly any schools. It is a difficult terrain. It is a hilly area and the people there live in small little villages which are not really villages; they are small little tenements and it is very difficult for them to come and have education. So, infrastructure-wise, that is also required because if we give them lot of education, then they can come into mainland and seek jobs here also. So that is also a constraint.

Sir, geographically, it has advantages because it is in the lap of Himalayas; it has disadvantages because there are constraints. The Gorkhas have been fighting for a special assistance and status. Sikkim has got it; but the Gorkhaland has been given special autonomous status and a package. So, I think a special assistance and package is what is required there also, and by the potential of the hydro projects which can come up, the State can become self-sufficient by its own merit.

Sir, Sikkim has different kinds of herbal and medicinal plants, and, if you have a research programme there, I think, you can have some sort of an industry and it can do so much. When I was there I was told that there are such herbs that even cancer can be really treated by those herbs. But nobody has really taken interest in it. If those medicinal plants are really developed and a research programme is set up there, we can have industries of that kind which can make that State a developed State.

Sir, I would also say that its flora and fauna is also very different from the other States. Why has India not given them a status of biosphere? It could have been given the status of biosphere. If the biosphere status is also given to that State, things would change because that is what is required. As hon. Member was saying, Sikkim has 83 per cent forest cover and that can really be developed because then tourism, forestry, eco-tourism, rafting and all those things can be put there and the State can have service industry. That is what we can have. I am sure, the other sort of industry cannot be promoted there.

I would also say that one more potential that they have is the resources of mining, and if that is also exploited, things can be improved in that State.

Saying all this, I feel that the basic requirement is infrastructure funding, because even after 35 years if they have not got a rail link or an aerodrome, it is really a sorry state of affairs. That is a buffer State which did not go towards China; it came into India and it becomes our responsibility and our duty to see to it that that funding which is required for that infrastructure is given to them. I strongly feel that this financial assistance must be given.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I stand here to support The Special Financial Assistance to the State of Sikkim Bill, 2010, moved by my colleague, Shri O.T. Lepcha.

Sir, Sikkim is one of the most beautiful States of our country.

The natural beauty of Sikkim is God-gifted. The State's natural beauty, pollution-free environment, beautiful weather conditions and the good behaviour of the Sikkimese people have become the main sources of attraction from tourism point of view, both domestic and international. In the last few years, tourism has developed in the North-eastern region, especially Sikkim, not only domestic but also foreign tourism.

Another beauty of the Sikkimese is their patriotism. They like their State very much. It is one of our States where there is no pollution at all. One of the main attractions of Sikkim is that it is a totally pollution-free State. The Sikkim Government has been maintaining that very consciously and

successfully and the Sikkimese people too, out of their patriotism, try their best to keep Sikkim pollution-free.

Sir, the present Government in Sikkim led by Chief Minister, Chamling, is doing a wonderful job for the overall development of Sikkim. My colleague, Shri Mithi, has very rightly said that Sikkim was awarded the 'Best Small State' of our country, not once, but for the third time continuously this year. This establishes what the Sikkim Government is doing and what the Sikkimese people are contributing to their State.

Sir, it is known to everybody that due to Gorkhaland agitation Sikkim was a loser. There is no air connectivity to Sikkim; there is less railway connectivity from Sikkim. Generally, people of eastern India, southern India, central India and north-east of our country move to Sikkim from Siliguri. Owing to Gorkhaland agitation, in the last few years, most of the time, *bandh* and general strike were observed in Sikkim. So, normal life was at a standstill; people could not move to Gangtok due to general strike call given by Gorkhaland. Sir, there is a happy ending of Gorkhaland movement. The Central Government, the present Chief Minister of West Bengal and Gorkhaland movement activists led by Bimal Gurung signed a tripartite agreement. Now, I believe that after the peaceful ending of the Gorkhaland Movement, more domestic and foreign tourists will definitely like to come to Sikkim. Sir, I would like to mention one thing; if somebody has visited Sikkim from Siliguri that thing must have come to his notice. I visited Sikkim from Siliguri not only one time but so many times. The National Highway, which is moving from Siliguri to Gangtok, is very narrow. Not only that, Sir, the condition of this National Highway is very pathetic. It is so narrow that two vehicles cannot move together. If one vehicle is coming from Gangtok and another is coming from Siliguri, somewhere one vehicle has to wait because they cannot move simultaneously. Road is very narrow. So, for the infrastructure development of Sikkim, the Government of India should come forward to help Sikkim. Sir, I would like to argue on three grounds. One, we must respect the patriotism of Sikkimese people. Two, no doubt, if the Government of India comes forward to help Sikkim, Sikkim can definitely beat Switzerland in beauty at any moment.

4.00 P.M.

Number three, Sikkim is one of the newly-born babies of our country ...*(Interruptions)*... इसके बाद काफी स्टेट्स आए हैं। It's a newly-born State. You have to agree to this point because after 60 years of Independence, we have to see what Sikkim's people are getting and what people in other parts of the country are getting. It is known to everybody. Sikkim has just finished 35 years. But, they are very patriotic. They like their State very much. Sikkim was a loser in the Gorkhaland Movement. The State of Sikkim has lost economically due to this Movement despite the happy ending of this Movement. So, I hope the Government of India would come forward to give special funds to the Sikkim State. With these words, I totally support the Special Financial Assistance to the State of Sikkim Bill, 2010, moved by Shri O.T. Lepcha. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There are seven more speakers. Kindly stick to the time. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ। भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता परम पूज्य बाबा साहब डॉक्टर अम्बेडकर का यह मत था कि प्रदेशों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए अगर देश में छोटे प्रदेशों की स्थापना हो, तो निश्चित तौर से देश के अन्तिम व्यक्ति तक को मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकती हैं। यह सिक्किम प्रदेश 16 मई 1975 को 22वें राज्य के तौर पर भारतीय संघ में शामिल किया गया, जिसकी आबादी मौजूदा हाल में करीब 6,07,688 है। छोटी सी आबादी वाला यह प्रदेश 7,096 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ है, लेकिन आज इस प्रदेश के विकास के लिए, इस प्रदेश की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए माननीय सदस्य को यह प्राइवेट बिल लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है।

महोदय, यह सिक्किम प्रदेश वह प्रदेश है, जहां पर बुद्धिस्ट संत गुरु रिनपोच बुद्धिज्म के प्रचार के लिए आए थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह बुद्धिज्म की सोच, बुद्धिज्म की ideology - समता और समानता, मैत्री और भाईचारे का एक रूप है। बुद्धिस्ट गुरु रिनपोच ने सिक्किम स्टेट को इसलिए चुना, क्योंकि इस स्टेट में रहने वाले लोगों के बीच भाईचारा है, आपस में बेहतर व्यवहार है। हमारे कई मित्र सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी बात के दौरान इस बात को कहा भी है कि सिक्किम की अनूठी छटा है। अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर को हम एक बेहतरीन मौसम के लिहाज से, एक बेहतरीन atmosphere के लिहाज से जानते हैं, तो इसे यामाकी और दूसरी चीजों के नाम से जानते हैं और कन्याकुमारी को देश के दूसरे सिरे के नाम से जानते हैं। महोदय, मिश्रित संस्कृति, मिश्रित धर्म और मिश्रित जातियाँ

के समावेश का नाम ही भारत है। ऐसे में अगर सिक्किम जैसे स्टेट के अस्तित्व में आने से भारत की शान बढ़ी है, तो यकीनी तौर से देश की सरकार को भी सिक्किम के विकास पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। सिक्किम को विशेष टूरिस्ट स्थल बनाया जा सकता है।

महोदय, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार सिक्किम में air connectivity बेहतर नहीं है, road connectivity बेहतर नहीं है, ट्रेन की भी कोई बहुत अच्छी सुविधा वहां उपलब्ध नहीं है, इस सबके बावजूद आज भी बहुत सारे टूरिस्ट सिक्किम में जाते हैं और यह महसूस करते हैं कि मैं भारत के उस भाग पर भ्रमण करने के लिए आया हूं, जिसे देश और दुनिया के लोग स्विट्ज़रलैंड से भी बेहतर मानते हैं।

महोदय, छोटी सी आबादी वाले इस प्रदेश पर, समानता, भाईचारा और मैत्री भाव के प्रचार वाले इस प्रदेश पर, संस्कृति एवं संसाधनों से परिपूर्ण इस प्रदेश पर अगर सरकार का ध्यान जाता है और इसका विकास किया जाता है, तो इसमें बिल्कुल भी दो राय नहीं है कि सिक्किम को दुनिया के बेहतरीन प्रदेशों में गिना जा सकता है।

मान्यवर, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार इस छोटे से स्टेट में 28% SC/ST के लोग निवास करते हैं, लेकिन विडम्बना है कि अभी तक उस प्रदेश में उनके जीवन-यापन का समुचित प्रबंध इसलिए नहीं हो पाया है, क्योंकि वहां की गवर्नमेंट के पास समुचित संसाधन नहीं हैं। वहां पर स्कूलों की कमी है, वहां स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र भी स्थापित नहीं हो पाए हैं, SCs/STs के वेल्फेयर के लिए बहुत सारी स्कीम्स वहां इसलिए लागू नहीं हो पाईं, क्योंकि उस प्रदेश में आर्थिक संसाधनों की कमी है। महोदय, आज भी सिक्किम प्रदेश की 28% SC/ST की आबादी तमाम सुविधाओं से महरूम है। शायद देश की सरकार ने सिक्किम प्रदेश को उस निगाह से नहीं देखा, जिस निगाह से दिल्ली या दूसरे प्रदेशों को देखा है।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए इसलिए भी उपस्थित हुआ हूं, क्योंकि हमारे देश के जिन प्रदेशों में वांछित विकास को गति नहीं मिल पाई है, जिन प्रदेशों में इम्प्लाइमेंट के लिए बेहतर सुविधाएं मुहैया नहीं हो पाई हैं, जिन प्रदेशों में air connectivity, road connectivity, rail connectivity या दूसरी मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं हो पाई हैं, सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वहां उन सुविधाओं को देने के लिए वह सकारात्मक रूप से विचार करे।

मान्यवर, वैसे मैं कहना तो नहीं चाहता लेकिन फिर भी कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश, जो आबादी की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, वहां की मुख्यमंत्री, माननीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी लगातार इस बात का अनुरोध केन्द्र की सरकार से करती रही हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए। समय-समय पर उत्तर प्रदेश के द्वारा केन्द्र की सरकार से 80,000 करोड़ रुपये के विशेष पैकेज की मांग की गई, लेकिन सरकार ने शायद उस पर कोई ध्यान

ही नहीं दिया। कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन सिक्किम स्टेट उतना बड़ा स्टेट नहीं है, जिसे 80,000 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी।

इस स्टेट का काम कम धन और कम आर्थिक स्रोतों से भी चल सकता है। महोदय, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सिक्किम जैसे खूबसूरत संस्कृतिवान प्रदेश के सर्वांगीण विकास पर सरकार को समुचित रूप से कोई-न-कोई निर्णय जरूर लेना चाहिए। अगर उस प्रदेश में एअर कनेक्टिविटी पर जोर दिया जाए, तो मैं निश्चित कहता हूँ कि वहां पर आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या कई गुणा बढ़ सकती है। अगर उस प्रदेश में पर्यटक कई गुणा बढ़ेंगे, तो यकीन किया जा सकता है कि इससे उस प्रदेश की आय बढ़ेगी, उस प्रदेश के लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा, उनको कारोबार भी मिलेगा। उस प्रदेश के संसाधन हैं, अगर उनको विकसित किया जाए, तो बहुत सारी चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिनका लाभ पूरे देश के लोग, उठा सकते हैं। इसलिए भी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिक्किम - जैसे खूबसूरत प्रदेश के विकास के लिए, जहां का मौसम, जहां की संस्कृति, जहां का ईमानदार माहौल, जिसे आज देश और दुनिया के लोग महसूस करते हैं, अगर उस बेहतर प्रदेश के लिए, उस अच्छे प्रदेश के लिए, अच्छे मौसम वाले प्रदेश के लिए केन्द्र की सरकार अपनी दरियादिली दिखाए। उत्तर प्रदेश को न सही, सिक्किम को ही सही, अगर सरकार कम-से-कम अपनी दरियादिली के जरिए सिक्किम प्रदेश के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए आज विशेष पैकेज का ऐलान करती है, तो यकीनी तौर से लोकतंत्र में भी देश के लोगों का भरोसा बढ़ेगा। इससे उस प्रदेश के लोगों के साथ-साथ दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोगों को भी इस बात का अहसास होगा कि केन्द्र की सरकार का झुकाव हर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए समान रूप से है। महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you, Mr. Kashyap. Now, Mr. Mangla Kisan. We have got another Member from your party. So, please conclude your speech in time.

श्री मंगल किसान (उड़ीसा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री ओ.टी. लेपचा ने सिक्किम स्टेट के डेवलपमेंट के बारे में जो Special Financial Assistance to the State of Sikkim Bill लाया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सर, सिक्किमवासियों को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। सिक्किम पहले एक स्वतंत्र देश था। जब वह देश एक स्वतंत्र देश था, तब वह एक developed country था। वहां के लोगों का डेवलपमेंट उस टाइम में जो था, 1975 में सिक्किम के इंडियन यूनियन में आने के बाद पहले उनके डेवलपमेंट की गति का मीटर जो ऊपर उठ रहा था, अभी

नीचे आ रहा है। यह सिक्किम स्टेट आदिवासी डोमिनेटेड स्टेट है। अगर वे लोग उस टाइम चाहते तो चाइना के साथ मिल सकते थे, इंडिया के साथ ही वे क्यों मिले? ऐसा इसलिए कि उस टाइम में late Prime Minister of India, इंदिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप सारी दुनिया में एक नम्बर पर थी। उन लोगों ने सोचा कि अगर हम इंडिया में मिलेंगे तो हमारे सिक्किम की जो स्थिति अभी है, वह आगे बढ़ेगी, इस hope के साथ वे लोग Indian Union में मिले। मगर, माननीय सदस्य दुख के साथ बोल रहे थे कि सिक्किम स्टेट को हिन्दुस्तान से, इंडिया से या भारत से जोड़ने के लिए, उसकी main stream में जोड़ने के लिए अभी एक ही रास्ता है, जो एन.एच. 31ए है। सिक्किम के निवासियों को दिल्ली आने के लिए न तो air connection है और न ही कोई और दूसरा alternative ही है। अभी कोई माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि वेस्ट बंगाल में या गोरखालैंड वगैरह में कहीं भी जब agitation होता है, जो महीने-महीने तक चलता है, तब यह एक ही रास्ता, जो नेशनल हाईवे एन.एच. 31ए है, वह बन्द रहता है। इस तरह, सिक्किमवासियों के लिए सिक्किम स्टेट से किसी दूसरे स्टेट में जाने के लिए और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है।

तो इतनी बड़ी तकलीफ इस स्टेट को है। आज वहां के लोग within the state, confine होकर रह रहे हैं, लेकिन agitation नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए हमें वहां के लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। वे लोग अभी भी आशा करते हैं कि भारत सरकार सिक्किम स्टेट के बारे में सोचेगी और सिक्किम राज्य के economic development के लिए, वहां शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए, All around activitiy के लिए, हैल्थ सर्विसेस आदि के लिए स्पेशल प्रोग्राम बनाएगी और सिक्किम का डवलपमेंट होगा। महोदय, जो लोग शांतिपूर्वक काम करते हैं, उन को ignore किया जाता है, लेकिन देश के लिए यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। सिक्किम एक बॉर्डर लाइन स्टेट है और चारों तरफ से देश के against countries की नजर strategical point of view से सिक्किमवासियों के ऊपर है। इसलिए देश को चाहे financially जितनी भी तकलीफ हो, मगर सिक्किम को उस के डवलपमेंट के बारे में ignore नहीं किया जा सकता।

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने बिल में वहां Airline services और भूटान होकर नेशनल हाईवे को इधर लाने के लिए जो मांग की है, उसे सरकार को जल्दी-से-जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए। अभी माननीय सदस्य लेपचा जी कह रहे थे कि जहां प्रदेश में 6-7 सौ करोड़ की दरकार है, वहां सिर्फ आप 10-15 करोड़ रुपए देते हैं। इस तरह से काम कैसे चलेगा? महोदय, हम देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा बजट बनाते हैं, उस में सिक्किम जैसे स्टेट को जिसे military strategy के लिए Airport चाहिए, वहां राज्य की इस मांग को ignore करना मेरे विचार से ठीक नहीं है। इस ओर सरकार को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज देश के Tribal States में Naxalites, Maoists और other Extremists घुस चुके हैं। वे देश के लिए समस्या उत्पन्न करते हैं, मगर हमें सिक्किमवासियों को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि अभी तक उन्होंने गलत

रास्ता नहीं अपनाया है। आज उन की मांग को पूरा करना देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ श्री ओ.टी. लेपचा जी ने सिक्किम को special assistance व special development fund के लिए जो बिल पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार बिना समय गंवाएँ जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर विचार करे और सिक्किम के विकास के लिए special development fund का arrangement करे। धन्यवाद।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (West Bengal): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak briefly. I know that the time available is of the essence.

Sir, I wish to compliment hon. fellow Member, Shri O.T. Lepcha, for bringing this Bill because this gives us an opportunity, a rare opportunity, to talk about an area which is not much discussed, either in this House or in the media. I am particularly thankful also to hon. Member - who is not present here - Shri Mukut Mithi, for bringing up the issues of Arunachal Pradesh. I was recently in Burma, Myanmar, and I was quite taken aback, sailing on the River Irrawaddy, to find out how China is aggressively taken on the task at the urging of the Burmese Government, Myanmar's government, to build the old Stilwell Road of which we are very committed to do our part, and make our contribution for the Asian Highway. However, our progress on this project regrettably, has been less than satisfactory.

The issues are raised by Shri Lepcha does not only concern Sikkim - I appreciate the points that have been made by Members about Sikkim specification- but it concerns all the North-East States as well. The great National value of the North-East States must be brought to the heartland of this country, alongwith Sikkim. The N.E. States have to be more visibly part of the mainstream of this country. In order to do so, we have to encourage the citizens from all the North-East States to freely move across India in pursuit of education, employment and health so that greater integration can take place similar to people from other States moving across the country looking for opportunities and making contribution to employment and wealth creation.

My issue is larger than the special allotment for Sikkim. A huge amount of allocation is made annually to the North-Eastern States, and, from time to time, new schemes are also announced, but there is very little accountability and timeline for completion. Other speakers have

given examples. I

have travelled on the road to Gangtok, which is in a pitiable state. Some hon. Member, Mr. Baishya perhaps, was talking about it. And even that narrow road used to be frequently shut down by the Gorakhaland movement, which has now been sorted out, and, hopefully, NH31 will be broadened and rebuilt. We must not underestimate the importance of these development project because it is not only development in absolute terms, Mr. Vice-Chairman, but the sensitivity of the North-Eastern States and the threat that our neighbour, China, poses for us is also there for all to see, in the form of irritation that they create from time to time. Recently, they broke down a barrier wall built against the weather in Arunachal and that has to be rebuilt. Although the hon. Prime Minister has assured this House that China has given an assurance that the rivers of Tibet will not be diverted, yet the satellite pictures show major activity in that area. Therefore, the threat to the North-Eastern States is not the reason why the development of the North-Eastern States, including Sikkim, is critical. It is the great importance of the North-Eastern States, which are an integral part of this country, of whom we are all very proud of, need to be taken into consideration in supporting Mr. Lepcha's special request for Sikkim.

The open flow of people - we were talking about Bangladesh - from Nepal, which has created several problems such as Gorakhaland in West Bengal, is going to be another challenging issue that the North-Eastern States will have to face, and, therefore, I think this House needs to debate the N.E. States not only in terms of Sikkim, but also keeping in view the responsibility of the Government and every Member of this House to be concerned about the tardy progress of the number of schemes that have been already sanctioned. And this House has to question: why are those schemes already sanctioned not making progress?

Since the joining of Sikkim to the Indian Union, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and all the States in the North-East are not suffering from shortage of money, but, if I may submit, it is the shortage of ability to spend that money productively for the advancement of the States. It is the challenge that this House faces. Therefore, I urge upon you, Sir, and through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, upon the House that it is the responsibility of all of us to debate this issue more frequently than we do. I stand up here to talk on behalf of the North-Eastern States as an

individual who has travelled in that area

and I strongly urge that before it becomes a law and order problem and before it becomes an issue that the other tribal areas are facing and the Scheduled Tribes in Sikkim are facing, let us rise to the occasion and take Sikkim as an example. To get all the States of the North-East into the mainstream some special effort is required. I urge upon you and, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, upon the House to consider this important issue immediately. I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for me giving this opportunity.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिक्किम राज्य को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता विधेयक, 2010, जो ओ.टी. लेपचा जी लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत ही वाजिब तरीके से अपनी परेशानियों को रखा और यह बताया कि किस तरह से सिक्किम राज्य हिंदुस्तान में मिला और उससे उनको क्या-क्या उम्मीदें थीं? उम्मीदें ज्यादा थीं, लेकिन उम्मीद के अनुसार ज्यादा काम नहीं हुआ। आपका उम्मीद करना तो सही था, लेकिन यहां सब हिसाब-किताब चलता रहता है, इसलिए कभी कम कभी ज्यादा होगा।

महोदय, मैं तो सिक्किम गया नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जाऊंगा जरूर। यहां बताया गया कि वह एक ऐसा स्टेट है जहां खेती में कोई fertilizer use नहीं किया जाता है, पौधों के लिए कोई fertilizer use नहीं किया जाता है, वह एक ऑर्गेनिक स्टेट है। यह भी बताया गया कि वह pollution free स्टेट है, लगता है कि वहां गाड़ियों की संख्या कम है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि वहां 100 परसेंट शौचालय हैं। महोदय, हिंदुस्तान में कोई भी ऐसा स्टेट नहीं है, जहां 100 परसेंट शौचालय हों, चाहे आप दिल्ली को ले लीजिए, चाहे कहीं भी चले जाइए, सब जगह झंझट है और मैदान में सब मामला चलता है, लेकिन वहां 100 परसेंट शौचालय हैं और जब राष्ट्रपति महोदय वहां गई थीं, तब उसे "निर्मल स्टेट" घोषित किया गया था। किसी गांव में अगर 100 परसेंट शौचालय हों, पानी की व्यवस्था हो और रहने की व्यवस्था हो, तो उसे "निर्मल ग्राम" घोषित किया जाता है, उसी तरह वहां 100 परसेंट शौचालय हैं और यह एक अच्छा स्टेट है, इसलिए हम लोगों को उसकी मदद करनी चाहिए। केवल दिल्ली और मुंबई की मदद करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो वहां के राजा था, उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपके साथ रहेंगे। तो जब राजा अपना राज्य छोड़कर हम लोगों के साथ मिल गए, तो हमें कुछ उपाय करना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वह राज्य स्विट्ज़रलैंड बन सकता है। मैंने उनसे कहा कि जब वह स्विट्ज़रलैंड बन जाएगा और ज्यादा पर्यटक वहां जाएंगे, तो फिर आपके लिए मुश्किल हो जाएगी और हम ही लोग वहां जाकर बसने वाले हैं। इसलिए अगर वह स्विट्ज़रलैंड बन सकता है, तो ऐसा करने में हमें क्या दिक्कत है? मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाए और उसे वहां भेजा जाए कि वहां क्या-क्या हो सकता है? हमें टूरिस्ट स्पोर्ट्स खोजने की जरूरत नहीं है, वहां बहुत टूरिस्ट स्पोर्ट्स हैं। टूरिस्ट स्पोर्ट्स के लिए सबसे बड़ी चीज़ यह है कि communication होना चाहिए, आने-जाने का रास्ता होना चाहिए।

जैसा कि अभी हमें बताया गया कि एक गाड़ी उधर से आती है और अगर दूसरी गाड़ी इधर से आ रही होती है तो वह बीच में रुक जाती है। तब तो यह सब एक बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत है, तब तो वहां जाना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगा कि जाएं या न जाएं। इन्होंने यह भी बताया कि एक समय में एक हवाई जहाज वहां जाता है और वही हवाई जहाज वापस आता है। तब हमने कहा कि आप लोगों के लिए यह एक बड़ी मुसीबत है, आप लोग कैसे वहां जाते हैं, कैसे आते हैं। यह भी बताया गया कि एक छोटी सी स्टेट है, जिसमें मात्र 31 एमएलए हैं। मैंने पूछा कि कितने लोगों पर एमएलए चुने जाते हैं। तब मुझे बताया गया कि 20 हजार लोगों पर चुने जाते हैं। हमने कहा कि बहुत अच्छा है, यहां तो ढाई-तीन लाख होते हैं। महोदय, वह एक छोटी सी स्टेट है। हम लोगों की मांग है कि अगर छोटी स्टेट है, छोटा सा राज्य है तो उसका डेवलपमेंट ज्यादा हो। बहुत ही इत्मिनान से, बहुत हिम्मत करके, बहुत उम्मीद करके सिक्किम राज्य से लोग आपके यहां आए हैं इसलिए जो मेहमान आए हैं, उनकी तरक्की के लिए जरूर कुछ सोचना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से दरखास्त करना चाहूंगा कि इसको ज्यादा असिस्टेंट मिलनी चाहिए, इसको ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिए। पैसा ही नहीं, इसके डेवलपमेंट के लिए भी कोई योजना बनानी चाहिए और समिति को वहां जाकर डेवलपमेंट का काम करना चाहिए, वहां पर पर्यटक स्थल बनाने चाहिए ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग वहां पर जाएं। महोदय, पर्यटकों से बहुत आमदनी होती है। जब वहां पर अधिक पर्यटक जाएंगे तो वहां पर खर्चा भी होगा, वे ज्यादा खर्च करेंगे, इधर-उधर खर्च करेंगे, कपड़े खरीदेंगे। यह एक नमूना टेस्ट है, हिन्दुस्तान में सुखद स्थिति है, अगर हम इसको ज्यादा सुखद बना सकें तो हम इसमें ज्यादा कामयाब होंगे। अगर वहां कम्युनिकेशन ज्यादा होगा तो हम लोग भी वहां पर जाएंगे। अभी तो वहां जाने में झंझट है। उन्होंने जैसा बताया कि रोड़ संख्या 31 बहुत खराब है। अगर वह रोड़ खराब है तो रोड़ को बनाने की क्या दिक्कत है? रोड़ को बनाना चाहिए। छोटी सी स्टेट है, छः-साढ़े छः लाख की आबादी है, रोड़ से जाने का रास्ता है। आपको और रास्ता भी खोजना चाहिए। अब तो पहाड़ को तोड़कर हम लोग रोड़ बनाते हैं इसलिए वहां पर कुछ करना चाहिए। हमें यह भी बताया गया कि ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): रेलमार्ग के लिए भी कुछ करना चाहिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: मुझे यह भी बताया गया कि रेल के बारे में भी कुछ हो रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप जल्दी कार्यवाही करिए, ऐसा न हो कि हम लोग ऊपर चले जाएं, फिर वहां पर डेवलपमेंट हो। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से दरखास्त करूंगा कि सिक्किम छोटा राज्य है, इसको अधिक खुशहाल बनाने के लिए कुछ कार्य होना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। माननीय सदस्य श्री ओ.टी. लेपचा जी द्वारा जो सिक्किम राज्य को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता

विधेयक, 2010 यहां लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूं। महोदय, अभी राजनीति प्रसाद जी ने कहा कि मैं वहां नहीं गया, लेकिन मुझे ये सब चीजें पता चलीं। पिछले सत्र में लेपचा जी ने सिक्किम के बारे में इस सदन को विस्तार से बहुत कुछ बताया था। उन्होंने वहां के प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य, वहां के संसाधनों के बारे में भी बताया था। मेरे मन में भी बहुत जिज्ञासा थी कि सिक्किम को देखा जाए क्योंकि सिक्किम के बारे में बहुत कुछ नहीं सुना था, सिर्फ आपके ही उद्गार से इस सदन में मैंने सुना था। मैं मई में सिक्किम राज्य घूमने के लिए गयी थी और करीब 9 दिन वहां रही। वहां पर मैंने ज़ीरो प्वाइंट, चाइना बॉर्डर, लाचुंग और बहुत सारी जगहें देखीं। जो एडवेंचर टूरिस्ट्स हैं, वे सिक्किम राज्य के लिए बहुत ज्यादा हैं। जैसा लेपचा जी ने सदन को बताया, वाकई उससे भी कई अधिक खूबसूरत जगहें मुझे वहां देखने को मिलीं। अभी सिक्किम राज्य देश के अन्य राज्यों से अछूता है। अगर सही मायने में सुंदरता देखनी है, प्राकृतिक छटा देखनी है, ईश्वर की सही देन देखनी है तो हर व्यक्ति को वहां जाकर, उसके स्थानों को छूकर देखना चाहिए।

जो मैंने देखा है। मैं सिक्किम से बहुत दूर प्रदेश की रहने वाली हूं लेकिन मेरे मन में एक विचार आया कि सिक्किम के बारे में मुझे कुछ बोलना चाहिए और लेपचा जी के साथ मिलकर सिक्किम के लोगों के बारे में भी कुछ विचार आपके सामने, इस सदन के सामने व्यक्त करने चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि विश्व के कुछ अन्य देश, जो बहुत छोटे-छोटे देश हैं, उनकी शतप्रतिशत अर्थव्यवस्था पर्यटन के ऊपर डिपेंड करती है। अगर उनके देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चलती है, उनका रेवेन्यू कलेक्शन पर्यटन के ऊपर होता है, वहां के टूरिज्म के ऊपर होता है, तो ईश्वर ने सिक्किम में इतने प्राकृतिक संसाधन दिए हैं कि इनका सही मायने में या सही तरीके से दोहन होता है तो सिक्किम राज्य अपने आप देश के एक खूबसूरत राज्य की श्रेणी में आ जाएगा। लेकिन अभी भी वह देश के अन्य प्रदेशों से अछूता है। मेरा आपसे यही निवेदन है, मैं ज्यादा न बोलते हुए संक्षिप्त में यही कहना चाहूंगी कि भारतीय संघ में सिक्किम का विलय 1975 में हुआ, जब इस देश का नेतृत्व लौह महिला स्वर्गीय इंदिरा गांधी जी कर रही थीं। सिक्किम के लोगों ने इस आशा के अनुरूप, इस अपेक्षा से इस देश में मिलने का अगर संकल्प लिया है तो वह इंदिरा जी को देखते हुए लिया है कि यह लौह महिला सिक्किम प्रदेश के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान रखेगी तथा सिक्किम के लोगों के लिए वहां का जो मूल निवासी है जो वहां का आदिवासी ट्राइबल मूल निवासी है, उसके ऊपर ध्यान रखते हुए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं देगी। महोदय, मेरा सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि सिक्किम के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डवलपमेंट के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा केन्द्र सरकार से दिया जाए, क्योंकि अगर पर्यटन की दृष्टि से किसी क्षेत्र को डेवलप करना है तो वहां इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बहुत जरूरी है, वहां का जो ट्रांसपोर्ट है, जो वहां पर अन्य सुविधा है, वह बहुत जरूरी हैं। श्री राजनीति प्रसाद जी ने तो नहीं देखा, लेकिन मैंने खुद जाकर देखा कि वहां सड़क के एक साइड नदी बह रही है और वहां अगर एक गाड़ी निकलती है तो बड़ा डर सा लगता है

कहीं खाई में न गिर जाएं। इस कारण एक गाड़ी को रुकना पड़ता है, तब दूसरी क्रॉस होती है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि वहां इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर ध्यान दिया जाए। वहां प्रॉपर रेलवे कनेक्शन होना चाहिए। वहां एयर ट्रिप होनी चाहिए, ताकि फ्लाइट की सुविधा हो सके। इसके अलावा प्रॉपर रोड़ भी होनी चाहिए। इस तरह से अगर वहां पर प्रोपर डेवलपमेंट हो जाएगा। तो मैं समझती हूँ कि सिक्किम राज्य अपने आप में एक रेवेन्यू कलेक्शन का राज्य बन जाएगा। इस दृष्टि से बहुत आवश्यक है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस खूबसूरत प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दे। चाइना बॉर्डर भी वहां से लगा हुआ है। वहां बाबा का भी एक मंदिर है। जब हम बॉर्डर पर पहाड़ी के उस ओर देखते हैं तो वहां का जो डेवलपमेंट दिखाई देता है और जब हम पहाड़ी के इस ओर अपना डेवलपमेंट देखते हैं तो लगता है कि हम थोड़ा पीछे हैं। इसलिए बहुत जरूरी है कि केन्द्र सरकार को यहां से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए। लेपचा जी ने यहां जो बात रखी हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करती हूँ कि इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्पेशल असिस्टेंस दें। धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सिक्किम को विशेष आर्थिक सहायता देने के विधेयक पर एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पर यहां चर्चा कर रहे हैं। देश की संसदीय प्रणाली पर आप जिस प्रकार का रवैया ले रहे हैं तथा यह सोचकर कि यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल है इसलिए जल्दी से जल्दी काम निकाल दिया जाए, उस परिस्थिति में यह उचित नहीं है। ऐसे समय पर कम मेम्बर होते हैं, कम-कम बोलना है, इस प्रकार की अगंभीरतापूर्ण मानसिकता लेकर हम अगर काम करेंगे, तो देश की आम जनता इस संसदीय प्रणाली पर फिर प्रश्नचिन्ह लगाएगी।

बहुत जल्दी इस काम को निकाल देना, ऐसा विचार हमारा बिल्कुल नहीं रहना चाहिए। हम सब जानते हैं कि लोक सभा की तुलना में राज्य सभा को किस प्रकार का महत्व दिया जाता है। राज्य सभा में प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल पर बहुत कम मेम्बर्स रहते हैं। मैं पिछले दो शुक्रवार लगातार यहां बैठा रहा और पूरे समय तक बैठा रहा। सर, आज कोई बोलने के लिए नहीं है, सिर्फ इसलिए बोलूंगा, ऐसा नहीं है। मैंने पिछले दो सप्ताह पूरे व्यवस्थित रूप से चर्चा को सुना है। ... (व्यवधान)... चर्चा हो जाएगी, आप हमें सिक्किम लेकर जायेंगे।

महोदय, सिक्किम पर लेपचा साहब का पिछले मानसून सत्र में शायद एक साल पहले, एक रेजोल्यूशन आया था - सिक्किम के टूरिज्म विषय पर उनका रेजोल्यूशन आया था। प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स कार्यक्रम में शायद लाटरी का सिस्टम है और मैं कहूंगा कि सिक्किम भाग्यशाली है, भाग्यवान है, श्री ओ.टी. लेपचा के माध्यम से साल भर पहले टूरिज्म की दृष्टि से सिक्किम को महत्व दिया जाए, इस विषय को लेकर यहां पर संकल्प आया था। शायद वह चर्चा के लिए पिछले साल 2010 के बजट सत्र में आया था और 2010 के मानसून सत्र में इस पर चर्चा हुई थी, जिसमें

हमारे डिप्टी लीडर एस.एस. अहलुवालिया साहब ने हिस्सा लिया था। उसमें टूरिज्म की दृष्टि से बहुत सुंदर वर्णन हुआ था, सिक्किम में जो प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य है, सिक्किम में जो शांतिपूर्ण वातावरण है, इसके बारे में चर्चा हुई थी और आज भी सिक्किम के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। एक-डेढ़ साल के अंदर यह दूसरा मौका है कि सिक्किम पर चर्चा हो रही है, पहले यह चर्चा संकल्प के रूप में हुई और अब प्राइवेट विधेयक के रूप में हो रही है। आज इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा हो रही है, हम सब लोग कटिंग एक्रोस पार्टी लाइन कहते हैं कि सिक्किम को विशेष आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए। यह सभी पार्टी के मैम्बर्स का विचार है। संयोग भी आप देखिए, यहां ऐसा वातावरण है, जैसा अभी राजनीति जी ने कहा कि वहां पर manure फर्टिलाइजर का कोई उपयोग नहीं होता है, शायद रोस्टर ड्यूटी के कारण क्यों न हो, पिछले दो-तीन सप्ताह से, दो-तीन शुक्रवार प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल के दौरान, हम अपने प्रिय फर्टिलाइजर मंत्री जी को यहां देखते हैं। माननीय फर्टिलाइजर मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, शायद उनकी रोस्टर ड्यूटी यहां पर होगी। सिक्किम एक ऐसा राज्य है जहां पर फर्टिलाइजर का व्यवहार नहीं होता है। ... (व्यवधान)... नहीं, यह गंभीर मामला है। अगर फर्टिलाइजर मंत्री जी आते हैं, हम सिक्किम को देश की मेन स्ट्रीम में जोड़ना चाहते हैं। जो तमिलनाडु से मंत्री हैं, उन्हें यहां पर मेन स्ट्रीम में आना चाहिए और केबिनेट मंत्री के रूप में क्वेश्चन ऑवर में भी आना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please stick to the topic.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, I am not making any political satire. I am stating the truth. यहां सिक्किम के बारे में बोलते-बोलते हम बार-बार स्विटज़रलैंड की बात कहते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि सिक्किम स्विटज़रलैंड बन सकता है, लेकिन सिक्किम को हम ऐसा स्विटज़रलैंड नहीं बनाएं, जहां पर एक स्विस् बैंक बन जाए और फिर वहां पर काले धन को जमा करने का एक सिलसिला चालू हो जाए। सर, इसको गंभीरता से लेना होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have already taken five minutes. Please conclude now.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, आप एप्रिसिएट करेंगे कि इस सदन में जब कोई राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा उठाया जाता है, तो मैं पार्टी के निर्देश पर काम करता हूं। आप यह भी एप्रिसिएट करेंगे कि सबसे ज्यादा बैठकर अगर कोई बहस सुनने वाला है, तो उस प्रकार का मैं एक मैम्बर हूं। प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल पर कम मैम्बर्स की मौजूदगी में, अगर मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूं और मेरे मन में कोई बोलने के लिए बात है या मुद्दा है, तो आप मुझे इसकी अनुमति दे दीजिए...।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): आपके डिप्टी लीडर श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया जी भी मौजूद रहते हैं और बोलते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, मैं संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री श्री राजीव जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरा समर्थन किया कि मैं यहां पर अपने मन की बात कहूँ। महोदय, यहां पर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का जिक्र किया गया। आज कांग्रेस के लोग श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि 1975 में सिक्किम का भारत में विलय हुआ।

महोदय, मैं 52 साल का व्यक्ति हूँ और आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 1975 में मैट्रिक कर रहा था। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ उनके जो एडवाइजर थे, उन्होंने राजनीति की। उसके कारण, उस समय हमने भी संघर्ष किया और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से देश की राजनीति में आए। हमारी भी इस प्रकार की भूमिका रही है। 1975 में सिक्किम का विलय हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ। हमें कभी भी यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि उससे पहले सिक्किम की आर्थिक नीति, सिक्किम की ताकत अच्छी थी और हिन्दुस्तान में विलय के बाद सिक्किम में किसी कारण थोड़ी बहुत कमी आई, ऐसी आत्म-ग्लानि से हमें कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए। जिस एवरेज में देश की तरक्की हो रही है, उसी एवरेज में सिक्किम की भी तरक्की हो रही है। अगर 1975 में सिक्किम के लोगों ने सोचा होगा कि इंदिरा जी हैं, तो दो साल के बाद इंदिरा जी भी इस देश की राजनीति में चुनाव हार गई थीं। 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार आ गई थी, बाद में फिर इंदिरा जी सत्ता में आ गईं। हमारे नेता अटल बिहारी जी का भी 6-7 साल तक शासन रहा। देश के नागरिक के नाते, एक आम भारतीय का जो विचार है, उस प्रकार के भारतीयों का विचार सिक्किम के लोगों में भी है। हम सब लोगों को इस बात को गंभीरता से ध्यान में रखना होगा कि वह सीमावर्ती राज्य है। जब मैं यहां पर चर्चा सुन रहा था कि सिक्किम को buffer State कहा गया। मैं इंग्लिश में कोई बहुत विद्वान नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मेरे विचार में सिक्किम के बारे में कहते समय buffer State नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए। सिक्किम भारत का एक प्राकृतिक राज्य है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि This is a mixed culture. मिश्रित संस्कृति कहते हैं, लेकिन हमारा राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण यह है कि भारत में सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद है। भारत का जो प्राकृतिक और सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद है, इसमें हजारों सालों से सिक्किम की भूमिका रही है और भारतीय सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद के अंदर सिक्किम हजारों साल से एक पुराना प्रांत है। आज हमारे सभी भारतीयों ने सिक्किम में participate किया है, इसलिए हमें सिक्किम के प्रति ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। आज विश्व में वैश्विक, आर्थिक की लड़ाई चल रही है, जिस प्रकार से चाइना की गतिविधि चल रही है और चाइना, अरुणाचल तक आ गया है। हमारे अरुणाचल प्रदेश के कई IAS officer चाइना में जाते हैं, तो उनको वहां किस प्रकार से ट्रीट किया जाता है, आप सब जानते हैं। इसलिए चाइना की गतिविधि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिक्किम के प्रति विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारा सम्पर्क भूटान से भी है। हमें इस सम्पर्क को और मजबूत तथा और अच्छा करना चाहिए। सिक्किम को विशेष पैकेज के जरिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। महोदय, यहां पर दूर संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के दोनों मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। माननीय कपिल सिब्बल जी सरकार में अहम

भूमिका निभा रहे हैं और नौजवान राज्य मंत्री, पायलट साहब भी यहां पर हैं। सिक्किम के साथ दूर संचार की व्यवस्था कैसे की जाए, इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं इस मौके का लाभ उठाते हुए, माननीय मंत्रियों के अंदर गंभीरता पैदा करने का प्रयास करता हूं। आप जानते हैं कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पर सब बोल देंगे, यहां पर कम लोग होंगे, उसकी रिपोर्टिंग हो जाएगी, लेकिन उसको पढ़ेंगे नहीं। आज मुझे जो बोलने का मौका दिया गया है, इस मौके का सार्थक उपयोग करने के लिए मैं देश के Communications and Information Technology मंत्री जी का ध्यान सिक्किम की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। यहां पर Road Transport and Highway के राज्य मंत्री डा. तुषार चौधरी उपस्थित थे, उस समय मैं सोच रहा था कि Road Transport की दृष्टि से, सिक्किम में जो आवागमन की व्यवस्था है, उसकी ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा। इसके साथ ही साथ, मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि बाकी के जितने गरीब राज्य हैं, जिनमें BPL के लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं, जहां पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं,...

जिनमें बैकवर्ड रीजन हैं, उनके प्रति भी विशेषकर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं उड़ीसा से आता हूं, हालांकि उड़ीसा की सरकार, केंद्र से जो पैसा जाता है, उसका ठीक से विनियोग करती है कि नहीं करती है, इसके प्रति प्रश्न चिह्न है। केंद्र के पास ऐसी एजेंसी रहनी चाहिए कि केंद्र की ओर से जो अनुदान राशि जहां भी जाती है, वहां पर ठीक से व्यय होती है कि नहीं होती है। इसके साथ-साथ गरीब राज्य के नाते उड़ीसा को भी स्पेशल असिस्टेंस, स्पेशल आर्थिक सहयोग दिया जाए। वहां पर के.बी.के. डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स कोरापुट, बोलांगीर, कालाहांडी आदि हैं, वहां दुर्गम इलाका भी है, जहां पर नक्सलियों की गतिविधि है। वे नक्सली आंध्र से आते हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ से आते हैं। इसलिए मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि अपने राज्य का जो के.बी.के. एरिया है, उसके प्रति भी स्पेशल ध्यान दिया जाए, उसको भी स्पेशल असिस्टेंस दी जाए। इसके साथ ही मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं, तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूं और आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विधेयक को पारित कर दिया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Baishnab Parida. Mr. Parida, your party's time is already over. So, try to confine yourself to the main points.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my colleague has already spoken. So, I don't want to repeat the points he has already made. Sir, I fully support Mr. O.T. Lepcha's Bill. Sir, my friend, Shri Pany and others have spoken on this. Sikkim is now an integral part of India, and we have to develop the connectivity with the State with the development of its economy, its culture and its education. They do not have any industry there because they do not

have that opportunity. But the nature has given them abundant opportunity for developing tourism, and the Indian Government should help them. They merged with India in 1975 with a great hope that India will help them to develop like any other State in the country. But during those 36 years, that hope of the people of Sikkim is not yet fulfilled, though India has helped it a lot. In 1975, this merger of Sikkim was a great success of India's Foreign Policy. By the astute diplomacy followed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, this State was merged with India. But after its merger, the full attention, the full help which the State of Sikkim needed, we could not provide them. Now, it is time we should open our treasury for them; otherwise, there is a problem which was expressed by some Members. The apprehension is that China is there, and many other separatist forces, including extremists are trying to enter into Sikkim to spread all sorts of misinformation about India. China is also trying it. So, Sikkim State needs more attention, more help and sufficient economic package to develop it. But, as my friends have expressed their views, the funds which will be released for the development of tourism or infrastructure or education or culture, etc., must be properly utilised. The supervision must be made from our side and from the side of our friends who are representing the people of Sikkim in Parliament. Sir, with these words, I fully support Mr. O.T. Lepcha's demand to help the State economically and also for any other help which they need from the Government. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I rise to support the Bill introduced by my friend, Mr. Lepcha. Sir, many hon. Members have spoken about the history, economy, tourist potential, etc. As you are aware, we as the Members of Standing Committee on IT visited the place. We have given a detailed note on how to improve the IT network connectivity and make it really an integral part in the true sense of the term because there are so many laxities and deficiencies. I hope the Minister who is here will take cognizance of these things. We have also separately written about it in a part of our Report. Sir, it is very important that we must make a constant effort in this regard for the good and friendly people of Sikkim. Sir, as you know there are eleven local languages spoken. It is a very diverse State with eleven languages. Sir, its diversity is very, very beautiful. Sir, if you look at the flora and

fauna, as explained by many friends here, it is really the rarest of the species. There are

three eco-regions, ecological zones. It is our real heritage which we must protect. One of my friends, the former speaker, mentioned about the rich culture we have inherited. Sir, I would like to make a simple point that North-Eastern Region we have 10 per cent fund. So, we must identify the projects. My friend has mentioned five or six projects. I fully support them. One of them is the early completion of airport. A beautiful airport is coming up. I think the air link will go a long way in reducing this gap in connectivity. So, again the rail link, yes, rail is one of the best ways of linking people. Here the rail link is long, long awaited and it is the demand of the friendly people of Sikkim, Sir. The third one is about international tourist destinations. Sir, tourism has immense potential not only because of its beauty but because 81 per cent of the State is covered by trees, with rare species. In fact, 80 per cent of the area is administered by the Forest Department, if I am right. When we interacted with the officials of the State Government, we were pleased to see the friendly people there. The carbon emission is almost zero in the State. Looking at this, we have an immense potential to have it as an international tourist destination. When we interacted with them some friends brought up some issues that there is a feeling of neglect. Sir, I appeal to the Government of India and to the Ministers who are present here that 36 years back it became an integral part of India but so far not even a single nominated post is ever given to a person from Sikkim. There are eminent persons, they are the persons who are capable of occupying the important positions like members of various Commissions, chairpersons of the Commissions. There are many important Committees at the Government of India level. I think they deserve to be accommodated. Apart from this, there are posts of Lt. Governors and Governors. There is a feeling of alienation which needs to be addressed. That is a very genuine and legitimate aspiration of the people of Sikkim.

One more thing I would like to add is the problem in the Border Roads Organisation. Many friends have mentioned about the condition of the roads. It is true we have gone to the Chinese border. We looked at the border of China on the other side. We had a look at the condition of the roads. Sir, efforts are being made, but, I still feel we need to do more and there should be more concentration of the Border Roads Organisation because small, small

things will go a long way

5.00 P.M.

in improving the connectivity. I don't want to add to the points already made by my friends but really much needs to be done to improve their connectivity. Sir, last but not the least, there is a lot of scope in the IT sector. We interacted with the youth. There are qualified youth. We also found out that informally. Out of my curiosity I interacted with some of the IT people from Bangalore and Hyderabad. When I visited them I was mentioning about this State. Sir, they are willing to come, provided you improve the infrastructure like the airport, like the roads. In fact, I found eggs are being brought from Karnataka to Gangtok. I think a lot needs to be done. I fully endorse the views of my friend, Mr. Lepcha. We have to complete the airport. We have to take the time bound rail link and we also have to concentrate on the alternate National Highway. I know how the survey is to be done. He has proposed via Burma. I think, whatever route he takes is possible, but, we need to have an alternative service because of the bottlenecks. I would take this opportunity once again to thank him for such an important Bill. I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the Special Financial Assistance to the State of Sikkim Bill, जो लेपचा जी ने इंट्राड्यूस् किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सिक्किम एक land-locked state है, जिसके तीन तरफ international border हैं, भूटान, नेपाल और चाइना का बॉर्डर है और चौथी तरफ उनकी भारत माता है।

महोदय, 1975 में तत्कालीन राजा ने जब इसका मर्जर किया था, तो वह मर्जर भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 371(f) के तहत हुआ था, जिसके अनुसार special provision में उन्हें बहुत कुछ दिया जाना था, लेकिन वह कमिटमेंट आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। आज यह एक छोटा सा, खूबसूरत और पहाड़ी राज्य है, जहां world की third highest peak कंचनजंघा है। यह राज्य plastic free, pollution free, chemical free and organic state है, इतना ही नहीं यहां graduation level तक education भी फ्री है। लेकिन इसका खर्च वे निकालते कहां से हैं? इतने छोटे से राज्य को चलाने के लिए उनके पास जो पैसा आता है, वह कहां से आता है? इसके लिए उनके पास टूरिज्म है, पर्यटन है, distillery है, casino है और hydel power है। इसके साथ कुछ miscellaneous state tax हैं, जिनके माध्यम से उनका राजस्व आता है। उसी राजस्व के माध्यम से इस छोटे से खूबसूरत राज्य को उन्होंने

plastic free, pollution free, chemical free, organic state बना दिया है। यह एक मॉडल स्टेट है और मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि भारत सरकार को इसे एक मॉडल स्टेट के रूप में ही ग्रहण करना चाहिए, साथ ही उसका अनुसरण दूसरे राज्यों में भी करवाया जाना चाहिए।

ये आपसे क्या मांग रहे हैं? ये आपसे मांग रहे हैं केवल एक एयरपोर्ट, एक रेल-लिंक और एक सड़क। इनकी सड़क सिलिगुड़ी से कलिंगपोंग होते हुए जाती है इसलिए गोरखालैंड एजिटेशन के कारण उस सड़क में हमेशा economic blockade रहता हूँ और वह बंद रहती है। उस सड़क के बंद रहने के कारण इनकी स्टेट तक आवाजाही बिल्कुल बंद हो जाती है, जिससे इनका पर्यटन उद्योग पूरी तरह मर जाता है, उसी के लिए ये आपसे मदद मांग रहे हैं कि भूटान के रास्ते हमें एक नेशनल हाईवे दिया जाए।

महोदय, 2008 में यूपीए सरकार ने चाइना के साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण समझौता करते हुए नाथुला पास में एक छोटा सा Trade International Border खोला था।

नाथूला पास छोटा-सा है, किन्तु चाइना का है। वहां पर जाकर आप देखेंगे कि उस पार जो डेवलपमेंट हो रही है, जब एक भारतीय सिक्किमी वहां खड़ा होकर बॉर्डर के उस पार देखता है और वहां का विकास देखता है, तो उसके मन में लालच जागता है। उस लालच को रोकने के लिए आपने क्या किया? कुछ नहीं किया। वहां पर एक 2-लेन सड़क बनाने के लिए हमने Border Road Organisation को यह काम सौंपा। वह काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ, जबकि उस तरफ अच्छी सड़क, अच्छा infrastructure और अच्छी व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है। वे विकास के काम सिर्फ आपकी आँखों को आकर्षित ही नहीं करते, किन्तु अपने हाथों से ऐसे-ऐसे बुलाते भी हैं। तो आप अपने भारतवासी को, अपनी भारत माँ के सपूतों को, रोकने के लिए वहाँ विकास क्यों नहीं ले जाते?

सर, चीत्कार कर-कर के लेपचा जी का यह दूसरा विधेयक है। इसके पहले यह संकल्प...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Ahluwalia, you can continue your speech when we next take up the Private Members' Legislative Business (Bills).

Now, the Private Members' Business is over.

We will, now, take up the Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for early construction of railway overbridge in Chhindwada district of Madhya Pradesh

सुश्री अनुसूइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से रेल मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि छिन्दवाड़ा नगर में, शहर के मध्य से रेलवे लाइन गुजरती है। इस लाइन से दिन में 10-12 सवारी गाड़ियां एवं मालगाड़ी आती-जाती हैं। इस मार्ग को छिन्दवाड़ा से नागपुर तक ब्रॉडगेज में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है, जिसका कार्य मन्द गति से चल रहा है तथा इसी मार्ग को छिन्दवाड़ा-नैनपुर-जबलपुर-छिन्दवाड़ा-नैनपुर-मण्डला एवं गोंदिया तक जोड़ने हेतु सर्वे कार्य को चालू वित्त वर्ष के बजट में शामिल किया गया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि जब रेलगाड़ी आती है, तब फाटक को बार-बार बन्द किया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से घंटों मुख्य मार्ग जाम हो जाता है, जिसकी वजह से अक्सर गम्भीर रूप से बीमार, स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे, आवश्यक कार्य से रेलवे स्टेशन तथा अन्य व्यापारिक संस्थानों में जाने वाले व्यक्ति फँस जाते हैं एवं उनका समय खराब होता है। यदि इस चारफाटक पर ओवरब्रिज निर्मित कराया जाता है, तो आवागमन सुगमता से होता रहेगा, वहीं रेलवे को भी आर्थिक रूप से लाभ होगा। स्मरणीय है कि इस ओवरब्रिज के निर्माण की स्वीकृति उपरान्त करीब 27 वर्ष पूर्व प्रथम बार तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री स्व. श्री अब्दुल गनी खान चौधरी तथा मा. श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी द्वारा भूमि पूजन किया जा चुका है, किन्तु आज तक ओवरब्रिज के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है।

अतएव मैं सदन के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री, भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि दो बार जिस ओवरब्रिज का भूमि पूजन हो चुका है, उसका निर्माण कार्य तत्काल प्रारम्भ कराने का कष्ट करें, जिससे शहर की जनता को राहत मिल सके।

Concern over privatisation of coal blocks

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): India is dependent on coal for its energy, cement and steel requirements. As per the Integrated Energy Policy, coal demand would be 1.6 billion tonnes by 2031-32, and Coal Vision 2025 projected 1.25 billion tonnes by 2025. If one looks at the coal production during last three Plan periods, it is not encouraging and the total Eleventh Plan production is just 680 million tonnes. The reasons behind this trend are that the CIL is not producing to its capacities, and out of 228 coal blocks given to private sector, less than one-fourth have started production. If you look at the production of coal by public and the private sector, including outsourcing, it is in 60:40

ratio. Now coal blocks are being e-auctioned, In this, hundred per cent goes to private sector or outsourced. The result is, there is less production of coal, because private companies are capturing coal blocks, but are not producing coal for years together. It is not the case when it comes to coal PSUs. This becomes clear if one looks at the production of CIL and SCCL; it is 561 million tonnes at the end of Eleventh Plan, and private sector contributed only 100 million tonnes. So, instead of allotting more and more coal blocks to coal PSUs and State PSUs, which are producing more coal, the Government, through e-auction, etc., is allotting coal blocks to private sector which is a retrograde step and goes against meeting the raw material requirements of energy, cement, steel sectors.

Hence, I demand that the Government must stop forthwith allotting coal blocks to private companies, instead allot more coal blocks to coal PSUs so that demand-supply composition is maintained.

**Demand for early construction of the proposed airport at
Jewar in Gautambuddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh**

श्री नरेन्द्र कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सदन में सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। चूँकि उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, जिसमें अनेकों जिले व शहर ऐतिहासिक स्थान रखते हैं। इनमें लखनऊ, वाराणसी, आगरा, मेरठ के साथ-साथ मथुरा व गौतमबुद्ध नगर भी शामिल हैं। जनपद गौतमबुद्ध नगर अपने आप में बहुत ही राजस्व जुटाने वाला प्रमुख जिला है, साथ ही अनेकों राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की स्थापना के साथ मीडिया का केन्द्र बन जाने की वजह से इसकी महत्ता और भी बढ़ी है। इसी जिले की तहसील जेवर से सटा जिला मथुरा भी धार्मिक नगरी के नाम से पहचाना जाता है, लेकिन जनपद गौतमबुद्ध नगर में मथुरा, गाजियाबाद आदि जिलों के उद्यमियों, ट्रैस्ट व अन्य व्यवसायों से जुड़े व्यक्तियों के लिए कोई हवाई सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जेवर जनपद गौतमबुद्ध नगर में राज्य सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी ताज इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट एवं एविएशन हब परियोजना की स्थापना की आवश्यकता प्रदेश व देश के आर्थिक

औद्योगिक पर्यटन विकास की दृष्टि से महसूस की जा रही है। उक्त परियोजना हेतु अपेक्षित भूमि भी चिन्हित कर ली गई है, जिसे नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 09-04-2003 को तकनीकी स्वीकृति भी प्रदान की है, परन्तु लगातार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किए जाने के बावजूद भी ताज इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट बनाने हेतु अग्रिम कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। दिनांक 26.05.2007 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से भेंट कर प्रस्तावित एयरपोर्ट को बनाने के संबंध में अनुरोध भी किया गया, परन्तु अभी भी उक्त एयरपोर्ट के संबंध में भारत सरकार ने अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से इस लोक महत्व के अविलम्बनीय विषय पर सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि जेवर जनपद गौतमबुद्ध नगर में प्रस्तावित एयरपोर्ट की समस्त औपचारिकताएं पूर्ण करा कर एयरपोर्ट स्थापित कराने का कष्ट करें।

Demand to provide essential passenger amenities in Odisha bound trains

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, दिनांक 17.08.2011 को भुवनेश्वर स्टेशन पर 'नई दिल्ली-भुवनेश्वर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस' में आग लग जाना अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। इसी प्रकार, असम से चलकर पुरी आने वाली कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस में विस्फोट भी और अधिक चिन्ता का विषय है। इससे पहले 'भुवनेश्वर राजधानी' का भी एक बार 'खड़गपुर-टाटा-खंड' में अगवा का शिकार होना और भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण था। इन सब घटनाओं के मद्देनज़र मेरा रेल मंत्रालय से विशेष आग्रह है कि ओडिशा राज्य के प्रति विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। 'जानेश्वरी एक्सप्रेस' हादसे के बाद, लगभग 15 महीने हो गए, 'पुरी-हरिद्वार, कलिंग उत्कल एक्सप्रेस' और 'हावड़ा-कोरापुट, समलेश्वरी एक्सप्रेस' परिवर्तित मार्ग पर जा रही हैं। इन दोनों ट्रेनों को या तो उनके पुराने मार्गों पर चलाया जाए या फिर परिवर्तित मार्गों में नियमित कर दिया जाए। ये दोनों ट्रेनें अब जिन मार्गों पर जा रही हैं, उन मार्गों के सभी मुख्य स्टेशनों पर इनके ठहराव की व्यवस्था की जाए। सभी मुख्य स्टेशनों में यात्रियों के लिए टिकट खरीदने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। ढेंकानाल जैसे जिले तथा संसदीय क्षेत्र के मुख्यालय वाले स्टेशन में इन दोनों ट्रेनों को अधिकारिक तौर पर न रखा जाना अत्यंत दुख की बात है। न केवल ये दोनों ट्रेनें, बल्कि सभी ट्रेनें ढेंकानाल में ठहरनी चाहिए।

महोदय, तालचर स्टेशन से अंगुल स्टेशन तक एक सीधी रेलवे लाइन की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। 'नालकोनगर' पैसेंजर हॉल्ट स्टेशन अब तक बन नहीं पाना अत्यंत दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इस दृष्टि से सन् 2009 के रेल बजट भाषण में घोषणा की गई थी। तालचर रोड के प्लेटफार्म ट्रेनों की सीढ़ियों की तुलना में बहुत नीचे हैं, जिसके कारण यात्रियों को चढ़ने-उतरने में बेहद असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार से अंगुल

स्टेशन के यात्रियों की असुविधा अत्यन्त अवर्णनीय है। वहां पर यात्रियों के लिए शैचालय की व्यवस्था तो दूर, प्रतीक्षालय भी नहीं है। प्लेटफार्म पर 'रोड शेड' की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बैठने की सुविधा तो दूर, बारिश तथा धूप से रक्षा पाने के लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इन सब अत्यावश्यक यात्री सुविधाओं के प्रति तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाए, ऐसा मेरा विशेष आग्रह है। पुरी से चलकर अंगुल तक आने वाली फास्ट पैसेंजर ट्रेन को सम्बलपुर जिले के रेढाखोल तक बढ़ाया जाए एवं 18507/08 हीराकुंड एक्सप्रेस को सप्ताह में तीन दिन की बजाए प्रतिदिन किया जाए, ऐसा मेरा सरकार से परम आग्रह है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 23rd August, 2011.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 2011.