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Thursday
15 December, 2011
24 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 15th December, 2011/24 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

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

DEMAND FOR PRONOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR REGARDING CORRUPTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 321.....(*Interruptions*)....

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सभापति जी, ये लोग इस देश से भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't show newspapers here. ...(*Interruptions*).... Q.No. 321. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not ...(*Interruptions*).... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ..(*Interruptions*)...

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

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : ये भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने की बात करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इन्होंने गांधी स्मारक निधि की जमीन बेच दी ...(व्यवधान)... ये देश से भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने की बात करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 321. Please no waving of newspapers here. Q.No. 321.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Please bring the House to order. I am willing to put question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.321. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, इन्होंने गांधी स्मारक निधि की जमीन बेच दी और ये भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने की बात करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Venkaiah, please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...Please. ..(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I would like the Chairman to make an announcement of what would constitute a conflict of interest. They cannot hold this House to ransom.

...(Interruptions)... We need a pronouncement of what would constitute a conflict of interest. They cannot hold this House to ransom on perverse interpretation of conflict of interest. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister cannot move a Bill because his son is practicing in a court. Now, we are saying there is an article and, therefore, a ...(Interruptions)... We need a pronouncement by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... We need a pronouncement by the chair.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, अन्ना हजारे भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने की बात करते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार का इससे बड़ा सबूत क्या होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Please do not make noise. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your seats.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: On the basis of the newspaper reports, they are raising it in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : रवि शंकर जी, आप अपना सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछिए। ...(Interruptions)... Please resume. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Therefore, they should not be allowed to raise the issue here. What constitutes conflict of interest? ..(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : रवि शंकर जी, आप अपना सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let the Minister reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already replied.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The House must come in order. I am willing to put supplementary. Kindly, Sir, they are also obstructing. ...(Interruptions)... Let us get on with the Question Hour please.

श्री सभापति : आप लोग यहां नहीं आएंगे ...(व्यवधान)... You will not come into the Well. आप वेल में नहीं आएंगे, आपकी वेल में कोई जगह नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Postponement of meeting with China

†*321. **SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to postpone the meeting to be held with China on border dispute;
- (b) if so, when was the last meeting planned to be held; and
- (c) the reasons for postponing the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) India and China were exploring the possibility of scheduling the 15th round of Special Representatives (SR) Talks in New Delhi on various sets of dates in November, 2011, one of them being 28-29 November, 2011. On learning that the Global Buddhist Congregation (GBC) was being organised in Delhi from 27-30 November, 2011, where His Holiness the Dalai Lama (HHDL) would be one of the speakers, the Chinese side expressed concern about HHDL being in Delhi at the same time as their SR. They suggested that Government either prevent HHDL from attending the GBC or cancel it completely. It was conveyed to the Chinese side that Government would not interfere in the GBC which was a religious convention and not an official event. Reiterating its commitment to the SR Talks mechanism, Government assured the Chinese side that a private religious event such as the GBC would not have any impact on Government-to-Government interaction and exchanges. However, the Chinese side expressed the inability of the Chinese SR to be present in New Delhi at the same time as HHDL. It was decided that the two sides would continue exploring an early, mutually convenient date for holding the 15th round of the SR Talks.

Airports equipped for foggy conditions

*322. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether airports in the northern States of India are equipped to deal with foggy conditions during winter season;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of runways that can cater to CAT-III conditions at the Delhi Airport;
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to insufficient/inadequate arrangement, the Delhi Airport is downgraded making landing/take off in operational during winters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. IGI Airport at Delhi, Lucknow, Agra and Varanasi Airports in Uttar Pradesh, Jaipur in Rajasthan, Chandigarh (UT), Amritsar Airport in Punjab and Jammu and Srinagar Airports in J&K are the airports in the Northern States which encounter the problem of fog during the winter months of December and January. At IGI Airport, Delhi, runways 28, 29 and 11 are equipped with CAT-IIIB Instrument Landing System

(ILS), while the runways 09, 10 and 27 are equipped with Category I ILS. Lucknow Airport is provided with CAT-II ILS, while the airports at Jammu and Amritsar have been provided with CAT I ILS. In addition, ILS CAT I is also available at Jaipur, Varanasi, Khajuraho, Udaipur, Srinagar, Kanpur and Chandigarh airports.

(c) and (d) During routine air calibration of CAT-III ILS for runway 28, a minor deflection in the ILS signal was observed in the final landing phase on touchdown point on runway which did not meet the CAT-III requirements. This (signal deflection) was for a very short duration of time in seconds. However, as a precautionary measure from safety point of view, CAT-III ILS at runway 28 was temporarily restricted for CAT-II operation. However, ILS for runways 29 and 11 continued to serve as CAT-III.

This technical problem has since been rectified and ILS for runway 28 is operational as CAT-III *w.e.f.* 5th December, 2011.

Warangal Airport

*323. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after the feasibility study by the Airports Authority of India (AAI), Warangal Airport has been recommended for development/ operationalisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action plan prepared by the Ministry for starting operation of the above airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) had appointed M/s RITES as Consultant to carry out a feasibility study of 33 non-operational airports of AAI and to ascertain the viability of their revival. Warangal airport in Andhra Pradesh is one of those airports which had been recommended for revival by M/s RITES. It was recommended that Warangal airport may be developed initially for ATR type of aircraft operations and later on, based on traffic requirements, the facilities may be further developed for making the airport fit for A 321 type of aircraft operations. Accordingly, AAI had prepared a Master Plan for this airport and had projected land requirement to the tune of 438 acres to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Further action is subject to handing over of the required land to AAI by the State Government free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

Utilization of funds by DIHM

*324. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 338 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25 August, 2011 and state:

- (a) whether the National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) and the Ministry of Tourism has monitored and ensured that the sanctioned amount of Rupees one crore to Delhi Institute of Hotel Management (DIHM) for procurement of additional equipment for the new campus has been properly utilized;
- (b) if so, the details of the equipments procured out of the said amount; and
- (c) if not, by when the equipment would be procured by DIHM?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Ministry of Tourism sanctioned Rs. 100.00 lakhs to the Delhi Institute of Hotel Management (DIHM) in March, 2007 for purchase of furniture and equipments. DIHM has assigned the work of procurement of equipments to Delhi Tourism Transportation Development Corporation.

(b) and (c) As reported by Delhi Institute of Hotel Management, work order for the supply of Kitchen equipment was placed on 12.12.2011 and the supplier given 30 days time for delivery. Work order for supply of computers and peripherals was placed on 19.09.2011 with delivery of 8 weeks. Work order for supply of restaurant articles has also been placed on 12.12.2011 with delivery time of 30 days.

The equipment required for house keeping and front office laboratories, furniture for the class rooms, labs and offices are being re-tendered.

Ministry of Tourism continuously monitors the progress of projects sanctioned to various State Institutes of Hotel Management (including the DIHM) for academic building, hostel and procurement of equipments etc.

Fixation of airfares

†*325. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the parameters to fix airfares of Air India and other private airlines are different;
- (b) if not, whether the Minister is aware that the fare collected by private airlines was four times higher during the festivals of Diwali, Dusshera, Eid etc. this year;
- (c) if so, the action taken against them by the Ministry; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Air fares applicable for domestic airlines are determined by market forces and therefore are not fixed by Government. During festive period, air fares by domestic airlines are reported to have remained within the fare band upload by domestic airlines on their website and informed to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis at periodic intervals. DGCA has not noted any significant hike in fares beyond fare band communicated to it by airlines

Bridge constructed over Vaya river

†*326. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the movement of heavy vehicles is totally blocked for the last several years on the bridge constructed over Vaya river near Jandaha on NH-103 from Hajipur to Samastipur in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that heavy vehicles pass through rural road in Javaj village, which is not suitable for plying heavy vehicles and local residents have to face many difficulties; and

(c) if so, the steps Government would take for immediate construction of said bridge and alternate arrangement for heavy vehicles till then, keeping in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Considering the difficulties of local residents, the Ministry has sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 5.89 crore for construction of the bridge.

Scholarships for backward classes

†*327. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scholarships being awarded to the students of the backward classes in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal for increasing the scholarship for students of backward classes in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether the Central Government is discriminating with the State of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) The Central Government implements two Centrally sponsored schemes for scholarships to students belonging to Other Backward Classes in the country, namely, Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship. Details of Central assistance released to State Governments/UT administrations under these Schemes during 2011-12 (till date) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Details of Central assistance released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in 2011-12 as against the total budget allocation under the Schemes are as under:-

(Rupees in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Total Budget Allocation under the Scheme	Notional allocation of UP	Central assistance released
Pre-matric Scholarship	50.00	7.50	7.50
Post-matric Scholarship	535.00	83.54	83.54

The total budgetary allocation available under the above Schemes is first notionally divided among States/UTs in proportion to their population and, while inviting proposals for Central assistance, they are requested to limit the proposal to the extent of the State's notional allocation. Funds in excess of the notional allocation are released to States with higher demands, including U.P, subject to availability of savings, towards the end of the financial year.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Details of Central assistance released to State Governments/UT administrations

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Pre Matric Scholarship to OBC students Funds Released 2011-12 (till date)	Post Matric Scholarship to OBC students Funds Released 2011-12 (till date)
1	2	3	4

ROC:3601

1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3545.00
2.	Bihar	-	2293.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
4.	Goa	-	63.00
5.	Gujarat	227.00	1334.00
6.	Haryana	-	1059.99
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13.00	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	-
10.	Kerala	-	-
11.	Karnataka	115.00	2540.35
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	3038.00
13.	Maharashtra	-	2483.00
14.	Odisha	-	-
15.	Punjab	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	-	2571.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	135.00	2643.68
18.	Uttar Pradesh	750.00	8354.00
19.	Uttarakhand	-	224.00
20.	West Bengal	-	-
TOTAL:		1240.00	30149.02

NE:2552

21.	Assam	-	-
22.	Manipur	17.00	202.00
23.	Tripura	47.00	510.00
24.	Sikkim	8.00	30.92
TOTAL:		72.00	742.92

UT:2225

25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
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1	2	3	4
26.	Chandigarh	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	11.00	-
	TOTAL:	11.00	0.00
29.	Delhi	6.07	-
30.	Puducherry	-	-
	TOTAL:	6.07	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL:	1329.07	30891.94

(-) funds not released due to non-receipt of complete proposals.

The States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Lakshadweep have no notified OBC population.

Pakistan building railway station near Munabao

†*328. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Pakistan is building a railway station close to zero line near Munabao in Barmer sector with the help of China;

(b) whether Government is aware that the construction of railway station in zero line area by Pakistan is a violation of international laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) A railway station called "Zero Point" Railway Station exists on the Pakistan side of the International Border opposite Munabao in Banner Sector. The station was constructed in 2006 and is approximately 10-20 metres from International Border between India and Pakistan. According to reports, Pakistan Railways has recently undertaken expansion works at "Zero Point" Railway Station platform and immigration office. There are media reports suggesting involvement of a Chinese company in construction activity.

(b) and (c) After signing of the Shimla Agreement in 1972, India does not recognize the Border Ground Rule Agreement of 1960-61 between India and Pakistan. Agreement on fresh Border Ground Rules is under discussion between the two countries. Presently, the border management on India Pakistan border is being carried out on the basis of informal conventions evolved between the Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers over the years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The matter has been taken up by BSF with Pakistan Rangers during meetings at various levels. The point also featured during the last Quarterly Meeting held on 16 November, 2011, wherein it was reiterated by the Pakistan side that this construction has been undertaken to extend the existing platform and immigration office for better facilities to passengers.

Shelters opened under ICPS

*329. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shelters that are opened under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has a plan to open new shelters in this year; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for construction, maintenance and up-gradation of various types of Homes for children, including Children's Homes and Shelter Homes. Besides, financial assistance is also provided under ICPS to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas. The State-wise and year-wise details of number of various types of Homes and Open Shelters supported under ICPS are given in Statement (*See below*).

Under ICPS, State Governments/UT Administrations are provided financial support for setting up of various types of Homes and Open Shelters based on the requirement projected by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

State-wise details of number of various types of Homes and Open Shelters supported under ICPS

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 06.12.2011)	
		No. of Homes	No. of Open Shelters	No. of Homes	No. of Open Shelters	No. of Homes	No. of Open Shelters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	17	102	17	102	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	7	3	5	3	0	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	21	-	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	13	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	57	10	57	8	57	-
6.	Haryana	9	-	12	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	22	2
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	16	-
9.	Karnataka	76	6	62	5	63	6
10.	Kerala	30	2	31	2	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	738	5	-	-
12.	Manipur	12	1	12	1	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	4	-	-	-
14.	Mizoram	-	-	4	-	-	-
15.	Nagaland	2	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Orissa	5	1	29	15	27	-
17.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	15	-
18.	Rajasthan	63	2	-	4	63	2
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	42	-	41	14	41	14
21.	Tripura	-	-	9	1	-	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	49	18
23.	West Bengal	39	24	43	24	-	-
24.	Delhi		-	23	3	25	1
25.	Puducherry	-	-	6	2	-	-
TOTAL:		377	66	1199	104	481	60

Collection of user fee/development fee at airports

*330. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether different airports in the country are collecting user fee/development fee;
- (b) if so, the details of amount per head being collected by different airports; and
- (c) the amount that was collected in 2010-11 from the above fee collection by each airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Various airports are collecting User Development Fee (UDF) and Development Fee (DF) as approved by the Regulatory Authorities. Details of the amount per embarking passenger collected by the different airports as on date are as below:

Airport	UDF/DF amount in Rs.	
	For Dom.	For Int.
Jaipur	150	1000
Trivandrum	Nil	575
Ahmedabad	110	415
Amritsar	150	910
Udaipur	150	Nil
Trichy	150	360
Vizag	150	Nil
Mangalore	150	825
Varanasi	150	975
Delhi (DF)	200	1300
Bangalore	260	1070
Hyderabad	430	1700

- (c) The UDF/DF collected during 2010-11 at various airports are as below:

Airport	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1	2
Ahmedabad	15.34
Trivandrum	3.93
Mangalore	7.62

1	2
Trichy	8.39
Vizag	3.69
Jaipur	21.27
Amritsar	18.63
Udaipur	2.31
Varanasi	2.83
Delhi (DF)	673.90
Mumbai (DF)	319.52
Bangalore	210.02
Hyderabad	213.66

Fast track disposal of corruption cases

*331. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of corruption in high places should be heard by fast track courts, decided in bare minimum time and the quantum of punishment should be such as to act as a deterrent for those abusing power and betraying people's confidence; and

(b) whether, for this purpose, Government would amend the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Indian Penal Code?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Section 3 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 already provides for appointment of as many Special Judges as may be necessary for such area or areas or for such case or group of cases, to try offences under the said Act. Further, section 4(4) of the said Act, provides for conduct of day to day trial of such cases before the Special Judge, as far as practicable.

Government has already taken a number of steps to ensure that pending cases involving CBI are tried and decided in a time bound manner, which include, *inter-alia*, drawing up of a scheme for creation of 71 additional Special Courts for trial of CBI cases across the country and the reimbursement of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the setting up and functioning of such additional Special Courts to the State Government, creation of posts of Public Prosecutors, Pairvi Officers (Inspectors),

Naib Courts, etc. for these courts and approval of a scheme for engagement of Public Prosecutors, Pairvi Officers, etc. on contract basis, pending recruitment of officers on regular basis.

(b) The Lokpal Bill, 2011, as already introduced in Lok Sabha, contains a provision for amendment of sections 13 and 14 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 to enhance the maximum imprisonment for offences under the said sections, to ten years. There is no proposal for amending the Indian Penal Code for this purpose.

Commissioning of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project

*332. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether troubled by protests and blockades, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India has decided to postpone commissioning of the first 1000 mw unit of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the engineers are still assessing the working of the systems after crucial hot run of the plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any new deadline has been fixed for commissioning the Unit-I and II; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The agitation against the Kudankulam project by a section of the local people started about three months ago due to apprehensions of the safety following the Fukushima (Japan) incident and campaign by groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power. The agitation has hampered work on the project, which has resulted in delay in commissioning the units at Kudankulam.

(c) and (d) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plants (KKNPP), Units 1 and 2 are at advanced stage of commissioning. The 'hot run' has been completed in Unit 1 in July, 2011. Several reactors and auxiliary systems have been made functional. The unit is made ready for fuel loading. At present, maintenance work is being undertaken at the plant.

(e) and (f) The plan was to start generation from the plant in the current financial year. The agitation has affected the attendance of employees and the contractors workers. On normalization of the situation, the mobilization of workers will take time and will have effect on regaining the momentum. The further works include fuel loading,

approach to criticality, mandatory tests and synchronization to the grid in the units 1 and 2, including obtaining necessary clearances at different stages from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

Playgrounds for tribal youth

*333. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning playgrounds for tribal youth; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the role of Gram Panchayats in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Ministry is implementing 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme from 2008-09, through the State Governments and UTs, for development of playfields in all village and block panchayats including tribal areas of the country in a phased manner, at an annual coverage of 10% (the coverage is 20% in the border districts of special category States including North Eastern States).

(b) Under the PYKKA scheme, Rs.549.25 crore has been released to States/UTs to cover 50,925 village/block panchayats during the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 30th November, 2011). Panchayat is the main implementing agency for developing sports and games under the scheme in the village/block panchayats.

Splitting of OBC into sub-groups

*334. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a sub-group of the Planning Commission has suggested that Government should initiate legal measures to split the Other Backward Classes (OBC) into sub-groups based on their socio-economic status; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission constituted a Working Group on 7.4.2011 on empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Nomadic, Semi-nomadic and Denotified Tribes for the formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Working Group further constituted three sub-groups to give recommendation on the various terms of reference assigned to the Working Group. One of the sub-groups has *inter-alia* suggested that legal measures may be taken to categorize OBCs into two sub-groups – Backward Class (BC) and Most Backward Class (MBC) on the basis of their social, economic and educational status. The Report of the Working Group along with the reports of the three sub-groups was submitted to the Planning Commission on 12.10.2011.

Policy of stapled visa for Tibet

†*335. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of India has prepared a policy for providing stapled visa for Tibet;
- (b) if so, the time by when it will be implemented; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India's current visa policy does not envisage the issuance of stapled visas for foreign nationals.

Grants to NGOs in Gujarat

*336. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of NGOs in Gujarat who were given grants, grant-in-aid or other financial assistance during the Financial Years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11; and
- (b) the details of amount and the fields in which they are doing development work, NGO-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry provides Grants in Aid (GIA) to NGOs mainly under the following Schemes:

- (i) Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs;
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for OBCs;
- (iii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme;
- (iv) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances
- (v) Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse;
- (vi) Integrated Programme for Older persons;
- (vii) Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

The details of NGOs working in Gujarat and provided financial assistance under the above mentioned schemes during the financial years 2008-09 to 2010-11 along with the purpose/project for which grants were given are in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of Grant-in-aid released to the NGOs working in Gujarat during
the Financial years 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Amount in Rs lakh)

Sl. No.	Name and address of NGOs	Purpose/Project for which Grant Given	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	D.N. Polytechnic Education Trust, Morlidher's Vahero, B/H Khadia Police Station, Near Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad-380001	TV, VCR and Radio Repair Training Centre	8.51
2.	Gayatri Seva Sangh, 38, Mathureshnagar, ONGC Road, Kalol (East), Distt., Gandhinagar	Leather Art Training Centre	1.04
3.	Giriraj Social Welfare Trust, Near Railway Station, Navi Chal, Naroda, Ahmedabad	Craft Centre	6.84
4.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Ashram Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009	Hostel (Primary)	19.58
5.	Hiral Khadi Gramodhyog Sangh, 9, Gitanjali Society, Opp. Rupal Flat, Radhaswami Road, Ranip, Ahmedabad	Craft Centre	4.14
6.	Indira Gandhi Gramodhyog Sangh, 15, Sarvodaya Society, Vatva (East), Ahmedabad	Craft Centre	2.68
7.	Jan Kalyan Seva Sangh, 16, Baba Ramdev Prakash Society, No. D-10, Dawakhana, Kalapi Nagar, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016	Craft Centre	2.65

1	2	3	4
8.	Jignasha Seva Sangh, 178/7, Manjushri Mill's New Chawl, Near Petrol Pump, Baliya Limadi Char Rasta, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-16, Gujarat	Craft Centre	5.38
9.	Mahila Utkarsh Mandal, A-6, Gurjar Ratna Apartment, Opp. Rupal Apartment, Maganpura, Radhaswami Road, Ranip, Ahmedabad	Craft Centre	4.38
10.	Mitesh Mahila Seva Trust, 8, Jay Bhavaninagar, Near Ashwamegh High School Bhagwatinagar Road, Hatkeshwar, Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad-26	Craft Centre	2.60
11.	Nav Rachana Mahila Vikas Mandal, 11/127-Shanti Appartment, Nr. Pragatingar, Naranpura, Ahmedabad-380063	Craft Centre	1.31
12.	Parishram Mahila Seva Sangh, 41/B, Hira Master's Chali, Meghaninagar, Ahmedabad-16	Craft Centre and Creche Centre	8.08
13.	Patni Sheri Seva Sangh, 1453, Pragati Chowk, Nr. Gayakwad Haveli, Raikhad, Ahmedabad-380001	Craft Centre and Creche Centre	3.62
14.	Sanatan Educational Trust, Ramjibhai-Ni-Chali, Keshavnagar, Vankar Vas, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad	Craft Centre	4.53
15.	Shree Chamundakrupa Khadi Gramodhyog Seva Sadan Trust, 158/2, Savagnnagar, Nr. Dhanjibhais Chawl, Meghaninagar Last Bus stand, Ahmedabad-380016	Craft Centre and Creche Centre	7.04
16.	Shree Vivekanand Gramvikas Pratisthan Trust, 5, Himanshu Society, Ranip, Ahmedabad-380061	Craft Centre	2.17

1	2	3	4
17.	Shri Raviraj Seva Sangh, 98/976, Ajanta Apartment, Near Tulip Bunglow, Thaltej, Distt. Ahmedabad	Craft Centre	4.04
18.	Shri Sarvodaya Trust, Korda, At: Shertha, Po: Kasturinagar, Ta and Distt. Gandhinagar	Leather Art Training Centre and Mobile Dispensary	6.23
19.	Siddharth Education and Charitable Trust, Junagarh, Gujarat, Samruddhi Complex, Gundran Road, Talala (Gir), Distt. Junagarh	Mobile Dispensary	3.00
20.	Career Plus Educational Society, 302/A-37-39, Ansal Building Commercial Complex, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi (Project at Ahmedabad)	Coaching	27.46
21.	Samanyaay Resources, Ahmedabad	Coaching	0.65
22.	Sarvoday Charitable Trust, Hari Om Krishana Park, Sardarbag, Junagarh	Craft Centre	1.78
23.	Ahmedabad Jilla Mahilla and Bal Vikas Sangh, C-9, Ayojan Nagar, Shreyas Crossing Road, Paldi, Ahmedabad	Craft Centre	8.36
24.	Sanskriti Mahila Utkarsh Seva Trust, D/801/1, GIDC, Phase-IV, Naroda, Ahmedabad	Craft Centre	8.94
25.	Akshar Trust, 11, Floor, Kirti Tower, Next to Kirti Mandir Tilak Road, Vadodara-390001	Special School for Hearing Handicapped	18.00
26.	Bharat Lok Hit Seva Samity, 2/A, Azad Nagar, Near Rushikesh Vidyalaya navi Fathewadi, Sarkhej Ahemdabad	Spl. School for MR	21.00

1	2	3	4
27.	Blind People's Association, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015	Talking Book Library, Employment and Placement service, Low Vision, Pre-VTC, Braille Shorthand and National Rehabilitation Engineering Institute, and distribution of aids and appliances	117.37
28.	Disabled Welfare Trust of India, 1058, Dhobi Sheri, Nanpura, Surat-395001	Special School for OH	45.00
29.	Jilla Apang Punarvas Kendra, 27, Radiology Deptt. New Civil Hospital Majura Gate, Surat-395001	Disability Rehabilitation Centre	3.00
30.	Jilla Apang Punarvas Kendra, Jamnagar, Guru Govind Singh Hospital, Lal Building, Ground Floor, Jamnagar-361008	DDRC Jamnagar	9.00
31.	Light House for Blind Girls, Near Manav Mandir, Memnagar.	Multicategory Workshop for Ahmedabad-52	12.00 Blind Girls
32.	Manovikas Charitable Trust, Devagam, Post, Karaya, Via, Vapi, Tal, Pardi, distt. Valsad	Special School for MR	12.00
33.	Medical Care Centre, K.G. Patel Children Hospital, Jalaram Marg, Karelibaug, Vadodara-390018	Special School for MR	12.00
34.	Saddbhavna Rural Development Trust, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-15	Special School for Handicapped (M.H.)	6.00

1	2	3	4
35.	Shree D.S. Parekh and Amrutben Parekh Deaf and Dumb School, Near New Junction, Surendranagar-363001, Gujarat	VTC for Disabled	3.00
36.	SOPAN, F.P. No. 1070PPO, Pink city, Flats B/h, Blind Welfare Centre Ranip Ahmedabad, Gujarat	School cum VTC for Mentally Retarded	9.00
37.	The Society for the Mentally Retarded, Opposite B.T. Kidney Hospital, University Road, Rajkot-360005, Gujarat	Adults Training Workshop for Mentally Retarded	3.00
38.	Zilla Viklang Punarvas Kendra, Vadodara, C.S.S. Department, S.S.G, Hospital, Vadodara-390001	For DDRC, Vadodara and Distribution of aids and appliances	13.50
39.	Ratna Nidhi Charitable Trust, Vivekanand Society No.4, Bunglow-18, New Junction Road, Surendranagar-363001	Distribution of aids and appliances	160.11
40.	Medical Care Centre Trust, K.G. Patel Children Hospital, Jalaram Marg, Karelibang, Vadodara-390 018	Distribution of aids and appliances	38.25
41.	Andh Apang Kalyan Kendra, Janta Nagar Road, Ghatlodia, Ahmedabad-380061, Ahmedabad	Distribution of aids and appliances	10.64
42.	Narayan Seva Sansthan, Sewa Dham, 483, Hiran Magri, Sector-4, Udaipur-313 002, Udaipur, RAJASTHAN	Distribution of aids and appliances	18.00
43.	Gujarat Kelavani Trust, Mangal Prabhat Building, Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad-380051	De-addiction Centre at Ahmedabad	14.70
44.	Nashabandhi Mandal, Opp. Multi Storey Building, Apna Bazar, Ahmedabad	De-addiction Centres at Surat, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Palanpur	64.00

Regularisation of contractual faculty

*337. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to regularise the services of contractual faculty working in the Hotel Management Institutes affiliated with the National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) after completing service for a specific period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to have a transparent system for recruitment of Assistant Lecturers in the Hotel Management Institutes affiliated with the NCHMCT?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) All vacancies of Assistant Lecturer in the Central Institutes of Hotel Management are filled on the basis of the Recruitment and Promotion Rules 2003, as amended till date, after being advertised in newspapers by the respective Institutes of Hotel Management. The period of contractual teaching service rendered by an Assistant Lecturer in any Institute of Hotel Management affiliated to the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHM&CT) is counted towards experience required for regular appointment to the above-mentioned post. The contractual faculty can also apply for recruitment as regular faculty in response to advertisements of such vacancies. There is, however, no provision in the Recruitment and Promotion Rules, 2003 as amended till date to regularize the services of contractual faculty working in the Central Institutes of Hotel Management affiliated to the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology.

(b) and (c) The Selection Committee, as specified in the above mentioned Rules conducts the entire direct recruitment process and selects the Assistant Lecturers both on contract as well as regular basis against sanctioned posts. The presence of an Officer of Ministry of Tourism and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the concerned Institute is mandatory in this selection process.

Offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act

*338. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending across the country under the Prevention of Corruption Act;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce a law to establish special tribunals for the speedy trial of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when this is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No centralized data is maintained on cases registered by State police under the Prevention of Corruption Act. As per information furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), as on 31.10.2011, there are 7274 CBI cases pending for trial under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(b) to (d) Section 3 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 already provides for appointment of as many Special Judges as may be necessary for such area or areas or for such case or group of cases, to try offences under the said Act. Further, section 4(4) of the said Act, provides for conduct of day to day trial of such cases before the Special Judge, as far as practicable.

In line with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India, the Central Government has decided to set up 71 additional special courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different States. Reimbursement of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the setting up and functioning of these 71 additional Special Courts is made by the Central Government to the State Government. Out of these 71 courts, sanction orders have been issued for 70 courts and 48 numbers of these courts have already started functioning.

Hike in user fee

*339. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that user fee on Mumbai and Delhi Airports has been increased from 1 December, 2011;

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

(c) whether it was the part of the initial terms of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Provision for levying user charges is a part of the State Support Agreement.

Misconduct of GM-Operations

*340. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken note of the audit report submitted recently, which has pointed out the misconduct of GM-Operations of Air India, who is in regular habit of travelling in cockpit for the last several months without logging properly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this officer compelled the lower staff to manipulate to omit his travel details from the roster and register maintained at flight dispatch and also surpass the pre-flight medical register;

(c) the action taken by the Ministry on the audit report; and

(d) the disciplinary action taken/proposed to be taken against the GM?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Internal Audit of Air India conducted a study for Additional Crew Member (ACM) travel in the Eastern Region. Some pilots including the GM Operations had travelled without logging as per procedure.

(c) and (d) The matter is under enquiry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

New nuclear power project in Rajasthan

†2481. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the site selection committee of Nuclear Power Corporation has identified a place for establishing a new nuclear energy power project near Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Banswara in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the time by which Central Government proposes to give its approval to this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Central Government has evaluated the site at Mahi-Banswara in Rajasthan in accordance to the criteria laid down in Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) siting code and found it to be suitable. The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval of the site for locating 4×700 MW nuclear power plants. The plan is to set up the project in two phases of 2×700 MW each. Currently, pre-project activities have been initiated at the site. These include land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations and preparation of detailed project report. The project financial sanction of the first phase is expected in the Twelfth Five year plan.

Reactors purchased from Russia

†2482. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether India has purchased two V.V.E.R. (Vodo Vodyanoi Energetichesky Reactors) of one thousand megawatt each for installing them in Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the time when these reactors were purchased and their price; and

(c) whether the technology used in the reactors is in accordance with the security norms of the western countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Two VVERs each of 1000 MW capacity, are being set up at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu in technical cooperation with Russian Federation.

(b) While the design and supply of major equipment are in the Russian scope, construction, commissioning and some of the supplies are in Indian scope. The final agreement in this regard was signed on July 24, 2001.

(c) Any reactors to be set up in the country with foreign technical cooperation should meet the safety norms prescribed by the regulatory authorities in the country of origin and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in India. The VVERs meet both the Russian and Indian regulatory requirements on safety. VVERs being set up at Kudankulam also meet IAEA safety requirements.

Lifting ban of uranium sale to India by Australian Government

2483. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Australian Government has lifted its ban on selling uranium to India for use in nuclear power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government could ensure the consistent supply of uranium from Australia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) According to reports in media, the leadership in Australia has made statements to reverse the ban on export of uranium from Australia to India. However, no formal communication has been received from Australia, so far. There are press reports that Australia is considering supply of Uranium to India. It is not possible, as yet, to provide the time by which Uranium for our reactors will be available from Australia.

Government's assessment of Kudankulam nuclear plant

2484. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether senior retired bureaucrats and other Government officials have written against the go-ahead of the Kudankulam nuclear plant;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted an assessment of the impact of the nuclear plant;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Some senior retired bureaucrats and other Government officials have raised issues related to nuclear power safety, independence of regulatory body, review of statutes like civil liability for nuclear damage act and asked for a hold on setting up new nuclear power projects and not specifically about Kudankulam.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A rapid Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-1&2) was carried out in 2001 and a more detailed EIA in 2003. Later, a comprehensive EIA of the site for six units was carried out as a part of KKNPP-3 to 6 environmental clearance processes.

- (e) Does not arise.

Liabilities of supplies as per Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011

2485. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the liabilities of the supplier as per the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011;
- (b) whether it is a fact that as per the above mentioned rules, the nuclear operator's right to recourse has been restricted to either the period of granting of initial license or the product liability period;
- (c) whether operators have to secure an initial license before construction of a Nuclear Power Project (NPP) can begin; and
- (d) the average time it has taken in the past for construction of NPPs in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The liability of the supplier of nuclear equipment or material or services will be as per section 17 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 read with Rule 24 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011. A copy of the said rules is laid on the table of the Houses. The operator's right of recourse to the supplier will be as per the contract entered between operator and supplier. Rule 24 defines the minimum period of such a contract to the initial licensing period or the product liability period, whichever is longer.

(c) The project proponent/operator has to obtain statutory clearances viz., environmental clearance, Coastal Regulation Zone clearance (in respect of coastal sites) from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), consent to establish from State Pollution Control Board before commencing construction of nuclear power plants. Consent has also to be obtained from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) before construction. AERB gives consent at various stages of the NPP namely siting, construction, commissioning and operation.

(d) The average time taken for the construction of nuclear power plants in case of the last three projects completed has been about five and half years.

Civil use of Atomic Energy

2486. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the areas where civil use of Atomic Energy is being done;
- (b) the details of the projects of this nature and cost of each such project; and
- (c) the status of India-Japan Cooperation in civil nuclear energy region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) In addition to generation of electrical power (present Installed capacity being 4780 Mwe) through nuclear fission, the radiation and radioisotope technologies have been successfully and extensively deployed as non-power applications for societal benefit in Agriculture, Healthcare and Industry. These applications have made considerable impact in terms of (a) availability of improved varieties of crop plants (especially, oil seeds and pulses), (b) improving microbiological safety of food and enhancement of shelf-life of certain vegetables and fruit, their export and (c) diagnosis of and treatment of several health conditions, particularly, cancer and (d) industrial radiography. In addition, the radiation and isotope technologies are also used for material modification, quality control of manufactured components, industrial trouble shooting and process optimization, augmenting water resources in arid and dry regions etc.

(b) The major non-power applications of isotope and radiation technology are carried out through Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) in the areas of Health Care, Industrial Applications and also Research and Development. The Eleventh Plan projects being implemented by BRIT (alongwith their costs) are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Integrated Facility for Radiation Technology (IFRT), Tenth Plan	18.05

1	2	3
2.	Revamping and Augmentation of Infrastructural	15.92
3.	DAE Medical Cyclotron Processing Facility for Radio-Isotopes and Radiopharmaceuticals	25.15
4.	Integrated Irradiator Development	3.00
5.	Production facility for ⁹⁹ Mo- ^{99m} Tc Column Generators of high specific activity Mo-99	7.50
6.	Construction of state of the art immunoassay Facility	2.05
7.	Construction of state of the art GLP and GMP Compliant labelled compounds laboratory (CCLC)	3.40
8.	Indigenous HDR Brachytherapy Equipment (IHDR)	9.60
9.	Medical Grade Fission Moly production capacity	128.00

Some of the Eleventh plan projects of BARC (along with their costs) in the field of Agriculture, Food preservation and Healthcare and Radiation Biology, industries for civil use of nuclear energy are listed below as examples:

1. Isotope processing at BARC (Rs. 0.6 Cr.)
2. Isotopes and radiation technologies (Rs. 65.25 Cr.)
3. Research on Agricultural Products (Rs. 75.0 Cr.)
4. R&D in Radiation Technology for Food Preservation and Hygienization (Rs. 8.25 Cr.)
5. Radiation Medicine, Radiation Effects and Healthcare (Rs. 5.60 Cr.)
6. Nuclear Diagnostics (VECC, Kolkata) (Rs. 2.0 Cr.)
7. Setting up 30 meV Medical Cyclotron (VECC, Kolkata) (Rs. 57.54 Cr.)
8. Augmentation of Healthcare Services (Rs. 74.0 Cr.)
9. Nuclear Diagnostics and medical use of PET (VECC, Kolkata) (Rs. 15.0 Cr.)
10. Development of cancer care facility at Shillong (Rs. 50.0 Cr.)
11. Advance Research in Molecular Biology and study of radiation effects on human health (Rs. 10.0 Cr.)
12. Radiation Effects in Biological systems (Rs. 37.80 Cr.)
13. Technology and Infrastructure Development (Cancer) (Rs. 19.50 Cr.)
14. Cancer and Public health research (Rs. 36.50 Cr.)

(c) Three rounds of negotiations have been held so far. Discussions are continuing' on a draft Nuclear Cooperation with Japan.

Power cuts at Terminal-3 of IGI

†2487. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints of power cuts at Terminal-3 of I.G.I. are being received ever since it was constructed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a power cut for more than four hours in the morning on 7 August, 2011 due to which the air traffic took about 11 hours to normalise;

(c) if so, the number of air services that were affected and the estimated loss incurred as a result of this;

(d) the number of times power-cuts have occurred at T-3 before this incident; and

(e) the steps taken to stop its recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) On operationalisation of Terminal-3 of IGI Airport from 28.7.2010 there were momentary interruptions of power in Terminal-3 due to power failures in the grid connected to BSES Mahipalpur 66 KV Substation. Since September, 2010 the Terminal Substation is equipped with 100% power backup, to ensure uninterrupted power supply to the Terminal. However, on 7th August, 2011, there was a power outage at T3 for 04 hours. During this period, the systems were down but partial lighting was available. However, air services were not affected. In order to deal with such exigencies, Standard Operating Procedure has been implemented, Operational Management rules have been reviewed and followed up, and rigorous training has been imparted to all concerned.

Pilots quilting Air India

2488. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 48 pilots of Air India has joined other airlines in the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) 49 Pilots of Air India have submitted their resignations during 2010-11.

(c) Most of the Pilots who have tendered the resignation, have cited non payment of allowances and delay in payment of salaries and lack of career progression as reasons.

(d) The Management of Air India is in constant dialogue with the Unions/Associations including pilots. Government has also constituted a three Member Committee headed by a Retd. Judge of Supreme Court of India to resolve the wage related disparities and other human resource issues of all employees, including pilots.

Dispute over revenue sharing

2489. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the dispute between DIAL (Delhi Airport) and Airbus over division of diverse fee collected from passengers;

(b) whether Government has decided that passengers must subsidise the business mis-adventures of airline companies and private aircraft operators;

(c) what proportion or ratios did Government fix between DIAL and airlines from the division of development fees to be collected from passengers from December 1, 2011; and

(d) steps proposed to protect passengers from such levies?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There is no diverse fee collected by M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proportion or ratio fixed between DIAL and Airlines in division of Development Fee to be collected from passengers from 01.12.2011. However, airlines are allowed to take collection charges of Rs. 5/- per passenger.

(d) The levy of development fee at IGI Airport Delhi has been determined by Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) under the provisions of AERA Act, 2008 and with Section 22A of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, after due diligence and consultation with stakeholders.

Problem of vultures at Kangra airport

2490. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Kangra airport has become vulnerable to vultures resulting in flights getting delayed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this excessive increase in the vultures;
- (c) the number of bird-hit incidents occurred during the last two years and the loss Government has suffered consequent upon these incidents; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to get rid of this menace?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The reasons for excessive vulture activity are due to presence of illegal slaughter houses/meat shops and inadequate Garbage Disposal Management, in the residential areas, in the vicinity of Kangra Airport.

(c) One bird hit incident was reported during the year 2010 (on 29.09.2010) and five bird hit incidents reported during the year 2011 (on 10.01.2011, 19.01.2011, 28.03.2011, 15.10.2011 and 28.10.2011). However, aircraft reported normal operations and there was no loss to property and life.

(d) This matter has already been taken in the month of July, 2011 with local administration who have accordingly directed the concerned Gram Panchayats Heads to take necessary action for removal of illegal slaughter houses/meat shops and to prevent fleecing of dead animals in the open, in the areas falling under their jurisdiction. Orders have been issued by the Gaggal Panchayat, to remove the slaughter houses/meat shops from Gaggal town. The vulture/bird menace problem has been highlighted in the local media to increase public awareness, for keeping the environment, neat and clean, in the areas adjoining Kangra Airport. The frequency of runway inspection has been increased. Crackers are being used during flight operations to mitigate the bird activity. SOP as per BCAS guidelines for use of crackers is in place.

Loans secured by Air India

2491. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India secured loans from Institutions including banks for buying new passenger Aircrafts;
- (b) if so, the details of loans secured, institution/bank-wise; and
- (c) the total amount of interest paid on these loans for the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The detailed information is in the process of collection.

Theft of aircraft scrap

†2492. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any case of theft of aircraft scrap from Air India's godown has come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the quantum of scrap found to have been stolen from these godowns;
- (c) whether assessment of total loss has been made and if so, the total loss incurred; and
- (d) whether any departmental enquiry has been launched apart from police investigation and the name of the equipments stolen in this theft and the total cost thereof along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) About 2½ scrap engine material worth Rs. 5-6 lakhs approximately was reported missing from the Scrap Yard, Engineering Complex, IGI Airport, Delhi on 18.08.2011. An internal enquiry was conducted and an FIR was lodged by the Engineering Department with IGI Airport Police Station, New Delhi on 23.09.2011 for the theft of Engine material.

Huge subsidy to Air India

2493. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all airlines in India are operating 25 per cent below their operation cost;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Air India is being financially considered by Government in order to maintain operating cost;
- (d) whether such a huge subsidy to Air India will hamper the growth of other airlines and make them bankrupt; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken to extend Government's support to all airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No such assessment has been made by the Ministry.

(c) Government has so far infused fresh equity of Rs.3200 crore in Air India and has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to review/monitor the operational and financial performance of Air India. On the directions of GoM, Air India had prepared its Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been examined by a Group of Officers (GoO). The recommendations of GoO have been referred by the GoM for RBI's views and regulatory forbearance on the FRP.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The single largest element contributing to the airline costs is the cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) which accounts for 40% of the operation cost. One of the reasons of High ATF rates is high sales tax imposed by State Governments. The Government has undertaken measures to reduce the sales tax on ATF. These are as under:

- (1) The State Governments have been persuaded to reduce the sales tax on ATF. Government of Chhattisgarh and with certain conditions Government of Rajasthan have reduced the sales tax on ATF to 4%. Government of Maharashtra has also reduced sales tax on ATF from 25% to 4% for flights originating from airports other than Pune and Mumbai.
- (2) The Oil companies have started announcing the ATF prices on a fortnightly basis instead of on monthly basis.

Special facilities during air journeys

†2494. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide special facilities during air journey to attract foreign tourists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the expected annual number of foreign tourists visiting India after providing above facilities?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, to attract foreign tourists, Government is encouraging development of airport infrastructure by way of expansion/upgradation of existing airports including small and medium airports and through establishment of new airports (including greenfield airports) with a view to ensure:-

- (i) Infrastructure to be in place ahead of demand.
- (ii) Support for airport infrastructure development initiatives to facilitate/encourage air connectivity to remote and inaccessible areas of tourist importance.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Government has also declared 17 airports as international airports and 09 airports as custom airports to facilitate foreign tourist across the country.

In addition, Airports Operators are providing world class infrastructure like terminal building, Immigration facility, city side development around airport. Also, many airports at places of tourist importance have been developed.

- (c) No such estimation has been done by the Ministry.

Show cause notice to BIAL and Hyderabad International Airport

2495. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Airports Economic Regulatory Authority has issued show-cause notices to Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) and Rajiv Gandhi Hyderabad International Airport for not furnishing the requisite details which are needed for fixing tariff;

(b) if so, the details of each of the show-cause notice issued and the response from each of the above companies; and

- (c) what is dual-till and single-till economic regulation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) had issued a show cause notice on 16.8.2011 to M/s Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (HIAL) and M/s Bangalore International Airport Ltd. (BIAL) for non submission of requisite information to determine the aeronautical tariff under 'Single Till' in the prescribed form. In reply to the show-cause notice, M/s BIAL and HIAL have intimated to AERA that they have filed separate Appeal against the directions of AERA before Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT) which was disposed off by the Tribunal on 01.09.2011 by giving time for filing the requisite details by 15.09.2011. Both the Companies have filed the requisite details within the prescribed time.

(d) Under 'Single Till', all the revenues (aeronautical as well as non-aeronautical) are combined together and put into one basket (Till). The charges for aeronautical services are then determined after accounting for this total revenue and expenditure of both aeronautical and non-aeronautical services. Wherein under 'Dual Till' approach, assets, revenue and expenditure used for aeronautical and non-aeronautical services are separated and the aeronautical charges are determined based on the revenue and expenditure on aeronautical assets.

Economic viability of Greenfield airports

2496. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Greenfield Airports that Government has sanctioned;
- (b) whether the Government has evaluated the economic viability of these airports;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that tariff claims for airport services by Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) have been unclear?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) So far, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 15 greenfield airports newly at Mopa in Goa; Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Durgapur in West Bengal; Pakyong in Sikkim; Datia/Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh; Karaikal in Puducherry and Paladi/Ramsinghpura near Jaipur in Rajasthan.

Necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoters. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operations.

- (d) No, Sir. The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority finalises its Regulatory Philosophy and Approach in Economic of Airport operators through various orders issued from time to time after comprehensive consultation with stakeholders.

Economic regulation for airlines

2497. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the federation of airlines has suggested Government to set up economic regulation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that airlines desire that the Government may regulate the fare; and
- (d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been receiving various suggestions from Federation of Airlines (FIA) on different issues, one of which is regarding economic regulations. FIA has sought the intervention of the Ministry to address the current financial crisis being faced by the Indian aviation industry.

- (c) No such request has been received from the airlines.
- (d) Does not arise.

Revival of Air India

2498. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to infuse ₹ 30,000 crore into Air India (AI) besides exploring the possibility of disinvesting Government stake once AI turns profitable;

(b) if so, the reasons for this sudden reversal of the disinvestment policy at present followed by UPA; and

(c) whether Government is sure that by pumping in ₹ 30,000 crore or more Air India will improve passenger load factor to 75 per cent by 2020 from current passenger load at 67 per cent along with improving on-time performance to 90 per cent by 2013 when the current on time performance is at 71.7 per cent, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) On the directions of Group of Minister (GoM), Air India had prepared its Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), which has been examined by a Group of Officers (GoO). The recommendations of GoO have been referred by GoM for RBI's views and regulatory forbearance of the FRP. The quantum of equity and other support will be determined by the Government once the final approval of RBI is obtained.

Compensation for cancelled flights

2499. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various private airlines have been cancelling their flights in several sectors and are contemplating to increase their fares;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government and also indicating which are other airlines who have increased their fares in the country;

(c) whether the passengers have been adequately compensated in such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps being contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces and therefore are not fixed by Government.

With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis at periodic intervals.

DGCA has not noted any significant hike in fares beyond fare band communicated to it by airlines.

Direct flight from Trivandrum to Delhi

2500. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that Air India was running a direct flight from Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala to the national capital;
- whether it is also a fact that the said flight was withdrawn in the recent past despite the good occupancy;
- if so, the details thereof and reasons for taking such a decision;
- whether Government propose to reintroduce the direct flight between Trivandrum and Delhi in view of public demand and large potentials of tourism in Kerala; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Air India provides link between Trivandrum and Delhi with a daily flight operating as Trivandrum-Cochin-Delhi v.v. routes. Air India has not made any changes to the schedule of operations of these services in the recent years.

Airstrips located in Madhya Pradesh

†2501. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the Khandwa and Satna airstrips located in Madhya Pradesh are not suitable for flight operations;
- whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has asked to transfer the airstrips mentioned in part (a) above to it; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Transfer of Satna and Khandwa Airports to the Government of Madhya Pradesh is subject to finalization of the Lease Agreement between the Airports Authority of India and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Contract for purchase of plane

2502. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 320 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24 February, 2011 and state:

(a) the amount of money that has already been paid to M/s Boeing and Airbus Industries against the 81 aircrafts so far, company-wise and year-wise (on delivery schedule) and aircraft-wise details;

(b) whether delivery of three B777-300 aircraft have been postponed as part of restructuring;

(c) if so, whether any price increase will be there or it would be supplied on committed price at the time of order was given and delivery schedule were finalised;

(d) if delivery of 27 Nos. of B 787 aircrafts have been delayed by Boeing itself, whether again prices will increase or it would be supplied on committed price at the time of order was given and delivery schedule were finalised; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of amount paid to M/s. Boeing and Airbus Industries, year-wise and aircraft-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Air India will be required to pay the cost of escalation as detailed in the agreement.

(d) and (e) The deliveries of the 27 B787 aircraft have been delayed by Boeing and Boeing has committed to deliver these aircraft at no additional escalation.

Statement

*The details, of amount paid to M/s Boeing and Airbus Industries,
year-wise and aircraft-wise is annexed*

M/s Boeing

Year	No. of aircraft and amount paid in USD		
1	2		
2006-07	6xB737-800	=	240,878,365

1	2
2007-08	5xB777-200LR = 643,140,028
	3xB777-300ER = 400,905,157
	5xB737-800 = 205,407,806
2008-09	2xB777-300ER = 274,414,924
	3x737-800 = 127,537,377
2009-10	3xB777-200LR = 410,408,596
	4xB777-300ER = 567,425,548
	4xB737-800 = 175,035,259
2010-11	3xB777-300 = 437,462,535

Airbus Industries

Year	No. of aircraft and amount paid in USD in million
2007-08	6×A319 = 216.00
	6×A231 = 306.35
2008-09	4×A319 = 150.00
	6×A321 = 314.20
2009-10	9×A319 = 343.55
	7×A321 = 376.93
	2×A320 = 87.15
2010-11	1×A321 = 54.65
	2×A320 = 87.38

Upgradation of non-metro airports

2503. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upgradation plans of the non-metro airports in the country have been badly affected in the past few years;

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

(c) whether Government has directed the airport regulator to put in place an effective monitoring mechanism to avoid delays in upgradation plans; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure completion of upgradation of non-metro airports without any further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken modernization and development of non-metro airports in the country. Details of the status of these are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) All the projects of AAI is monitored by Ministry of Civil Aviation on regular basis. Works are also regularly monitored by a dedicated Project Team of AAI. Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance (PMQA) department of AAI has been established to ensure regular monitoring at site through periodic site inspections and review with coordination meetings to remove bottlenecks in the execution of the projects and expedite progress for completion.

Statement

35 Non Metro Airports (completed and in progress)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Date of Completion	Status as on 31.10.2011
1	2	3	4	5
NORTHERN REGION				
1.	Agra	Refurbishing of Terminal Building	Dec-09	Completed
		Expansion of Apron	Dec-09	Completed
2.	Amritsar	Modular Expansion of Terminal Building	Jun-09	Completed
		Cont. of 2 no. contact parking bays	Jun-09	Completed
		Cont. of 4 no. remote parking bays	Nov-07	Completed
		Const. of 3 no. additional parking bays	Jul-09	Completed
		Extension of runway	Jun-08	Completed
3.	Chandigarh	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Mar-11	Completed
4.	Dehradun	Construction of New Terminal Building, Substation cum AC Plant room, car park etc.	Sep-09	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
		Construction of Runway, Apron, link taxiway	Nov-07	Completed
5.	Jaipur	Construction of New International Terminal complex	Jul-09	Completed
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway	Sep-09	Completed
6.	Khajuraho	Balance work of Construction of New Terminal Building (Risk and Cost)	Aug-12	46%
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway	Mar-08	Completed
7.	Lucknow	Construction of New Apron for four wide-bodied aircraft and taxiway	Dec-09	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building	Oct-11	Completed
8.	Udaipur	Construction of New Terminal Building complex	Apr-08	Completed
		Extension and Strengthening of Runway and allied works	May-09	Completed
		Construction of Apron including link Taxiway – Ph-I	Jun-11	Completed
		Construction of Apron including link Taxiway – Ph-II	Jan-07	Completed
9.	Srinagar	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building complex	Apr-09	Completed
		Expansion of apron Ph-II	Mar-11	Completed
10.	Varanasi	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building complex	Aug-10	Completed
		Extension and Strengthening of Apron and Extension of Runway	Apr-10	Completed
WESTERN REGION				
11.	Ahmedabad	Construction of New Domestic arrival block	Apr-08	Completed
		Ext. of existing domestic apron at Ahmedabad Airport	Nov-08	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
		C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-I	Aug-10	Completed
		C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-II	Jan-11	Completed
12.	Aurangabad	Construction of New Terminal Building, Technical Block, Control Tower, Fire Station, MT etc.	Dec-08	Completed
		Extension of Runway including electrical works	Jan-10	Completed
		Construction of New Apron	Oct-07	Completed
13.	Bhopal	Extension of Runway	Jul-09	Completed
		Construction of New Expandable Modular Terminal Building at Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	Dec-10	Completed
		Construction of New Apron and associated works	Sep-10	Completed
14.	Goa	Construction of New Apron for new ITB	Feb-09	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Dec-12	30%
15.	Nagpur	Expansion and modification of Terminal Building for International operations	Aug-08	Completed
16.	Indore	Extension and strengthening of Runway and Construction of isolation bay and taxiway	Jul-09	Completed
		Construction of New Terminal building	May-11	Completed
17.	Pune	Extension and strengthening of Existing Apron and taxi-track Phase-II at Pune Airport	Jul-08	Completed
		Extension and Modification of Terminal Building at Pune Airport	Sep-10	Completed
18	Surat	Development of Surat Airport for ATR-72 type Aircraft -Terminal Bldg. work	Jun-08	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
		Extension of Runway	Apr-09	Completed
		Construction of Terminal Building Ph-II first floor	Dec-09	Completed
19.	Vadodara	Construction of Maintenance and Night parking stand with associated works	Dec-08	Completed
		Construction of New Terminal Building	Jun-13	2.5%
SOUTHERN REGION				
20.	Calicut	Strengthening of Runway and allied works	Mar-09	Completed
		Expansion and Modification of International Terminal Building including electrical packages	Feb-08	Completed
		Extension of runway	Oct-07	Completed
21.	Coimbatore	Expansion and modification of Terminal Building	Sep-11	Completed
		Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of apron	Feb-10	Completed
22.	Madurai	Strengthening and Extension of Runway	Oct-08	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and allied works	Jul-10	Completed
23.	Mangalore	Construction of New Terminal Building	Oct-09	Completed
		Construction of Apron	Sep-08	Completed
24.	Mysore	Construction of New Runway	Mar-08	Completed
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway		Completed
		Development of Mysore Airport Building Work	Sep-10	Completed
25.	Trichy	Construction of New Terminal Building	Oct-08	Completed
		Strengthening and Extension of Runway	Mar-08	Completed
		Strengthening of Apron, Construction of new taxiway	Jan-08	Completed
26.	Trivendrum	Construction of Terminal Building (Ph-I and II) Apron and car park etc.	Apr-10	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
		Provision of aerobridges at Int'l Terminal a) Apron work	Sep-07	Completed
		Provision of aerobridges at Int'l Terminal a) Apron work	Mar-08	Completed
		Construction of 8 nos. bays, taxiway, GSE area and shoulders	May-09	Completed
27.	Vizag	Construction of New Terminal Building	Jun-09	Completed
EASTERN REGION				
28.	Bhubaneswar	Expansion of Apron, Strengthening of Existing Apron and taxiway, Construction of additional taxiway	Jan-07	Completed
		Construction of New Terminal Building and associate work	Jun-12	48%
29.	Portblair	Expansion of Apron and additional taxiway	Dec-09	Completed
30.	Raipur	Construction of New Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building	May-12	83.5%
		Strengthening and extn. of apron	Jan-08	Completed
31.	Ranchi	Expansion of Apron and Construction of isolation bay	May-10	Completed
		Resurfacing of Runway	Jan-11	Completed
		Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	Apr-12	89%
NORTH-EAST REGION				
32.	Agartala	Strengthening of Existing Runway	Jul-09	Completed
		Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	Apr-09	Completed
		Extension and modification of terminal building, (civil, internal electrification, fire alarm and fire fighting works)		Completed
33.	Dibrugarh	Construction of New Terminal Building including land acquisition	Aug-09	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
		Strengthening of Existing Runway and taxiway	Dec-10	Completed
		Expansion of apron	Jun-07	Completed
		Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with link taxiway	Jun-09	Completed
		Construction of Isolated aircraft parking	Mar-10	Completed
34.	Guwahati	Construction of Boundary Wall in the Newly Acquired Land for Runway Extension And Construction of New Apron	Aug-10	Completed
		Filling of low lying area and development of internal drainage system of newly acquired land at Guwahati Airport	Jan-11	Completed
35.	Imphal	Expansion of Apron with link taxiway	Jul-12	56%

Backlog vacancies

2504. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.* Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d) Ministry is not the cadre controlling authority for recruitment for Group 'A', 'B' and certain post of Group 'C' staff. Therefore, the question of following the provisions inserted in the 81st Amendment of the Constitution and filling up of backlog vacancies does not arise for these posts. However, this Ministry makes recruitment for the Group 'C' posts of Peon (erstwhile Group 'D' post and now classified as Group 'C' post) and the posts of Staff Car Driver. Since the posts earmarked for SC/ST are already filled up, the question of following the provisions of 81st Amendment and notification of backlog vacancies does not arise even in these categories.

Implementation under NLCPR

2505. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any grievances on implementation of various projects, which has been sanctioned under Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR);

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

(c) the details of steps taken for such grievances redressal, action taken and provision made for conducting ground level inspection on implementation of projects under NLCPR, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) Under NLCPR scheme, the projects are implemented by State Governments of North Eastern Region. As per provisions under NLCPR guidelines, the Chief Secretaries of North Eastern States review the projects implementation at their level on quarterly basis and to redress the grievances. Since the projects are implemented by State Government, the grievances, if any, about implementation of projects are referred to the State Governments.

The Nodal Officers are appointed for each project by the State Governments for conducting ground level inspections. Besides, officers of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region also conduct the field inspections. For this purpose Area Officers have been designated in the Ministry. The independent monitoring of NLCPR projects in line with JNNURM scheme has been introduced and accordingly instructions issued to the State Governments.

Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan

2506. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of Panchayat Ghars constructed under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana;

(c) whether any assistance is provided by the Ministry, apart from RGSY to the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) Rajasthan has 9201 Gram Panchayats.

(b) An amount of Rs. 6.00 crore has been released to the State under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana for construction/up-gradation of 513 Panchayat Ghars at GP level.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Apart from the RGSY, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has

provided financial assistance to Rajasthan under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), as per details given in Statement.

Statement

*Status of Funds Released Under Development Grant, Capacity Building Grant
Components of BRGF and RSVY to the State Rajasthan
(as on 12.12.2011)*

		Amount in Rs. Crore						
Sl. No.	Components	Annual Allocation			Funds Released			Grand Total
		2007-08 to 2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1.	Development Grant	250.99	277.45	183.50	109.34	296.23	127.34	716.41
2.	Capacity Building	12.00	12.00	0.00	32.08	8.45	0.00	40.53
3.	RSVY	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL:	397.99	289.45	183.50	141.42	304.68	127.34	756.94

Website showing PoK as part of Pakistan

2507. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Department of State, which handles foreign relations, shows PoK as part of Pakistan on the Indian map which was published on its official web-site, www.state.gov.in;

(b) whether it is not a distinct pro-Pakistan cartographic tilt that is against the UN projection of the entire PoK including Gilgit-Baltistan as disputed area; and

(c) whether Government has lodged any protest with the US Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the gross inaccuracies, in the map of India, which had appeared on the U.S. State Department website. The Government has consistently rejected incorrect depiction of India's borders on maps used by the U.S. Government. It has used every opportunity to convey to the U.S. side its concern in this regard, and has asked that these maps be corrected.

PM's talk with Chinese counterpart

2508. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Prime Minister had a dialogue with his Chinese counterpart on the sidelines of East Asia Summit held at Bali recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the issue on boundary deployment figured in the dialogue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether some concrete steps have been taken by the two sides to settle the border dispute once for all; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Prime Minister met with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao at Bali on 18 November, 2011 on the sidelines of the East Asia Summit. The two leaders had a productive discussion on a range of bilateral, regional and international issues. They recognized that our robust trade, economic and business ties constituted the core of our bilateral relationship and welcomed convening of the first Strategic Economic Dialogue between India and China in Beijing in September, 2011. They called for greater people-to-people contacts as well as continued and closer dialogue on regional and international issues. The two leaders reiterated their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question.

(e) and (f) In 2003, India and China agreed to each appoint a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fourteen meetings of the Special Representatives so far. The first five meetings resulted in the signing of the "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question" on April 11, 2005. At present the two Special Representatives are exploring the framework for a settlement covering all sectors of the boundary.

Income/expenditure of Indian Embassies

2509. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has the details of the total expenditure and income of each Embassy functioning in foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details of total annual income and expenditure for each Embassy functioning in Middle East countries; and

(c) the main sources of income to the India's foreign Missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of annual revenue-receipt and expenditure in respect of our Embassies and Consulates functioning in the Middle East region (Gulf, West Asia and North Africa) during the last three financial years, *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(c) The main sources of revenue of Indian Embassies and Consulates abroad are passport and visa fees and other consular receipts including fees for issuance of Person of Indian Origin (PIO)/Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) cards.

Statement-I

*Income and expenditure of Indian Embassies/Consulates in the
Middle East region during FY 2008-2009*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Country	Name of Embassy/ Consulate	Expenditure	Revenue Receipt
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bahrain	Baharain	563	713
2.	Iran	Tehran	948	847
		Zahidan	108	63
		Bandar Abbas	90	28
3.	Iraq	Baghdad	257	404
4.	Kuwait	Kuwait	1102	2360
5.	Oman	Muscat	889	1862
6.	Qatar	Doha	897	1622
7.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	1411	1918
		Jeddah	3828	1282
8.	UAE	Abu Dhabi	937	1373
		Dubai	1756	5208
9.	Yemen	Sanaa	7	229
10	Algeria	Algiers	642	645

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Egypt	Cairo	648	213
12.	Israel	Tel Aviv	1199	1316
13.	Jordan	Amman	277	122
14.	Libya	Tripoli	1833	119
15.	Lebanon	Beirut	422	86
16.	Morocco	Rabat	502	78
17.	Palestine	Ram Allah*	218	8
18.	Sudan	Khartoum	344	173
	South sudan	Juba**	262	6
19.	Syria	Damascus	533	83
20.	Tunisia	Tunis	254	27

*Representative Office of India, Ramallah

**Juba had a Consulate during the period under report.

Statement-II

*Income and expenditure of Indian Embassies/Consulates in the
Middle East region during FY 2009-2010*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Country	Name of Embassy/ Consulate	Expenditure	Revenue Receipt
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bahrain	Baharain	711	879
2.	Iran	Tehran	1067	929
		Zahidan	147	72
		Bandar Abbas	118	55
3.	Iraq	Baghdad	269	492
4.	Kuwait	Kuwait	1074	2505
5.	Oman	Muscat	1454	2069

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Qatar	Doha	987	1582
7.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	1738	4603
		Jeddah	4704	1616
8.	Uae	Abu Dhabi	1169	1861
		Dubai	4485	6245
9.	Yemen	Sanaa	357	296
10.	Algeria	Algiers	570	55
11.	Egypt	Cairo	1145	248
12.	Israel	Tel Aviv	1199	1529
13.	Jordan	Amman	316	144
14.	Libya	Tripoli	468	92
15.	Lebanon	Beirut	699	131
16.	Morocco	Rabat	531	73
17.	Palestine	Ramallah *	717	7
18.	Sudan	Khartoum	436	273
	South sudan	Juba**	101	9
19.	Syria	Damascus	553	98
20.	Tunisia	Tunis	187	40

*Representative Office of India, Ramallah

**Juba had a Consulate during the period under report.

Statement-III

*Income and expenditure of Indian Embassies/Consulates in the
Middle East region during FY 2010-2011*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Country	Name of Embassy/ Consulate	Expenditure	Revenue Receipt
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bahrain	Bahrain	696	859

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Iran	Tehran	1792	984
		Zahidan	161	55
		Bandar Abbas	115	87
3.	Iraq	Baghdad	308	804
4.	Kuwait	Kuwait	1154	2664
5.	Oman	Muscat	1223	2187
6.	Qatar	Doha	957	1511
7.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	1684	3081
		Jeddah	4831	1498
8.	UAE	Abu Dhabi	1181	1782
		Dubai	2371	5969
9.	Yemen	Sanaa	630	290
10.	Algeria	Algiers	496	57
11.	Egypt	Cairo	2771	264
12.	Israel	Tel Aviv	1235	1687
13.	Jordan	Amman	266	128
14.	Libya	Tripoli	1298	98
15.	Lebanon	Beirut	555	122
16.	Morocco	Rabat	1542	83
17.	Palestine	Ramallah*	694	2
18.	Sudan	Khartoum	398	207
	Sudan South	Juba**	152	25
19.	Syria	Damascus	610	97
20.	Tunisia	Tunis	390	44

(*) Representative Office of India, Ramallah

(**) Juba had a Consulate during the period under report.

Multiple entry visa by Pakistan

2510. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to solve visa problems faced by businessmen of both countries and decide to issue multiple entry visa valid for a year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the two countries to solve all controversial issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the decision taken during the India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary level talks held at New Delhi on 28-29 March, 2011, the second meeting of the Joint Working Group was held at New Delhi on October 13-14, 2011, to examine the modalities for streamlining the visa procedures and to finalize the draft of the new Bilateral Visa Agreement with a view to easing travel for the nationals, including businessmen, of either country desiring to visit the other. The two sides finalized the draft text of the Bilateral Visa Agreement, which will be submitted to the respective Governments for obtaining necessary approvals.

Criticism of Haj policy

†2511. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has criticised the Haj policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the amount being spent on Haj is also being presumed improper from religious view point; and
- (d) if so, clarifications thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has not criticised the Government Haj Policy in its judgment dated October 18, 2011.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) and (d) No. This aspect of the Haj policy has passed the scrutiny of authorities over time.

Compensation from Myanmar

2512. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any proposal to get back the immovable properties or compensation to the citizen's of India who left the property in Myanmar and the Sovereign Undertaking from British Burma Government got by them during the Second World War; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, whether Government would empower a special senior officer to look into the grievances and discuss with Myanmar Government and redress the citizens' grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government is not aware of any proposal received in recent years for getting back the immovable properties or compensation to Indian citizens who left their property in Myanmar during the Second World War.

(b) Government has consistently taken up the grievances of Indian citizens brought to its notice. In this context, the matter pertaining to the thirty eight compensation cases received from Indian citizens whose property had been acquired by the Myanmar Government for nationalization in 1962 has been taken up with the Government of Myanmar.

Investigation in Trivalley University Visa fraud case

2513. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations by US law enforcement agencies are over in the Trivalley University Visa fraud case unearthed by US Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency;

(b) whether Indian officials have taken up the issue with their US counterparts to shift the affected students, mostly from Andhra Pradesh to other campuses subject to their eligibility otherwise; and

(c) if so, the status report of the findings of the US agencies in regard to number of Indian students likely to be ordered out of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The investigations by the U.S. agencies in the Trivalley University are still underway. The External Affairs Minister had raised the issue with the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in July, 2011, who assured that she would work with the U.S. agencies concerned to seek an early and satisfactory solution for the students affected by the closure of Trivalley University.

The figures provided by the U.S. authorities in November, 2011 indicate that 487 cases of reinstatement for transfer to other U.S. universities were approved, 150 cases have been denied and 640 cases are under process. The Embassy of India is continuing its efforts with U.S. authorities to seek an expeditious and satisfactory solution to cases of all former Trivalley University students.

Frisking of Indian VIPs at US airport

†2514. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the steps taken by the Ministry on violation of diplomatic protocol limitations with the frisking of ex-President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam at JFK airport of New York;
- (b) the number of dignitaries of India frisked on different occasions by American officers keeping aside of diplomatic limitations during the last one decade;
- (c) the stand adopted by Government with regard to such frequent unbecoming frisking by America; and
- (d) whether American officials have any right to frisk ex-President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam under international laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Ministry of External Affairs had, immediately on learning about the incident involving security screening of former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam at the JFK airport, lodged a protest with the United States Government through its Embassy in Delhi on 3 October, 2011.

(b) The Government is aware that there have been some instances of inconvenience to the visiting Indian dignitaries due to enhanced security procedures at U.S. airports, inconsistent with diplomatic courtesies and privileges.

(c) The Government has taken up the matter with U.S. authorities concerned. The Government has stressed that while it respects the rights of each country to institute necessary security procedures at their airports, internationally recognized diplomatic courtesies and privileges as well as cultural and religious sensitivities must be respected.

(d) Under US regulations former President Dr. Abdul Kalam does not fall in the category of persons exempted from security screening at U.S. airports. However, in keeping with his stature, U.S. authorities extend courtesies to him at U.S. airport, including escort and private screening. In a letter to Dr. Abdul Kalam on 20 October, 2011, the Head of the U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Administrator John S. Pistole, extended his "sincere apology" for the incident and admitted that TSA personnel did not follow appropriate procedures for expedited screening of dignitaries. The Indian Embassy in Washington has conveyed that the two TSA officials involved in the screening incident have been terminated from their jobs.

Indo-Bangladesh bilateral relationships

2515. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the bilateral relationship between India and Bangladesh has been witnessing major improvement especially since the re-emergence in 2008 of the Sheikh Hasina regime in the neighbourhood;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of common problems identified, if any, by the respective countries with a view to focus on resolving them;

(d) whether the problem of illegal migration of people from Bangladesh into India and insurgent groups hiding out/operating against India from Bangladesh also have been brought on table, including the demand for expatriation of the fugitives of law; and

(e) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The landmark visits of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh to India in January, 2010 and the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in September, 2011 have opened a new chapter in relations between the two countries. Bilateral relations have moved forward on a pragmatic and practical approach based on sovereignty, equality, friendship, trust and understanding for the mutual benefit and collective prosperity of the region.

(c) There has been an effort to address common problems wherever they occur in a cooperative and collaborative manner.

(d) and (e) India has received significant cooperation from Bangladesh in tackling insurgency and terrorism. Since the January, 2010 visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, several important agreements viz., Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters, Transfer of Sentenced Persons and on Combating International Terrorism, Organised Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking, have been ratified and are now in force. During the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh, the need for an Extradition Treaty had been underscored by the two sides. Both sides also reaffirmed their unequivocal and uncompromising position against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including insurgency and have reiterated their assurance that their respective territories would not be allowed for any activity inimical to the other and by any quarter. The issue of illegal immigration and security cooperation is discussed at various bilateral meetings, including at Home Secretary Level Talks, Joint Working Group on Security and Director General Level Talks between the Border Security Force and Border Guard Bangladesh. India and Bangladesh have now put in place mechanisms, including the Coordinated Border Management Plan concluded in July, 2011, which should reduce the scope for incidents on the border areas. With its implementation, problems arising from illegal border crossings and related difficulties will be better addressed by both sides.

Agreement signed with Vietnam

†2516. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether any agreement between the public sector oil companies of India and Vietnam has been signed during the Vietnamese President's visit to India;

(b) whether this agreement is related to new guidelines and is about the supply of oil and gas products between the two countries;

(c) whether Chinese administration has registered its objections claiming that this maritime area belongs to China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) An agreement on Cooperation in oil and gas sector was signed between ONGC Videsh Ltd. and Vietnam Oil and Gas Group (Petro Vietnam) during the visit of President of Vietnam to New Delhi on October 12, 2011. The agreement seeks to develop long term cooperation in oil and gas industry between the two countries.

(c) and (d) Sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute. China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature and that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with international law and practice.

Training to Afghan civil servants

2517. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India goes ahead with plan to train Afghan civil servants in collaboration with the Afghan Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of such move; and

(d) the reaction received so far from such decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government of India, Government of Afghanistan and UNDP office in Afghanistan signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding on 'Cooperation in the field of Public Sector Capacity Development in Afghanistan' on March 30, 2010. The training of Afghan civil servants in Indian institutions is an integral part of this Memorandum, and hence training courses for different categories of Afghan

civil servants are periodically organised in concerned Indian institutions, in consultation with the Afghan authorities and UNDP.

(c) and (d) The training of Afghan civil servants is meant to strengthen the human and institutional capacities of the Government of Afghanistan, so that it is able to address the governance and development challenges after many years of war and conflict. As per the Strategic Partnership Agreement signed between India and Afghanistan in October, 2011, India has offered its experience of governance and technical assistance in setting up a permanent, career-based civil service in Afghanistan, suitable for Afghan realities.

The Indian assistance in capacity building of Afghan civil servants has been greatly appreciated not only by the Government of Afghanistan, but also by the international community. The training of Afghan civil servants in India has also helped to strengthen the already friendly relations between the two countries, and earned goodwill for India within Afghanistan.

Contract for exploring South West Indian ocean

2518. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA) has signed a contract with the International Seabed Authority to explore 10,000 sq. km of seabed in the South West of Indian Ocean;

(b) whether the Directorate of Naval Intelligence had expressed concern that COMRA's access could have strategic implications for India's security;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is our failure to be more proactive in better utilizing mining exploration rights in the Indian Ocean, thereby giving space for other countries; and

(d) if so, the response of the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government is aware that the International Seabed Authority (ISA) has approved the plan of work for exploration of polymetallic sulphides by China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA). ISA is an institution established under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) mandated for governance of areas lying beyond national maritime jurisdictions of States. The Chinese plan of work for exploration in the southwest Indian Ocean Ridge is in an area beyond the national jurisdiction of any State. It will be carried out under the regulatory framework adopted by ISA for polymetallic sulphide exploration. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

MFN status to Pakistan

2519. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has given most favoured nation status to Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Pakistan has reciprocated;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) In accordance with the Shimla Agreement of 1972, a Protocol on Resumption of Trade was signed by India and Pakistan on 23.1.1975 which provided that the trade would be on most favoured nation (MFN) basis as provided for in General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). India has accorded MFN status to Pakistan in conformity with its general approach.

(c) to (e) As per the Press Release of Government of Pakistan dated November 2, 2011, it is understood that "the Pakistan Cabinet gave Ministry of Commerce the mandate to take the process of normalisation forward, which would culminate in the observance of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle in its true spirit". The issue was discussed during the Commerce Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan held in New Delhi on November 14-16, 2011. The Agreed Minutes of these talks reflect Pakistan's position for observance of MFN as follows:

"The move to full normalisation of trade shall be sequenced. In the first stage, Pakistan will transition from the current Positive List approach to a Negative List. The consultation process on devising this Negative List is almost complete. A small Negative List shall be finalised and ratified by February, 2012. Thereafter, all items other than those on the Negative List shall be freely exportable from India to Pakistan. In the second stage, the Negative List shall be phased out. The timing for this phasing out will be announced in February, 2012 at the time the List is notified and it is expected that the phasing out will be completed before the end of 2012." With the entire phasing out of the Negative List, the transition process for full grant of MFN status by Pakistan to India shall be completed.

PSKs in Andhra Pradesh

2520. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Passport Seva Kendras that have been opened/proposed to be opened under Passport Seva Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the above project is going to be implemented under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(c) if so, in what manner the security aspects are going to be taken care of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) A total of 7 (seven) Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) have been opened under the Passport Seva Project (PSP) in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The security aspect has been given special attention in the Passport Seva Project. The Government has appointed the Standards, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), Directorate, Department of Information Technology to act as the Third Party Audit Agency. Strategic assets like Data Centre, Application software, System software, Disaster Recovery Centre and Central Passport Printing Facility are owned by the Government to ensure the strategic control over the Passport Seva System. The Government functionaries retain all critical roles and responsibilities.

Handing over of land of Assam to Bangladesh

†2521. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during Prime Minister's Bangladesh tour, an agreement was signed with Bangladesh for exchange of land belonging to Assam;

(b) if so, whether this land belong to the people of Assam;

(c) if so, whether during exchange of Assam land with Bangladesh, the land owners were taken into confidence;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the Government's role in giving the Assam land to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) A Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters, 1974, was signed during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh on September 06, 2011. The Protocol addresses the outstanding land boundary issues pertaining to the undemarcated land boundary, exchange of enclaves and territories in adverse possession. The implementation of the Protocol will preserve status quo on territories in adverse possession. The Protocol is based on the situation on the ground, takes into account the wishes of the people residing in the areas involved and was prepared in close consultation and concurrence of the State Governments concerned, including the Government of Assam.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Money disbursed for rehabilitation work

2522. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money that has been disbursed for the rehabilitation work in Northern Sri Lanka;
- (b) the kind of monitoring that is being done for the effective use of Indian tax payers money;
- (c) whether a Parliamentary All Party Delegation would be sent to see the rehabilitation work; and
- (d) whether the Parliament would expect a comprehensive report on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) In June, 2009, the Prime Minister announced a grant of Rs. 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. Of this, Rs. 68.96 crores was expended in the financial year 2009-10, Rs. 93.86 crores in 2010-11 and Rs. 86.37 crores in the current financial year, until end-October, 2011, on various projects relating to resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction works in Northern Sri Lanka. Government has also extended a Line of Credit (LOC) of about US \$ 800 million for the restoration of Northern Railway Lines.

(b) The disbursement of funds for projects under the Government's grant assistance in Sri Lanka is monitored by Project Steering and Project Monitoring Committees set up for this purpose. These Committees include senior representatives of the Government of India, High Commission of India, Colombo and the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL). Funds for the projects are disbursed based on the progress of work and utilization of funds already provided to the implementing agency. Regular field visits to the project sites to assess the progress of work on the ground are also carried out by senior officials of the Government and the High Commission. In projects where procurement is undertaken directly by Government for distribution to beneficiaries, a Procurement Committee in the High Commission oversees the process. Modalities of handing over the items to GoSL and their distribution are mutually agreed through exchange of letters between Government and GoSL. The GoSL is asked to send regular reports on distribution of items. EXIM Bank of India releases and monitors funds sanctioned under Government Lines of Credit.

(c) External Affairs Minister, while replying to the Short Duration Discussion Motion on 26th August, 2011 in the Lok Sabha, had welcomed the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Members for the visit of a Joint Parliamentary delegation to Sri Lanka. The visit of the delegation has been tentatively proposed for February, 2012.

(d) The Parliament Standing Committee on External Affairs regularly reviews all issues relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Recruitment of Indians for private firm

2523. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has got any information about recruitment of Indians for serving in private firms workings for the US army occupying Iraq and Afghanistan;
- (b) whether Government is aware that many of them have been recruited illegally without proper travel documents;
- (c) whether Government is aware that these workers are living in camps in Iraq and Afghanistan in prison-like conditions without proper facilities and are not being paid salary as promised by the recruiters; and
- (d) whether Government would conduct an enquiry into this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The Indian Embassy in Iraq has informed that they are not aware of any Indian workers serving in private firms working for the US army bases in Iraq. Our Embassy in Kabul has no information on illegal recruitment of Indians to work in US army bases in Afghanistan and has not received any complaints from Indian workers on remuneration or working hours.

The Government attaches the highest importance to welfare of all Indians working abroad and makes all efforts to safeguard their interests, including through Indian Embassies abroad. Any allegations of irregularities in recruitment and maltreatment of Indian workers abroad are promptly investigated. Whenever concerns about the welfare of Indian workers come into attention of the Indian Embassies abroad, they render all possible assistance for the welfare of workers and also take up the matter with the employers and local government authorities.

Discussion of child marriages by UN

2524. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that United Nations recently has discussed child marriages in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government with regard to this discussion in the UN?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) There has not been any recent discussion on child marriages in India in the United Nations.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indian missions under terrorist attack

2525. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that several Indian Missions in foreign countries are under threat of terrorist attacks;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has since contemplated any measures to provide foolproof security to Indian Missions in foreign countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. From time to time we receive inputs in the matter. Due to sensitive nature of the information these details cannot be divulged.

(c) and (d) On the basis of inputs received, the requisite steps are taken to secure the Indian Missions abroad. Due to sensitive nature of information the same cannot be shared.

Complaints from Indian brides in distress

2526. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints received by the Ministry during each of the last three years from Indian brides in distress where husbands left them behind and started living abroad;
- (b) the complaints received particularly from Punjab; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):
(a) Complaints received from Indian brides against desertion/harassment by their overseas spouses during the last three years.

Year	Complaints received in Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA)	Complaints received in National Commission for Women (NCW), the coordinating agency at the national level to receive and process all such complaints related to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian husbands.
1	2	3
2008	55	—

1	2	3
2009	56	108 (September to December, 2009) (NRI Cell in NCW was setup in September, 2009)
2010	15	275
2011	27 (upto November, 2011)	194 (upto November, 2011)

(b) Complaints received particularly from Punjab

Year	MOIA	NCW
2008	13	
2009	6	10
2010	1	15
2011	6	18

(c) MOIA forwarded these complaints to the concerned Indian Missions/Posts abroad for taking appropriate remedial actions. MOIA has also placed at the disposal of all Indian Missions/Posts from which demands have been received a certain fund from which the initial legal expenses of Indian brides in distress abroad are met.

2. Depending upon the nature of the complaints received, following actions are taken by NCW on such complaints:

- i. If on consideration, cognizance of the complaint is taken, notice is issued to the concerned parties, asking them to furnish their reply on the complaint received by the Commission or a summons is issued to appear and answer the claim before the Commission on a specified date.
- ii. Letter is written to the concerned Police Station for Action Taken Reports where any matter is pending investigation or there has been any failure on their part to take appropriate action with regard to the complaint registered.
- iii. Where the complaint requires to be forwarded to Indian Embassies abroad, this is also done.
- iv. If necessary, complaints are forwarded to the employers of the respondent husband for taking necessary action against him.

NRIs registered on voters

2527. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Resident Indians who registered themselves as voters since the enforcement of notification dated 3 February, 2011, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indians working on board the ships and in Gulf countries, who were actually residents had to be treated as 'Non-residents' due to the wrong interpretation of the term 'ordinary resident' by the Election Commission; and

(c) the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Exploitation of migrant Indian labour

†2528. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that thousands of Indian and other migrant workers had lodged protest against their employers for giving less wages, forcibly engaging them in work and for exploitation by their employers;

(b) whether several workers out of them had been arrested and imprisoned wrongly and no legal assistance was provided to them;

(c) whether our embassy in Dubai had talked with concerned officers regarding plight of Indian workers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi has reported that though no regular trend in this regard has come to notice, however, sometimes complaints are received from Indian workers about the violation of contractual obligations by employers, including nonpayment of agreed wages and dues. The number of such complaints is very miniscule in comparison to the size of Indian workforce in UAE.

(b) No case of arrest or detention of an Indian worker, who had lodged a complaint against his employer for non-payment or less payment of salary or wages, has come to the knowledge.

(c) and (d) As and when complaints are received from Indian workers regarding exploitation, non-payment of salaries/dues, etc. the Indian Mission in Dubai takes up the matter with the local authorities.

Filling up of backlog vacancies

2529. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.* Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Appointments or filling up of vacancies in various cadres in the Ministry, except Group-D, are done by the respective cadre controlling authorities like Department of Personnel and Training etc. In the case of Group D staff the recruitment has been made by the Ministry strictly based on the constitutional provisions relating to reservation and the provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution.

(b) So far there has not been any backlog vacancy in any year since the inception of this Ministry.

(c) Not applicable, in view of reply to part (b) of the Question.

(d) Not applicable as there has not been any backlog vacancy required to be filled up during the past five years.

Number PIO holders

2530. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Persons of Indian Origin Card issued till date;
- (b) the country that has the highest number of PIO cards holders;
- (c) the charges for the PIO cards;
- (d) whether the PIO cards be given free of charge; and
- (e) whether an initiative be taken by Government of India to identify the persons of Indian Origin in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The issuance of Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Cards is a subject matter concerning the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (Foreigners Division). As stated by MHA, the total number of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) Cards issued from the year 2002 to 2010 is 52,264.

(b) Since the year 2008, the highest number of PIO Cards were issued to PIOs in United Kingdom.

(c) A fee of Indian Rupees 15,000/- or equivalent in local foreign currency is required to be paid along with the application for obtaining a PIO Card. The fee for a PIO

Card for a child upto the age of 18 years is Indian Rupees 7,500/- (or its equivalent in local foreign currency)

(d) Gratis PIO Card may be issued to an exceptionally eminent Person of Indian Origin who plays an important role in building bridges between India and the country of his/her adoption, if he/she expresses a desire to apply for a PIO Card.

(e) No such initiative was taken by MHA to identify the Persons of Indian Origin in foreign countries.

Videography of Gram Sabha meetings

2531. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to bring statutory provisions to mandate videography of gram sabha meetings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to make use of any of these videos thus made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued the guidelines dated 8.12.2011 advising all States/UTs to make a full video-and-audiographic record of all Gram Sabha meetings and of the proceedings therein. It has also been advised to retain a copy of the video-and-audiograph of the Gram Sabha meetings in the Panchayat office and in the District Panchayat Secretary's office for record.

(c) and (d) Where necessary or if complaints or doubts arise that the process of consultation with the Gram Sabha was incompletely carried out or decisions contrary to the Gram Sabha's opinion were taken, the videograph would provide a means of verification of facts.

Provision of Panchayat Ghar in every village

2532. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a provision to provide each village a Panchayat Ghar in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any special funds has been disbursed to the State Governments for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Himachal Pradesh;

(e) whether many villages in Himachal Pradesh do not have its Panchayat Ghar so far; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure a Panchayat Ghar with essential civic facilities in each village?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) Panchayati Raj being a State subject, State Governments need to provide the required infrastructure, including buildings to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides limited financial support to the States under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) for taking up construction of Panchayat Ghars for which the details are given in Statement (*See* below). MoPR and Ministry of Rural Development also provide funds to the States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which are in the nature of untied grants for the PRIs to undertake works based on felt local needs. Many States have taken up construction of Panchayat Ghars under these schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. As per information provided by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, out of 3243 Gram Panchayats in the State, 67 Gram Panchayats do not have Panchayat Ghars.

(f) MoPR provides only supplemental grants to States for construction of Panchayat Ghars. All States have been advised to ensure construction of Panchayat Ghars in all GPs through convergence of funds under MGNREGA, BRGF and RGSY as well as from their own sources.

Statement

Panchayat Ghars/Resource Centres at Gram Panchayat Level sanctioned under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

(Position as on 14.12.2011)

Sl. No.	Year of sanction	State	Infrastructure sanctioned	No. of Units
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2006-07	Bihar	Gram Panchayat Ghars	95
2.		Gujarat	Gram Panchayat Ghars	240
3.		Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120

1	2	3	4	5
4.		Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180
5.		West Bengal	Gram Panchayat Ghars	5
2006-07 TOTAL:				640
6.	2007-08	Assam	Gram Panchayat Ghars	770
7.		Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	120
8.		Orissa	Gram Panchayat Ghars	350
9.		Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82
2007-08 TOTAL:				1322
10.	2008-09	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150
2008-09 TOTAL:				150
11.	2009-10	Himachal Pradesh	GP Resource Centre	150
12.		Manipur	Gram Panchayat Ghars	82
13.		Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat Ghars	180
14.		Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	40
2009-10 TOTAL:				452
15.	2010-11	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat Ghars	110
16.		Chhattisgarh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	290
2010-11 TOTAL:				400
17.	2011-12	Uttar Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	162
18.		Punjab	Gram Panchayat Ghars	267
19.		Chhattisgarh	Gram Panchayat Ghars	290
2011-12 TOTAL:			719	
Grand TOTAL:			3683	

Staff shortage in CBI

†2533. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the apex enquiry agency of the country CBI is facing staff shortage;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether many types of enquiries are getting affected because of this; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): No, Sir. As on 1.12.2011, out of 6590 sanctioned staff strength of CBI, 5623 posts are filled up. The occurrence and filling up of vacancies, are continuous processes. Despite some vacancies in CBI, speedy investigation of various cases is ensured through effective use and deployment of existing personnel.

- (b) The details of manpower position of CBI as on 1.12.2011 is as under:—

Cadre	Sanctioned Strength	Available Strength	Vacancy
Executive	4509	3819	690
Legal	318	210	108
Technical	155	116	39
Ministerial	1538	1435	103
Canteen posts	70	43	27
TOTAL:	6590	5623	967

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The general reasons due to which CBI cases remain pending under investigation are as under:-

- Pendency of Letters Rogatory (LR) with foreign countries.
- Non-traceability of accused persons.
- Delay in getting expert opinion.
- Stay by the courts.
- Complex and voluminous nature of cases.
- Delay in handing over the cases to CBI for investigation after initial investigation by local police.
- Pending sanction for prosecution.

RTI information on website

2534. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would make it mandatory that information sought under RTI Act shall be posted online on websites of DoPT and the organisation from which it has been sought in view of large scale and unending assaults on RTI activists in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would also make it mandatory to publish all the information *suo motu* in case an information-seeker is attacked or assaulted, in major national newspapers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a task force set up by the Central Government has, *inter-alia*, recommended that all public authorities should proactively disclose RTI queries and appeals received and their responses on their websites.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Disclosure of information has to be made as per the provisions of the RTI act.

Dilution of provision of RTI Act

2535. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to amend the RTI Act to dilute its provisions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government to ensure better transparency and coordination in the flow of information through RTI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The Central Government has taken several steps for effective implementation of the RTI Act that include training of public information officers and appellate authorities, publication of guide books and conduct of awareness generation campaigns.

Secretaries belonging to SC/ST category

2536. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total numbers of Secretaries to Government of India (I A S) as on 31 March, 2011;
- (b) the number, out of the above who belongs to SC and ST categories;
- (c) the total numbers of Joint Secretaries to Government of India (IAS) as on 31 March, 2011; and
- (d) the number out of the above who belongs to SC and ST categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The total number of Secretaries to the Government of India belonging to IAS as on 31.3.2011 is 63.

(b) Out of above, one Secretary to the Government of India belongs to ST category.

(c) The total number of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India belonging to IAS as on 31.3.2011 is 196.

(d) Out of the 196 Joint Secretaries to the Government of India belonging to IAS, 13 belong to SC category and 4 to ST category.

Appointments in Kendriya Bhandar

2537. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed Kendriya Bhandar that all appointments should be made strictly in accordance with Recruitment Rules;

(b) whether it is mandatory for Kendriya Bhandar to comply the directions issued by Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for not quashing appointments made in contravention of Article 16 of the Constitution; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to appoint Administrator in Kendriya Bhandar as per the provisions of Section 123 of MSCS Act, 2002 since Kendriya Bhandar has not obeyed Government directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is mandatory for Kendriya Bhandar to comply with the directions issued by the Central Government under Section 122 of the Multi State Co-operative Society Act, 2002.

(c) The appointments have been made by the Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar under the powers vested with them as per provision of Section 49 of the MSCS Act, 2002 and as per Bye-law No. 22 of the Bye-laws of Kendriya Bhandar.

(d) No. Sir.

Appointment of retired officers

†2538. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the rules to appoint retired officers as consultants on temporary basis for short period at vacant posts in various Ministries/Departments of Government of India;

(b) the formula to fix salary of consultants appointed as such;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether their salary is fixed on the basis of last pay drawn by them during their service period or concerned department can arbitrarily fix their salary; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) General Financial Rules, 2005 envisage hiring of external professional, consultancy firms or consultants in the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for a specific job which is well defined in terms of content and time frame for its completion or outsourcing certain services. Provisions in this regard are contained in Rules 163 to 185 of Chapter 6 of the General Financial Rules, 2005. Consultants are not appointed to fill up vacant posts.

(b) to (d) Government of India has not issued any instructions relating to fixation of salary of Consultants or appointment of retired officers as consultant.

Discrimination in promotion

2539. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers belonging to reserved categories are being discriminated in promotions/appointments;

(b) if so, the list of such grievance cases pending in Department of Personnel and Training; and

(c) the measures being taken to protect the interests of affected officials of reserved categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No grievance case in respect of discrimination to reserved category officials in promotions/appointments, is pending.

(c) Various concessions like relaxation in upper age limit, more number of chances to appear at competitive examinations, relaxed standards of evaluation, reservation in services etc., are given to reserved category candidates so as to protect their interest.

Child prostitution in India

2540. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has expressed apprehensions that India could become hub for child prostitution of immediate corrective steps are not taken;

(b) if so, whether in view of apprehensions expressed by the Supreme Court the Union Government proposes to take any corrective steps in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to seek the help of NGOs/State Governments to prevent such child trafficking etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There are some media reports mentioning that the Supreme Court has expressed concern that India could become a hub for child prostitution.

(b) to (d) As per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects and, as such, detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India is also taking a number of measures to prevent and combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children, and lays down penalties for trafficking. Advisories for combating trafficking have been issued on 09.09.2009 and 12.10.2011 by the Government of India to all States/Union Territories. Further, Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been set up to strengthen the law enforcement response to trafficking.

Also, the Government is implementing the "Ujjawala" Scheme under which financial assistance is being provided to the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), on the recommendation of the State Government, for, *inter-alia*, prevention of trafficking through formation of community vigilance groups/adolescent groups, holding sensitization and awareness generation workshops and preparing awareness generation material.

Promotion system in Government jobs

†2541. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotion system in Government jobs is transparent and clear;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to formulate a more effective policy in this matter by Government to save women from several types of disgrace and exploitation during their promotion;

(d) if so, whether any form of that policy has been decided or is proposed to be decided; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (b) The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

promotions are effected as per provisions in the Recruitment Rules for the respective posts which are transparent and clear. The Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) constituted for making recommendation in regard to fitness of officials for promotion are guided by the instructions on the subject which are also transparent and clear.

(c) to (e) The Recruitment Rules/DPC guidelines are gender neutral and the question of any disgrace/exploitation of women employees does not arise.

The Conduct Rules provide that no government servant shall indulge in any act of sexual harassment of any woman at her work place. A permanent Complaints Committee, with the status of Inquiring Authority under Disciplinary Rules headed by a senior woman officer has been set up in the various Ministries and other Government offices to inquire into complaints of sexual harassment.

CBI cases in North-East

2542. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending with CBI in North-East States;
- (b) the case number/FIR number of each of the cases, names of accused/suspected persons in each of the cases, officers under investigation in each of the cases;
- (c) the status of each of the cases; and
- (d) the charge-sheets filed by CBI, North-East up to now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) 40 cases are pending at various stages of investigation with CBI in North-East States as on 30.11.2011 including 37 Regular Cases (RC) and 03 Preliminary Enquiry (PE).

(b) and (c) The details of these cases including case number, name of accused including officers under investigation, named in the FIR and status of these cases are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) During the last 3 years, *i.e.* 2008 to 2011 (till 30.11.2011) CBI has filed charge sheet in 94 cases pertaining to North East States as follows :

Year	Charge sheet filed
2008	12
2009	31
2010	31
2011 (up to 30.11.2011)	20
TOTAL:	94

Statement

*Details of cases pending investigation with CBI in North East Estates as on
30.11.2011*

Sl. No.	Case No. date of registration and Sections of Law	Name, designation, address of accused/suspect persons including Government officers [S/Shri]	Status of the case
1	2	3	4
1.	RC-5/S/11-Kol Dated 14.09.2011 U/s. 323, 357, 34 IPC	Unknown.	Under investigation
2.	RC 6/E/2010- Kol. Dated 04.11.2010 U/S.120B/420/468/471/ 477A IPC and Section 13(2) r/w 13(l)(d) of PC Act., 1988	(1) Chandeswar Prasad Sinha (FIR Named accused) Superintending Engineer, Coal India Ltd., Marketing Divn., Kolkata Presently posted as Project Officer, Sudamdih Coal Washery, BCCL, Dhanbad, Jharkhand. (2) Deepakumar K., (FIR Named accused) Area Sales Manager, North Eastern Coalfields, CIL, Margherita, Assam (3) Hans Raj Jain (FIR Named accused) Private Person, Director of M/s Mahabir Coke Industries Pvt. Ltd., Factory at Guwahati, Assam, Office at Kolkata (4) Bhag Chand Patni, (FIR Named accused) Private Person, Manager of M/s Mahabir Coke Industries Pvt. Ltd., Factory at Guwahati, Assam, Office at Kolkata	Under investigation. Pending for prosecution sanction.

3. RC04/E-2011-Kol dated 22/07/2011 U/s 120B,420,467,468 &471 IPC	(1) Ashok Kumar Basu (FIR Named accused), Pvt. Person, Director of M/s Cares Enterprise Pvt. Ltd. Banwari Devi Complex, NH-37, Bijay Nagar, Kamrup, Assam (2) Jahar Lal Sha (FIR Named accused), Pvt. Person, Director of M/s Cares Enterprise Pvt. Ltd. Banwari Devi Complex, NH-37, Bijay Nagar, Kamrup, Assam	Under Investigation
4. RC11(A)/2010-GWH Dated 1/7/2011 U/s 120B, 420,465,468 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	(1) KM. Rabha, Section Officer, CAT, Guwahati Bench. (2) S.K. Das, Section Officer, CAT, Guwahati Bench, Guwahati.	Under Investigation. Pending for Prosecution sanction
5. RC13(A)/2011-GWH Dated 30/12/2011 U/s 120B r/w 420, 465, 467, 468, 471, 409 IPC and section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) & (d) of PC Act, 1988	(1) Shakti Kr. Das, the then Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Pasighat Branch Arunachal Pradesh (2) M.L. Laskar, the then Assistant Manager (Credit), State Bank of India, Pasighat Branch, Arunachal Pradesh (3) M.C. Scaria, the then Assistant Manager (Credit) SBI, Pasighat Branch (4) Niranjan Baruah, the then Assistant Manager (Account), SBI, Pasighat Br. Arunachal Pradesh (5) Lei Khandu, the then Officer (Marketing & Recovery), SBI, Pasighat Br. A.P.	Under Investigation
6. RC2(A)/2011-GWH Dated 28/1/2011 U/s 409 and 477 IPC	Shri Jol Bahar Sheikh, Postal Asstt. HQ (Kokrajhar) Assam	Under investigation.

7. RC.4(A)/2011-GWH Dated 31/3/2011 (U/s 120(B) r/w 420, 471, 468 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13 (l)(d) of PC Act, 1988	(1) Lt. Col. Sh. Vibhav Jain, the then Garission Engineer (AF), Borjhar and others. (2) S.K. Dutta, the then Asstt. Engineer (Civil), AF, Borjhar, Guwahati, Assam. (3) D.S. Grewal, the then Sub/JE (Civil), Air Force, Borjhar, Guwahati, Assam (4) Diganta Kumar Sharma (Pvt. person) (5) Dipankar Baruah (Pvt.) (6) Hirn Baishya (Pvt. person)	Under Investigation
8. RC.5(A)/2011-GWH Dated 12/4/2011 U/S 120(b), 420,409 IPC and Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(l)(c) and (d) of PC Act, 1988	(1) Deepakumar K., the then Area Sales Manager, NEC, CIL, Margherita, Assam and others. (2) S. Bhattacharjee, SO (Mining), NEC, CIL, Margherita, Assam (3) S. Acharjee, Sr. AO, NEC CIL, Marherita, Assam (4) Rajen Mech (SOM), Manager, Tikak, NEC CIL, Margherita, Assam (5) Kailash Chand Lohia, Director, M/s Meghalaya Cements Ltd. Lumshnong, Meghalaya	Under investigation
9. RC.6(A)/2011-GWH Dated 13/4/2011 U/s 120(B), 420, 468, 471 IPC and Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(l)(d) of PC Act, 1988	(1) Lt. Col. Vibhav Jain, the then GE (AF), Borjhar, Guwahati. (2) D.S. Grewal, the then Sub/JE (civil), Airforce, Borjhar, Guwahati (3) Tofique M. Akbar, Prop./Partner M/s Beekey Seckey traders, Guwahati Airport,	Under investigation

	<p>(4) Smti Nadira Akbar, prop/Partner M/s Beekey Seckey traders, Guwahati Airport</p> <p>(5) Fardin Akbar, Prop/Partner M/s Beekey Seckey traders, Guwahati Airport</p>	
10. RC8(A)/2011-GWH Dated 6/6/2011 U/s 120(B) r/w 420, 409, 468, 471, 477A IPC and Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(1)(c) (d) of PC Act, 1988	<p>(1) L.M. Kalita, the then Dy. Manager, Punjab National Bank, Baharihat Branch, Barpeta, Assam.</p> <p>(2) Sh. N.C. Mali, the then Special Assistant, Punjab National Bank, Baharihat Branch, Barpeta, Assam.</p>	Under investigation
11. RC9(A)/2011-GWH Dated 10/6/2011 U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC act, 1988	Mihir Kumar Biswas, Sr. Materials Officer (Purchase), Guwahati Refinery, IOCL, Noonmati, Guwahati	Under investigation
12. RC10(A)/2011-GWH Dated 20/7/2011 U/s 120B r/w Sec. 420, 468, 471 and 477 A IPC and Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(10)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Gautam Thakuria, the then Software Engineer, Virmati Software and Telecommunication Ltd. (Pvt.) [Worked as Software Engineer for Assam Gramin Vikash Bank]	Under investigation
13. RC11(A)/2011-GWH Dated 17/8/2011 U/s 120B, 409 IPC and Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(10)(c) and (d) of PC Act, 1988	<p>(1) Padma Ram Boro, Coaching Supervisor (Booking), N.F. Rly, Guwahati Rly. Station</p> <p>(2) Swargeshwar Boro, Coaching Supervisor (Booking), Guwahati Rly Station</p>	Under investigation
14. RC12(A)/2011-GWH Dated 19/8/2011 U/s 120B, 420 IPC and Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC act, 1988	<p>(1) P.K. Ghosal, Chief Manager UCO Bank, Itanagar Br.</p> <p>(2) Samrat Pandya S/o Shri Nirmal Kumar Pandya, Kalibari Road, Dimapur, Nagaland</p>	Under investigation

	(3) Nigla Kamdir Teli, Prop of M/s S.K. Enterprises, Main Road, Naharlagun, Dist: Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh	
15. RC13(A)/2011-GWH Dated 15/9/2011 U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	G.S. Mahapatra, Joint General Manager, Finance, Airport Authority of India, LGBI Airport, Guwahati	Under investigation
16. RC.14(A)/2011-GWH Dated 19/9/2011 U/s 120B r/w 409, 467 and 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(l)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Md. Nur Mohammed, the then Managing Director, Assam Industrial infrastructure Development Ltd, Guwahati..	Under investigation
17. RC.15/2011-GWH Dated 18/10/2011 U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Md. Wahidur Rahman, Sr. Tax Asstt. O/o the Income Tax, Nagaon, Assam	Under investigation
18. PE. 4 (A)/2011-GWH Dated 30/8/2011 "Misconduct"	Anjan Kar, Senior DCM, N.F. Rly, Rangiya Division	Under Enquiry.
19. PE. 5 (A)/2011-GWH Dated 27/9/2011 "Misconduct"	Vimal Gandhi, the then President of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Guwahati and others.	Under Enquiry.
20. RC6(S)2005- SIL Dated 21/9/05 U/s. 120-B r/w. 364 and 302 IPC and substantive offences thereof	(1) P.S. Banafar Lt. Col. the then Capt. 17 AR. Kangla (2) Ashish, Lt. Col., the then Capt. 17 A.R. Kangla (3) Babulal Pradhan, Hav. No. 172417 (4) Ashok Kumar Singha, Hav. No. 172603 (5) Laxman Singh, Rfln. Man No. 173717	Under Investigation. Pending for Prosecution sanction

21. RC3(A)2010-SHG Dated 13/05/10 U/s 120B/420/409/467 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) & (d) of P.C. Act, 1988	(1) Mohet Hojai, Chief Executive Member, North Cachar Hill Autonomous Council (now Dima Hasao Autonomous Council); (2) R.H. Khan, Deputy Director, Social Welfare Deptt., Haflong. (3) B.C. Dey, JE, PWD(Bldg.), Haflong	Under Investigation. Pending for Prosecution sanction
22. RC5A 2010 SHG Dated 13/05/2010 U/s 120B/420/409/467 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) & (d) of P.C. Act, 1988	(1) A. Rai, the then Divisional Officer, Soil Conservation Deptt., Maibang; (2) S. Hojai, Executive Member, Dima Hasao Autonomous Distt. Council, Haflong. (3) J.R. Hojai, the then I/c.Range Officer, Soil Conservation, Maibang Range. (4) A.K. Das, I/c.Range Officer, Manderdisa Range (5) M. Bhattacharjee, Field worker staff of Manderdisa S.C. Range; (6) A. Rai Sharma, Divisional Officer, Maibang Soil Conservation Divn.	Under Investigation. Pending for Prosecution sanction
23. RC7A2010 SHG Dated 30/12/2010 U/S.120-B, 420, 468, 471 IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) & (d) of P.C. Act, 1988	(1) U.P. Mishra, Zonal Manager, NPCC Ltd., Silchar. (2) S.D. Malakar, Sr. Manager, NPCC Ltd., Tlabung (Since Retd.) (3) K. Palanivelu, Sr. Manager, NPCC Ltd., Lawngpuighat; (4) R. Seturaman, Manager, NPCC Ltd., Tlabung, Mizoram.	Under Investigation.

	(5) Ranga Mohan Chakma, the then Sr. Revenue Officer(S) Chakma Autonomous District Council & Unknown others.	
24. RC1A2011 SHG Dated 21/01/2011 U/S.120-B, 406,409 IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(l)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988	(1) D. Zaman, DFO, N.C.Hill Divn., Haflong; (2) Dipoli Hozai, Ex CEM, N.C.Hills Autonomous Council; (3) R.S. Gandhi, Prop. M/s. Hills Trade Agencies, 4th Floor, P.R. Complex, A.T. Road, Guwahati, Assam.	Under Investigation.
25. RC3A2011 SHG Dated 30/03/2011 U/S.120-B, 409, 420, 467 IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(l)(c) &(d) of P.C. Act, 1988	(1) Principal Secretary (Transfer), Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (erstwhile N.C. Hills Autonomous Council), Dima Hasao District, Assam & (2) Unknown others	Under Investigation.
26. RC4A2011 SHG Dated 30/03/2011 U/S.120-B, 409, 420, 467 IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w.13(l)(c) &(d) of P.C. Act, 1988.	(1) R.H. Khan, the then Deputy Director, Social Welfare Department, Haflong, Dima Hasao District, Assam & (2) Unknown others	Under Investigation.
27. RC5A2011 SHG Dated 09/05/2011 U/S.120-B, 409, 420, 468, 471 IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w. 13(l)(c) & (d) of P.C. Act, 1988	(1) Anil Baruah, ACS, the then Principal Secretary, N.C.Hills Autonomous Council Haflong, (2) H.P. Rajkumar, ACS, the then i/c. PD, DRDA, N.C. Hills, (3) Meganjoy Thousen, ACS, i/c. BDO DVD Block, Mahur, (4) Smt. Pratima Barman, ACS, BDO, Harangajao Development Block,	Under Investigation.

	<p>(5) Smt. V.Doungal i/c. BDO, New Sangbar Development Block,</p> <p>(6) Dimbeswar Morang, ACS i/c. BDO, Diyungbra Development Block,</p> <p>(7) T.P. Borgohain, ACS, BDO, Diyungbra Development Block,</p> <p>(8) Shri Jayanta Sarkar, ACS, BDO, Diyungbra Development Block and</p> <p>(9) Unknown others</p>	
28. RC6A2011 SHG Dated 30/06/2011 U/s 120-B, 420, 471, 468 IPC & Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988	<p>(1) Lt. Col. Vibhav Jain, the then Garrison Engineer (Air Force), MES, Borjhar, Guwahati.</p> <p>(2) D.S.Grewal, the then Sub JE(Civil) (Air Force), Borjhar, Guwahati.</p> <p>(3) Gopal Kakawani, Proprietor of M/s G.K. Traders, Bhaskarnagar, Guwahati.</p>	Under Investigation.
29. RC7S2011 SHG Dated 27/07/2011 U/s 376(2)(g), 302, 201 & 34 IPC (Referred by State Govt. of Tripura)	Unknown Personnels of RFN of 6th BN TSR Camp:Aidankur, West Tripura.	Under Investigation.
30. RC6(A)10-IMP Dated 20/11/2010 U/s 120B, 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) & (d) of PC Act, 1988	1. H. Lianzela, Former Addl. Dy. Commissioner (L&B) Aizawl & Six Private Persons.	Under Investigation.

31. RC7(A)10-IMP Dated 22/11/2010 U/s 120B, 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(l)(c) & (d) of PC Act, 1988.	1. Lalkhomang Guite, the then BM, SBI Mission Veng, Aizawl, NGO and two private persons.	Under Investigation
32. RC1(A) 2011-IMP Dated. 14/01/2011 U/s 420, 409, 468, 471, 120B, IPC	1. Smt. Nepram Ibemubi Devi Sub-Post Master, Lamlong Bazar, SPO. 2. Smt. Kh. Bimola Devi Asstt. Postmaster, HPO, Imphal 3. Smt. Thangjam Anupam Devi (Pvt)	Under Investigation Charge Sheet is under process.
33. RC2(S) 2011 -IMP Dated 07/05/2011 U/s 302, 34 IPC & Sec. 27 of Arms Act.	Unknown armed miscreants numbering about 4/5.	Under Investigation. Pending for Prosecution sanction
34. RC3(S) 2011-IMP Dated 15/07/2011 U/s 302 IPC & Sec. 16/20 UA(P) Act, 1967 & Sec. 25-(1-B) of Arms Act 1959 of Arms Act.	Unknown armed miscreants	Under Investigation
35. PE3(A)2010-IMP Dated 19/08/2010	Unknown officials of Govt. of Mizoram.	Stayed by Supreme Court <i>vide</i> order dated 24.01.2011
36. RC9/2011-EOU.V Dated 5.09.2011 U/s. 120-B of IPC and sec. 49, 49-Br/w51 of the Wildlife (P) Act, 1972	Peter (private person), Bank Colony, Dimapur, Assam and other unknown persons.	Under investigation

37. RC10/2011-EOU-V Dated 5.09.2011 U/s. 120-B of IPC and sec. 49, 49-B r/w 51 of Wildlife (P) Act, 1972	Peter (private person), Bank Colony, Dimapur, Assam and other unknown persons	Under investigation
38. RC11/2011-EOU-V Dated 5.09.2011 U/s. 120-B of IPC and sec. 49, 49-B r/w 51 of Wildlife (P) Act, 1972	Peter (private person), Bank Colony, Dimapur, Assam and other unknown persons	Under investigation
39. RC 12/2011-EOU-V Dated 5.09.2011 U/s. 120-B of IPC and sec. 49, 49-B r/w 51 of Wildlife (P) Act, 1972	Saibaba Enterprises, Prem Nagar, Orrisa and other unknown persons	Under investigation
40. RC13/2011-EOU-V Dated 05.09.2011 U/s. 120-B of IPC and sec. 49, 49-B r/w 51 of the Wildlife (P) Act, 1972	Peter (private person), Bank Colony, Dimapur, Assam and other unknown persons.	Under investigation

Entitlement of LTC for new recruits

2543. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with effect from 1 September, 2008, new recruits are entitled LTC along with family on three occasions to their home-town and to any place on the fourth occasion in each of first two block years;

(b) whether, new recruits who join service at last year of a block year, would also be entitled LTC with family for next two block years from their joining on four occasions each, as they are entitled after completion of one year; and

(c) the details of occasions in which employees, who join service in 2005, are entitled LTC along with family in block years of 2006-09 and 2010-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Employees who joined service in 2005 are entitled to three Hometown LTCs and one All India LTC on the fourth occasion in each Block Year of 2006-2009 and 2010-13.

Misuse of information under RTI Act

2544. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances have come to the knowledge of Government/ Authorities regarding misuse of the information obtained under the RTI Act, by the vested interests to settle their personal and business rivalry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ordinary citizen are being harassed and subjected to blackmail by the disgruntled elements sometimes even misusing the media to obtain personal gains;

(c) if so, the details thereof since 2007; and

(d) the steps taken/being contemplated to stop the misuse of information obtained under RTI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such reports have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Right to Information Act has enough provisions to deny access to information which may harm personal interests.

Cases pending with CIC

2545. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 20,000 cases are pending with Central Information Commission (CIC);
- (b) if so, the details of the oldest and youngest cases; and
- (c) the action being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Information Commission has informed a pendency of 20232 cases as on 1st September, 2011.

(b) Pendency in the Central Information Commission has increased from 12242 on 1st April, 2010 to 20232 on 1st September, 2011.

(c) The Central Government has taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply Information/dispose of the first appeal effectively resulting into less number of appeals to the Commission, sanction of additional posts for the Commission etc. The Commission on its part launched a special drive to clear the pendency of appeals/complaints.

Complaints against officers

2546. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether anonymous/pseudonymous complaints are being preferred by the disgruntled elements against Government officers/officials/public servants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof since year 2007;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that such complaints are being misused by the vested interest to settle their scores especially when the officer become due for promotion/retirement; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken/being contemplated by Government/CVC to prevent such misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Central Vigilance Commission receives complaints from various sources which also includes complaints of anonymous/pseudonymous nature. The details of anonymous/pseudonymous complaints received in the Commission from the year 2007 to 2010 are as under:-

Year	Received (including brought forward)
2007	2073
2008	1669
2009	2781
2010	2250

The Commission has observed that sometimes such complaints are made against officers at the time when they become due for promotion/retirement etc.

(d) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has, *vide* its circular No.3(v)/99/2 dated 29th June, 1999, ordered that no action should at all be taken on any anonymous or pseudonymous complaints and they must just be filed. In its subsequent circular No. 98/DSP/9 dated 11th October, 2002, while reiterating the earlier instructions, the CVC has further directed that if any department/organization proposed to look into any verifiable facts alleged in such complaints, it may refer the matter to the Commission seeking its concurrence through the Chief Vigilance Officer or head of the organization, irrespective of the level of employees involved therein.

The Central Government *vide* OM dated 29th September, 1992, had issued instructions dealing with anonymous and pseudonymous complaints. The said OM *inter-alia* lays down that generally no action is warranted on anonymous/pseudonymous complaints against Government servants and they are to be filed and that selective cognizance of anonymous/pseudonymous complaints, containing verifiable allegations can be taken with specific orders from the head of the Department/Chief Executive.

Undecided cases with CBI

†2547. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government on news-item “18 Saal Baad Aarop Patra Dayar, Court ne CBI se Maanga Jawab” published in news paper on 17th August, 2010; and

(b) the number of such cases, which could not be decided even after passing of twenty years despite an investigation made by the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A case RC 58A/90-DLI was registered by Central Bureau of Investigation, in which a closure report was filed on 9.10.2001 in the court of Special Judge, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi. The Hon'ble Court declined to accept the closure report on 4.5.2002.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

After conducting the further investigation, charge sheet was filed against the accused, before Spl. Judge, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi on 29.12.2008. As per directions of Hon'ble Delhi High Court on 16.8.2010 in Cr MC No. 1436/2009, CBI has conducted enquiry against the officials responsible for delay in filing the charge-sheet and suitable action has been taken. A Status report in this regard was filed in Hon'ble Delhi High Court on 4.7.2011.

(b) No, Sir. In CBI, there is no such case which is pending investigation even after passing of twenty years.

Increase in corruption

†2548. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per a recent survey conducted by 'Transparency International', corruption has immensely increased in different States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken to curb the corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Transparency International India (TII) publishes the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) annually ranking countries "by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys". The agency has placed India at 95th rank in 2011 as compared to 87th rank in 2010.

(b) The CPI ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. It is a composite index, a combination of polls, drawing on corruption-related data collected by a variety of institutions. According to the Press-release of the TII, perception about corruption in India seems to have increased primarily due to the ongoing movement for the enactment of an effective Lokpal and alleged corrupt practices in a series of scandals involving the sale of telecom licenses, preparations for the Commonwealth, etc.

Corruption thrives where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of a high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. Government is tackling these situations by encouraging greater transparency, introducing simplified procedures reducing scope for discretion. The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has taken several steps to combat corruption. These include:-

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and the introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in Parliament;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vii) Issue of Citizens Charters;
- (viii) Acceptance of the First Report of the Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption;
- (ix) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (x) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC);
- (xi) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (xii) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;
- (xiii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.

Special Central assistance to Western Odisha Development Council Region

2549. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government consider to give special Central Assistance to Western Odisha Development Council Region which is the most backward region of the State as well as most backward region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): The districts covered under Western Odisha Development Council Region are already being allocated Additional Central Assistance on 100% grant basis under various components of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) *i.e.* (i) Four districts, namely, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Sonepur are being allocated Additional Central Assistance under Special Plan for the KBK Districts of Odisha (ii) Nine districts, namely, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsugada, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundargarh are being allocated Additional Central Assistance

under the District Component of BRGF; and (iii) Seven districts, namely, Bolangir, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundargarh are being allocated Additional Central Assistance under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

Target to issue Aadhaar card

†2550. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set to issue Aadhaar card to all the citizens in the country by Unique Identification Authority of India;
- (b) whether Government is considering to make Aadhaar card mandatory while applying for any Government licence, passport, driving licence, ration card, pan card, CGHS card, Government Identity card etc.;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. UIDAI does not issue a card. The number is a proof of identity and not citizenship. UIDAI is at present authorized to enroll, through multiple registrar model, up to 20 crore residents or March, 2012, whichever is earlier.

(b) and (c) Enrolment for obtaining Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric information. Aadhaar number is an enabler and the purpose is to ensure better delivery of benefits and services based on establishment of identity of the resident. The State Government and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service delivery.

Aadhaar number has been recognized as an officially valid document as Proof of Identity and Proof of Address for opening bank accounts, obtaining mobile telephones connections and new LPG connections. Some of the State Governments have recognized Aadhaar number as Proof of Identity and Proof of Address for their resident centric schemes.

(d) The Government had approved an outlay of Rs. 147.31 crore and Rs. 3023.01 crore respectively for Phase I and Phase II of the UID Project. The estimates for Phase III are yet to be approved.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Changes in road construction models

†2551. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is need of making considerable change in models of contracts being given for road construction in the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details of contract models in which Government proposes to make changes and what are these changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Road construction is presently being done under "Item Rate Contract" which is prone to huge time and cost overruns. Pursuant to a decision taken by Committee on Infrastructure, the Government is formulating a model "Engineering Procurement and Construction" (EPC) contract which would minimise time and cost overruns as well as the potential for corruption. This form of contract may transfer additional risks and obligations from the Government to the contractor and is largely based on outcomes.

Liberal economic policies

†2552. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that per capita income in the country has increased due to liberal economic policies;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that income has increased from \$ 870 in 1988 to \$ 3,468 in 2011;
- (c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that with the increase in the income, inequality too has increased; and
- (e) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Per Capita Income (PCI) in the country measured by per capita Net National Income at Factor Cost at constant

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2004-05 prices has registered an annual average growth rate of 5.9% during the last 10 years as against 3.6% and 3.0% annual average growth rate in PCI realised during the 1990s and 1980s respectively. As per the International Human Development Indicators released by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the per capita Gross National Income (GNI) in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms at constant 2005 international dollar has increased from 896 dollar in 1980 to 1229 dollar in 1990 and further to 3468 dollar in 2011.

The faster increase in the PCI in the post reform period is generally attributed to the implementation of the liberal economic policies of the government that is reflected in the increased share of India in global trade, larger flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), increased participation of private corporate sector in the growth process etc.

(d) and (e) Statistics on inequality of income distribution among population in the country is not compiled in the government statistical system. However, as per the general economic principle; when the economy moves on a high growth trajectory in a market driven economy, some degree of increase in income inequality is unavoidable at the initial stage; since the high income group with greater command over resources, are in a better position to participate in the growth process. The Eleventh Five Year Plan has taken cognizance of this and adopted the strategy of inclusive growth through the intervention of a number of flagship programmes to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all the sections of the society.

Schemes for poverty alleviation

†2553. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schemes have been implemented by Government for poverty alleviation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes which are being run only for poverty alleviation; and

(c) the amount allocated for total expenditure on them during Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes in the country to increase the income of the poor. The major schemes and programmes in this regard are (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which provides a legal guarantee

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to rural household, whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work; (ii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment, such as organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure development, financial assistance through bank credit and subsidy and marketing support etc., (iii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), which provides assistance for construction of dwelling units and up-gradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses for the rural families living below poverty line, and (iv) Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), comprising of the following major components (a) Urban Self Employment Programme' targeting individual urban poor for setting up of micro enterprises, (b) Urban Women Self-help Programme, targeting urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group enterprises, (c) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor, targeting urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment (d) Urban Wage Employment Programme, assisting the urban poor in utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets and (e) Urban Community Development Network, assisting the urban poor in organizing themselves in self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

(c) The amount allocated and expenditure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan under major schemes for poverty alleviation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of amount allocated and expenditure under poverty alleviation schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)	Expenditure (2007-08 to 2011-12)
1	2	3	4
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	100000*	131226 (upto Nov. 2011)
2.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	17803**	10111 (upto Nov. 2011)

1	2	3	4
3.	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)***	5600***	1599 (2007-08)
4.	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	2777	2151 (as on 11.12.2011)
	TOTAL	126180	145087

*BE Rs 147200 crore for MGNREGA during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

**BE Rs. 12198 crore for SGSY during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

***BE Rs 2600 crore for 2007-08 and then the entire SGRY subsumed with NREGS w.e.f. 1.4.2008.

UN development programme

2554. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest release of the UN development programme, India ranked lower than its neighbours, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, on multi-dimensional Poverty Index and Gender Inequality Index;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Human Development Report (HDR) - 2011 titled "Sustainability and Equity: A better future for all" published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), places India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka at 129th, 115th and 74th rank respectively in Gender Inequality Index (GII). As regards Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), the report indicates an MPI value of 0.283 for India for the reference year 2005 compared to an MPI value of 0.264 for Pakistan for reference year 2007 and 0.021 for Sri Lanka for reference year 2003.

The data on different component indices and specific parameters used to compute the GII and MPI are based on various surveys conducted by national and international agencies following different methodology and different reference periods; hence the indices are not strictly comparable across countries. It is clarified that India's achievement in overall quality of life indicated by Human Development Index (HDI) has improved over years from an HDI value of 0.410 in 1990 to 0.461 in 2000 and further to 0.547 in 2011.

The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate, generating more employment opportunities and strengthening of social infrastructure such as public health

and education through implementation of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA) and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self employment, safe drinking water and total sanitation campaign, etc. have impacted the human well-being positively and are expected to improve India's HDI ranking further.

Aadhaar Yojana

2555. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States that have been covered by Aadhaar (Unique Identification Number) Yojana during 2011-12; and
- (b) by when, the left out States would be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Enrollment of residents is carried out by Registrars who collect biometric and demographic data through enrolment agencies. There are 68 Registrars with whom Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding. 40 of these Registrars are active in the field carrying on enrollment activities, covering 30 States/UTs as on 31.10.2011. List of the States/UTs covered is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) UIDAI is enrolling residents through the multiple registrar model. The states not covered so far are likely to be covered by 2014.

Statement

Details of States/UTs where enrolment for Aadhaar is in progress

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT
1	2
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
6.	Daman and Diu
7.	Goa
8.	Gujarat

1	2
9.	Haryana
10.	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Jammu and Kashmir
12.	Jharkhand
13.	Karnataka
14.	Kerala
15.	Lakshadweep
16.	Maharashtra
17.	Manipur
18.	Mizoram
19.	Nagaland
20.	NCT of Delhi
21.	Orissa
22.	Puducherry
23.	Punjab
24.	Rajasthan
25.	Sikkim
26.	Tamil Nadu
27.	Tripura
28.	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Uttarakhand
30.	West Bengal

Drinking water schemes at Bundelkhand area

†2556. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal of drinking water schemes for six districts of the Bundelkhand area of Madhya Pradesh had been granted approval by the Planning Commission;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the amount sanctioned for these schemes are yet to be given to the State;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons; and
- (e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has approved an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 100 crore for Madhya Pradesh for implementing drinking water schemes in the rural areas of State's Bundelkhand region which include 6 districts, namely Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Panna, Sagar and Tikamgarh.

(c) to (e) An amount of Rs. 60 crore has already been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh out of the approved Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 100 crore for the State. The balance of the ACA will be released after the State Government has utilized 70% of the released amount.

Misuse of personal information given by Aadhaar

†2557. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Unique Identification Authority has received complaints regarding the misuse of personal information being given by people for “Aadhaar”; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir, no complaints have been received by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) regarding misuse of personal information.

(b) However, to prevent fraud and duplication from seeping into the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) database, the enrolment of residents is based on verification of their demographic information as per standards and procedures recommended by the Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedures Committee.

In order to ensure that the confidentiality of the data is maintained, UIDAI will not allow download of the data from its Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) and will answer the queries only in 'Yes' or 'No'.

A number of processes have been put in place to ensure that the data collected

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by UIDAI is not accessed in unauthorized manner. These include the encryption of data at source, immediately on completion of enrolment; transfer of data to the data centre in encrypted and zipped format which is tamper proof; putting standard security infrastructure such as virtual providers, firewalls and intrusion prevention system in place and limiting physical access to UIDAI infrastructure and data to authorized personnel only. UIDAI has also issued data protection and security guidelines for Registrars, Enrolment Agencies, Logistics Service Providers, UIDAI Employees, Authentication User Agencies, and Data Centre Service Providers.

Revenue from available resources

†2558. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the instructions given by Government to States regarding generating as much revenue as possible from the resources available in the States in each annual plan; and

(b) the names of the States which have increased their plan outlay from their own resources during the last two years along with the percentage of increase made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission in its interaction with States encourages efficiency in resource use as well as increase in the share of Own Resources in Plan financing. State-wise increase in approved Plan and States' Own Resources during last two years, percentage-wise is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively.

Statement-I

Percentage change in approved plan during last two years

Sl. No.	State Name	2009-10 Approved Plan		2010-11 Approved Plan	
		Rs. Crore	Change over 2008-09	Rs. Crore	Change over 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33496.75	-23.87	36800.00	9.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2100.00	1.69	2500.00	19.05
3.	Assam	6000.00	19.72	7645.01	27.42

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	16000.00	23.08	20000.00	25.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10947.76	14.04	13230.00	20.85
6.	Goa	2240.00	28.91	2710.00	20.98
7.	Gujarat	23500.00	11.90	29500.00	25.53
8.	Haryana	10000.00	50.38	18260.00	82.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2700.00	12.50	3000.00	11.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5500.00	22.22	6000.00	9.09
11.	Jharkhand	8200.00	2.31	9240.00	12.68
12.	Karnataka	29500.00	13.23	31050.00	5.25
13.	Kerala	8660.00	12.47	10025.00	15.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16174.17	14.04	19000.00	17.47
15.	Maharashtra	35958.95	43.84	37916.00	5.44
16.	Manipur	2000.00	20.48	2600.00	30.00
17.	Meghalaya	2100.00	40.00	2230.00	6.19
18.	Mizoram	1250.00	25.00	1500.00	20.00
19.	Nagaland	1526.27	27.19	1500.00	-1.72
20.	Orissa	9500.00	26.67	11000.00	15.79
21.	Punjab	8600.00	38.49	9150.00	6.40
22.	Rajasthan	17322.00	23.73	24000.00	38.55
23.	Sikkim	1045.00	22.65	1175.00	12.44
24.	Tamil Nadu	17500.00	9.38	20068.00	14.67
25.	Tripura	1680.00	15.86	1860.00	10.71
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39000.00	11.43	42000.00	7.69
27.	Uttarakhand	5800.81	21.48	6800.00	17.23
28.	West Bengal	12688.56	9.36	17985.00	41.74

Statement-II

*Percentage change in States' own resources in approved plan
during last two years*

Sl. No.	State Name	2009-10		2010-11	
		As per Approved Plan		As per Approved Plan	
		Rs. Crore	Change over 2008-09	Rs. Crore	Change over 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13211.32	-54.68	17064.64	29.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-272.96	-349.87	80.40	129.45
3.	Assam	-1851.67	-721.41	-32.71	98.23
4.	Bihar	3798.76	-33.21	8477.02	123.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	5715.49	-10.51	8340.08	45.92
6.	Goa	1164.07	64.25	1460.84	25.49
7.	Gujarat	7827.78	-26.79	12663.36	61.77
8.	Haryana	4617.14	15.59	10419.88	125.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-1074.21	15.48	-1319.76	-22.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-3932.65	-99.01	-5240.92	-33.27
11.	Jharkhand	3512.03	-25.25	5307.48	51.12
12.	Karnataka	16251.91	-4.22	18212.65	12.06
13.	Kerala	1099.47	226.25	834.29	-24.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5100.13	-15.89	7387.62	44.85
15.	Maharashtra	4973.73	9.61	5091.54	2.37
16.	Manipur	-332.12	-166.57	225.93	168.03
17.	Meghalaya	143.78	-4.04	397.20	176.26
18.	Mizoram	-321.05	-260.69	-216.60	32.53
19.	Nagaland	-333.54	-68.78	-619.15	-85.63
20.	Orissa	1547.15	-13.71	2712.68	-75.33
21.	Punjab	2191.06	97.47	1112.72	-49.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	7210.19	-2.00	13041.42	80.87
23.	Sikkim	-374.54	-1074.60	-254.54	32.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	531.67	-89.46	4846.13	811.49
25.	Tripura	-405.08	-287.01	-578.01	-42.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15885.89	-29.74	18559.80	16.83
27.	Uttarakhand	529.46	-31.48	1677.70	216.87
28.	West Bengal	-6309.40	-92.91	-2345.47	62.83

Note: States' Own Resources include resources of Public Sector Undertaking and Local Bodies but exclude borrowings of State Governments.

Funds for UIDAI cards

2559. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds allocated for UIDAI cards project;
- (b) the time frame for it; and
- (c) the extra benefits citizens will get, besides the voter ID card, BPL card etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification (UID) numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of India. These are delivered to residents through letters. Unique Identification Authority of India does not issue cards. The Government had approved an outlay of Rs. 147.31 crore to meet initial expenditure for 12 months in phase-I and Rs. 3023.01 crore for phase-II of the UID project comprising components related to issuing 10 crore Aadhaar numbers to residents of the country through multiple Registrars, other project components and recurring establishment cost for a period of five years upto March, 2014. Allocation of funds for phase-III of the project is yet to be approved.

(b) At present, UIDAI has been authorized to enroll, through multiple registrar model, up to 20 crore residents or March, 2012, whichever is earlier.

(c) Enrolment for Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric information. Aadhaar number is an enabler and the purpose is to ensure better delivery of benefits and services based on establishment of the identity of resident. The State Government and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service

delivery. Aadhaar number has been recognized as valid know your customer (KYC) document for opening bank accounts and proof of identity and as proof of address for obtaining mobile telephone connections and new LPG connections. Some of the State Governments have recognized Aadhaar number as proof of identity and proof of address for their resident centric schemes.

Unique Identity Number in Phase-II

2560. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned funds for Unique Identity Number to 10 crore of the country's population in second phase recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the amount spent so far in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had approved an outlay of Rs. 3023.01 crore for the second phase of the Unique Identity Project in July, 2010, comprising components related to issuing 10 crore Aadhaar numbers to residents of the country through multiple Registrars, other project components and recurring establishment cost for a period of five years upto March, 2014.

(b) and (c) There is no State wise budget allocation. Enrollments by Registrars are yet to commence in Assam.

UID number issued so far

2561. SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Aadhaar numbers that have been issued so far;
- (b) the number of Aadhaar numbers that have been issued to Citizens;
- (c) the number of Aadhaar Numbers that have been issued to Non-Citizens; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to implement the National Identification Authority Bill, 2010 pending before the Standing Committee before the Bill is brought before the Parliament and passed by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) A total of 8,11,48,455 Aadhaar numbers have been generated as on 5.12.2011.

(b) and (c) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification number to all residents of India, based on a set of mandatory, conditional, optional demographic and biometric attributes such as name, date of birth,

gender, name of parents, residential address and biometric features such as photograph, all ten finger prints and iris images. No other profiling details are collected.

(d) UIDAI was constituted as an attached office of the Planning Commission through Notification No. A-43011/02/2009-Admn. I dated 28th January, 2009. The UIDAI has been assigned the responsibility to lay down plan and policy to implement the UID scheme in the Notification. The implementation of the scheme entails, *inter-alia*, the responsibilities to generate and assign UID number to residents and define usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services. The matter about commencement of operation of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) before the enactment of the National Identification Authority Bill has been examined in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice.

It was opined that till legislation is passed, the Authority can continue to function under the executive order and collect information/data for implementation of UID scheme.

Another opinion was sought from the Attorney General, who opined that the authority is presently functioning under the executive notification and there is nothing in law or otherwise which prevent the authority from functioning as executive authority. It is further stated that the Standing Committee of Parliament has since given its recommendations which will be examined by the Government.

Change in existing formula for Central assistance

2562. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to amend the existing formula for allocating Central assistance to State plans;

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

(c) whether some of the States have sought higher weightage of their backwardness; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Union Government is not contemplating to amend the existing formula used for allocating Normal Central Assistance to State Plans.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Position of India in road accidents

2563. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has the first position in regard to the largest number of road accidents in the world;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the main reasons for the accidents; and
- (d) the long term strategy is proposed to prevent the road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the latest issue of the "World Road Statistics" (WRS) 2010, brought out by the International Road Federation, (IRF) Geneva, United States of America had reported the maximum number of injury accidents at 16,30,000 in the world followed by Japan at 7,66,147 and India at 4,84,704 for the year 2008. The highest number of fatalities in road accidents in the world in 2008 was reported by India (1,19,860) followed by China (73,484) and United States of America (37,261).

(c) and (d) The analysis of road accident data received from States/UTs reveals that drivers' fault is the single most important factor responsible for accidents (78%). Some of the other factors responsible for road accidents are as under:

Fault of cyclist	1.2%
Fault of pedestrian	2.7%
Defect in road conditions	1.2%
Defect in condition of motor vehicle	1.7%
Weather condition	1%
All other causes*	14.2%

*Includes fault of driver of other vehicles, fault of passengers, poor light condition, falling of boulders, neglect of civic bodies, stray animals, other causes and causes not known.

The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:

- (i) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (ii) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.

- (iii) Establishment of driving training institutes.
- (iv) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (v) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

Liquor vends along the NHs

2564. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as many as 1.34 lakh deaths are reported in road accidents every year in the country and 70 per cent of all fatalities are due to drunken driving;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that mushrooming growth of 24 hour liquor vends along the National Highways results in impulsive buying of alcohol and responsible for about 72 per cent of road accidents in National Highways; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to control the operation of liquor vends on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During the year 2009 (the latest available data), 1,25,660 persons were killed in road accidents out of which 9,307 people died due to intake of alcohol/drugs. The States/UTs-wise details of number of persons killed and person killed in road accidents due to intake of alcohol/drugs in 2009 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Licensing of liquor shops is covered under Excise Policy of the States. All States/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. State Governments were also requested to review cases wherever licence had already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways for taking corrective action. In addition, the following steps have been taken to curb road accidents caused by drunken driving:-

- (i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving.
- (ii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.

- (iii) Twenty four interceptors with breath analyzers have been provided by the Ministry to States/UTs to check cases of violations of traffic rules, including drunken driving.

Statement

Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents and Number of Persons killed in Road Accidents due to Intake of Alcohol/Drugs in States/UTs during the year 2009

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of persons killed in Road Accidents	Number of Persons killed in Road Accidents due to intake of alcohol/drugs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,770	1,668
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	158	9
3.	Assam	1,991	129
4.	Bihar	4,390	422
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,865	64
6.	Goa	321	0
7.	Gujarat	6,983	170
8.	Haryana	4,603	131
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,140	28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,100	9
11.	Jharkhand	2,170	273
12.	Karnataka	8,714	212
13.	Kerala	3,830	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,365	681
15.	Maharashtra	11,396	896
16.	Manipur	125	15
17.	Meghalaya	145	11
18.	Mizoram	60	6
19.	Nagaland	55	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Orissa	3,527	335
21.	Punjab	3,668	323
22.	Rajasthan	9,045	311
23.	Sikkim	87	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	13,746	538
25.	Tripura	229	0
26.	Uttarakhand	852	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14,638	2,127
28.	West Bengal	4,860	932
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	4
30	Chandigarh	171	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	0
32	Daman and Diu	33	0
33	Delhi	2,325	0
34	Lakshadweep	2	2
35	Puducherry	218	0
TOTAL:		125,660	9,307

Action by NHAI to avoid accidents on NH-8

2565. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by NHAI to avoid probable vehicle accidents on compact underpass of over bridge at Waghladhara on Surat-Dahinsar Section of NH-8, the details thereof; and

(b) by when NHAI will construct protection wall at location of Pattidar Samaj community hall at Chikhli on NH-8 on Surat-Dahinsar Section as particular at this location is very deep compare to surface of National Highway so there will be huge chance of expansion of road area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) National Highway at Waghaladhara junction in km 319.600 of NH-8 is already six lane with service roads and has been provided with an underpass. The Concessionaire has provided speed breakers, road signboards, cat eyes and blinkers etc. at the location of the intersection of service road and underpass to avoid accidents. The work of junction improvement has been partially done by Concessionaire but due to encroachment at this location, the work could not be completed. This matter had been taken up with the District Administration, Navsari.

(b) The construction work of service road in front of Pattidar Samaj community hall at km 313 of Surat Dahisar section of NH-8 at Majhigam (Chikhli) is in progress. The necessary measures, stone pitching with toe wall for the protection of slope of the high embankment is being proposed in front of Pattidar Samaj community hall at Chikhli.

Single lane National Highways

2566. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of National Highways which are still single lane, State-wise;
- (b) the details of length in kilometers of different National Highways which are single-lane, NH-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has plan for double laning of National Highways which are single-lane, particularly in UP and MP; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame thereof, NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) having less than 2-lanes along with their lengths are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The development and maintenance of NHs, including their widening, is a continuous process and the works are accordingly taken up as per availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and traffic density.

The Government has taken up several programmes for development of NHs in various States including Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Some of these programmes also envisage upgradation of NHs to 2-lane standards such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP)-Phase IVA, Phase-A of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North-East (SARDP-NE) and Arunachal Pradesh Package,

road connectivity programme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, etc. The works under these programmes are under various stages of progress and are expected to be completed in phases by 2016-17.

Apart from this, the Government has also taken initiatives to develop NHs to 2-lane standards under Annual Plan through budgetary allocation and also through proposed loan assistance from World Bank.

Statement

The State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) having less than 2-lanes along with their lengths

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Details of NHs which are single/intermediate lane	Total length (km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,43, 63, 202, 214, 214A, 221 and 234	318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37, 52, 52A, 52B, 153 and 229	1,780
3.	Assam	52, 53 and 54	409
4.	Bihar	2C, 19, 28B, 30A, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 110	1,527
5.	Chhattisgarh	16, 78, 200, 202 and 221	396
6.	Goa	4A, 17 and 17B	42
7.	Gujarat	8A and 228	153
8.	Haryana	65 and 73A	33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20, 20A, 21 A, 22, 70, 72B, 73A and 88	770
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B and ID	377
11.	Jharkhand	33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 and 100	624
12.	Karnataka	4A, 13, 67, 206, 209, 212, 218 and 234	845
13.	Kerala	17, 49, 208, 212, 213 and 220	298
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12, 12A, 26B, 27, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 and 92	1,096

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	204,211 and 222	22
16.	Manipur	53, 150 and 155	496
17.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 and 62	349
18.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 and 154	685
19.	Nagaland	61, 150 and 155	308
20.	Odisha	6, 23, 75, 200, 201, 203, 217 and 224	709
21.	Rajasthan	3A, 11A, 11B, 65, 65A, 76A, 76B, 89, 90, 112, 113, 116 and 116A	1,126
22.	Sikkim	31A	62
23.	Tamil Nadu	45A, 49, 208, 226 and 230	80
24.	Tripura	44	370
25.	Uttar Pradesh	28C, 76, 91A, 92, 231,232 and 233	248
26.	Uttarakhand	58, 72B, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123 and 125	1,587
27.	West Bengal	2B, 31A, 31D, 35, 55,60, 60A, 80, 81 and 117	528
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	300

Status of NHDP

2567. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and whether it is proceeding on schedule; and

(b) if not, the details thereof, along with the delays and the reasons behind them, and the measures being taken to overcome the delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The overall status of NHDP is given in Statement (*See* below). There have been some delays in implementation of the projects mainly due to poor performance of some contractors, delays in obtaining forest/wild life/railway clearances, law and order problems in some States, delay in land acquisition. In order to expedite implementation of projects Regional Officers each

headed by Chief General Manager have been set up by NHAI for close monitoring of implementation of projects. Measures have been taken to expedite land acquisition, shifting of utilities etc. Projects are periodically reviewed at field and at Head Quarters.

Statement

Overall status of NHDP

Status on 31.10.2011

NHDP Phases	Total Length in km	Length Completed in km	Length under Implementation in km	To be awarded in km
I GQ, EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity and others	7,522*	7454	68	-
II 4/6-laning North South-East West Corridor, Others	6,647	5344	859	444
III	12,109	2714	6063	3341
IV 2-laning with paved shoulders	20,000	-	2073	17927
V 6-laning of GQ and High density corridor	6,500	661	2532	3307
VI Expressways	1000	NIL	NIL	1000
VII Ring Roads, Bypasses and flyovers and other structures	700 km of ring roads/ bypass + flyovers	-	41	659

*Two reaches of 24 km and one reach of 6 km from, Phase-I clubbed together and rewarded under Chennai-Ennore port connectivity project

Accidents involving non-motorised modes of transport

2568. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accidents regarding non-motorised modes of transport in the last two years;

- (b) whether Government is aware that citizens using such modes are exposed to greater risk of accidents as they share a common right of way with motorised vehicles;
- (c) whether Government intends to construct separate lanes for non-motorised modes as it is environment friendly;
- (d) if so, the time-frame by when it will be operational; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total number of road accidents, persons killed and injured during the years 2008 and 2009 (the latest available data) due to non-motorized vehicles comprising cycles, cycle rickshaws, hand drawn vehicles and animal drawn vehicles is given below:

2008			2009		
Number of road accidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured	Number of road accidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured
8,928	2,620	8,330	8,568	2,878	8,521

(c) to (e) Subject to availability of funds and land, service roads are provided along National Highways to segregate local traffic, including non-motorized vehicles, from National Highway traffic, wherever required.

Changes in number of National Highways

†2569. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the numbers of all National Highways have been changed in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof;
- (c) the number of National Highways passing through Odisha and the details of these National Highways, their starting and ending points;
- (d) whether a new National Highway will be made in the State from Talchar to Gopalpur; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The earlier system of numbering of NHs did not enable appreciation of relative locations of the NHs or their orientations. Accordingly, the Government has recently revised the numbering system of NHs duly considering the best practices followed World wide. The modified numbering system of NHs enables a better appreciation of the relative locations of the NHs as well as their broad orientations as a systematic pattern of their numbering has been adopted.

(c) The details of National Highways passing through Odisha is enclosed at annexure.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Odisha has not submitted the proposal to declare roads from Talchar to Gopalpur as new National Highway. Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds.

Statement

Detail of National Highways passing through in the State of Odisha

Sl. No.	New NH No.	Description of National Highways	Earlier NH No.
1	2	3	4
1.	16 G.Q.	The highway starting from its junction with NH-19 near Kolkata connecting Kharagpur in the State of West Bengal, Baleshwar and Bhubaneshwar in the State of Orissa, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Nellore in the State of Andhra Pradesh and terminating at its junction with NH-48 near Chennai in the State of Tamil Nadu.	5, 6, 60 and 217
2.	316	The highway starting from its junction with NH-16 near Bhubaneshwar connecting Puri-Konark and Puri-Satpada in the State of Orissa.	203, 203A
3.	516	The highway starting from its junction with NH-16 near Narendrapur and terminating at Gopalpur in the State of Orissa.	217
4.	18	The highway starting from its junction with NH-19 near Govindpur connecting Dhanbad Chas in the State of Jharkhand, Puruliya,	32, 33, 6 and 5

1	2	3	4
		Balarampur in the State of West Bengal, Chandil, Ghatshila, Baharagora in the State of Jharkhand, T. junction with NH-49, Baripada, Betnoti and terminating at its junction with NH-16 near Baleshwar in the State of Orissa.	
5.	20	The highway starting from its junction with NH-31 near Bakhtiyarpur connecting Bihar Sharif, Nawada, Rajauli in the State of Bihar, Kodarma, Barhi, Hazaribag, Ranchi, Khunti, Murhu, Chakradharpur, Chaibasa and Jaintgarh in the State of Jharkhand, Parsora, Kendujhargarh and terminating at its junction with NH-16 near Panikholi in the State of Orissa.	23, 31, 33, 75 and 215
6.	520	The highway starting from its junction with NH-20 near Parsora and terminating at its junction with NH-143 near Rajamundra in the State of Orissa.	215
7.	26	The highway starting from its junction with NH-53 near Bargarh connecting Barapali, Balangir, Bhawanipatna, Boriguma, Koraput in the State of Orissa, Salur, Vizianagaram and terminating at its junction with NH-16 near Natavalsa in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	201 and 43
8.	143	The highway starting from its junction with NH-43 near Gumla connecting Palkot, Kalebira, Thethaitanagar in the State of Jharkhand Panposh, Rajamundra and terminating at its junction with NH-49 near Barakot in the State of Orissa.	23
9.	49	The highway starting from its junction with NH-130 at Bilaspur connecting Pamgarh, Raigarh in the State Chhattisgarh, Kanaktora, Jharsuguda, Kuchinda, Pravasuni, Deogarh, Barakot, Palalaharha, KenduJhargarh, Bangriposhi in the State of Orissa, Baharagora in the State of Jharkhand and terminating at its junction with NH-16 at Kharagpur in the State of West Bengal.	6, 23 and 200

1	2	3	4
10.	149	The highway starting from its junction with NH-49 near Palalaharha connecting Talcher and terminating at its junction with NH-55 at Nuahata in the State of Orissa.	23
11.	53	The highway connecting Hajira, Surat, Uchchhal in the State of Gujarat, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati, Nagpur, Bhandara, Deori in the State of Maharashtra Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Arang, Saraipali, in the State of Chhattisgarh, Bargarh, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Kannah, Talcher, Kamakhyanagar, Sukinda, Dubri, Chandhikhhol, Haridaspur and Paradip Port in the State of Orissa	5A, 6, 200 and 217
12.	353	The highway starting from its junction with NH-53 near Ghorai connecting Mahasamund, Bagbahra in the State of Chhattisgarh, Nauparha and terminating at its junction with NH-59 at Khariar in the State of Orissa.	217
13.	55	The highway starting from its junction with NH-53 near Sambalpur connecting Redhakhhol, Angul, Nuahata, Dhenkanal and terminating at its junction with NH-16 near Cuttack in the State of Orissa.	42
14.	57	The highway starting from its junction with NH-26 near Balangir connecting Sonapur, Bauda, Dashapalla, Nayagarh and terminating at its junction with NH-16 near Khordha in the State of Orissa.	224
15.	59	The highway starting from its junction with NH-353 near Khariar, Titlagarh, Lankagarh, Baligurha, Sorada, Asika and terminating at its junction with NH-16 near Brahmapur in the State of Orissa.	217
16.	63	The highway connecting Nizamabad, Metpalli, Mancheral, Chinnur in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Sironcha, Bijapur, Jagdalpur in the State of Chhattisgarh Kotapad and terminating at its junction with NH-26 near Boriguma in the State of Orissa.	16&43

Status of bridge on Narmada River

2570. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of additional river of bridge on Narmada River near Zadeshwar in Bharuch district of Gujarat State which has been sanctioned in the year 2010-11 by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the construction work is lagging behind as per its original schedule due to financial crunch of Central funds for the said project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken or to be taken in this context by the Ministry so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Consultant appointed for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of additional 4-lane bridge across river Narmada near Zadeshwar has submitted final feasibility report. Request for Qualification (RFQ) applications for appointment of concessionaire have been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Toll on National Highway from Punjab to Delhi

2571. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway-one from Punjab to Delhi is under repair at many places and is also widened;

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

(c) whether toll charges are being imposed in spite of disruption due to repair and widening;

(d) the reasons for collecting toll charges when there are no facilities and the traffic is disrupted due to repair etc.;

(e) whether any representation has been received by Government for waiving the toll charges till the repair and widening work is completed; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as under:

Stretch	Status
Mukarba Chowk to Mall Road in Delhi (km 16.5 to km 8.2)	8 laning completed
Mukarba Chowk to Haryana/Delhi Border (km 16.5 to 29.3)	8 laning completed
Haryana/Delhi Border to Panipat Km 29.3 to 96	6 laning completed
Panipat to Jalandhar km 96 to km 387.100	4 laning completed. 6 laning under progress.
Jalandhar - Amritsar section km 387.100 to km 407.100	2 lane
Jalandhar Amritsar section km 407.100 to km 456.100	4 laning completed.

(c) and (d) As per Concession Agreement, user fee is levied and collected even when the road is being widened to 6 lane facility from existing 4 lane facility.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Poor condition of NHs in Uttar Pradesh

†2572. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh is very poor at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has demanded funds to improve these highways; and

(c) if so, the amount demanded and sanctioned out of that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. Works are taken up based on the availability of funds, *inter se* priority and traffic, to keep National Highways in traffic worthy condition. Few of the National Highway sections in Uttar Pradesh were damaged by the last monsoon rains, which have now been repaired.

(b) and (c) Based on the assessment made by the field officers, necessary funds for repair of such damaged roads are allocated by the Government based on availability

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of funds and *inter se* priority. During the current financial year 2011-12 a sum of Rs. 99.68 crore has been allocated to State Government for repair of the National Highways in the State of Uttar Pradesh, out of which a sum of Rs. 68.38 crore has already been utilized by the State Government up to month ending November, 2011.

Four laning of NHs in North East

2573. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the status of the proposed four laning of NH 52 from Baihata Chari Ali to Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh *via* Misanchariali Halem;
- (b) the details of the status of proposed four laning NH 36 from Doboka to Dimapur, connecting four laning road of NH 54 at Doboka and NH 39 in Nagaland;
- (c) the details of the status of proposed four laning of NH 37 from Nagaon to Dibrugarh connecting four laning road of East-West corridor at Nagaon;
- (d) the time of completion of those projects and steps taken for completion in time; and
- (e) the reason for taking up some portion of the four laning projects in NE Region on Built Operate Transfer (BOT) basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Four laning connectivity from Nagaon to Itanagar via Silghat, Misanchariali (Tezpur), Jamaguri, Halem, Gohpur and Holongi for an aggregate length of 190 km has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 24.07.2008 under Phase 'A' of the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE). This is in modification of the earlier proposal for providing four laning connectivity from Baihata Chariali to Itanagar via Misancharariali - Halen - Gohpur -Banderdewa for a length of 345 km under the National Highway Development Programme Phase III (NHDP III). This modification was carried out to connect Itanagar with all State capitals of North East, except Gangtok, with shortest distance. The Feasibility Report (FR)/Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the proposed 4-laning from Nagaon - Silghat -Misanchariali - Halem - Gohpur - Holongi in Assam is under preparation by Assam PWD and for the Holongi - Itanagar section in Arunachal Pradesh an estimate amounting to about Rs.264 crore has been sanctioned by the Ministry on 20.01.2011 and the work is in progress.

- (b) The four laning of Doboka - Dimapur section (123 km) of NH-36 and Kohima-Imphal section of NH-39 were earlier proposed under NHDP III on BOT (Toll) basis; but due to low volume of traffic the proposal had been dropped, except for Dimapur - Kohima section of NH-39. 2 laning with paved shoulders of Doboka- Dimapur section of

NH-36 has been completed recently under SARDP-NE and National Highways (Original) programme of this Ministry. Also, preparation of DPR is in progress for four laning of Dimapur - Kohima section of NH-39 now included under Phase 'A' of the SARDP-NE, to be implemented on BOT (Annuity) basis by NHAI.

(c) The four lane connectivity from Nagaon to Dibrugarh will follow the alignment from Nagaon - Gohpur- Numaligarh - Bogibil approach (Dibrugarh). This alignment would involve construction of a new four lane bridge across river Brahmaputra between Gohpur and Numaligarh. This alignment was approved by CCEA on 24.07.2008 in view of problem in obtaining Wildlife clearance for the portion of NH-37 passing along the southern part of Kaziranga National Park. The feasibility study and assessment for pre-construction activities including land acquisition from Nagaon to Numaligarh is under preparation by Assam PWD. The remaining stretch from Numaligarh to Bogibil approach (Dibrugarh) will follow the existing alignment of NH 37 with some re-alignment to avoid historical/religious structures. The DPR for this stretch has been finalised by NHAI. The Request for Qualification stage of tendering has also been completed by NHAI.

(d) The Target for completion of these roads under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE is March 2015. All efforts are being made to implement these projects in time bound manner through close monitoring.

(e) The four laning of some of these road projects in NE Region are being taken up on BOT (Annuity) basis. Under this system, the Concessionaire is bound to complete the project within 2½ - 3 years time frame and is also bound to maintain the road for at least 12-12½ years after completion, to be eligible to draw annuity payments.

Four laning of road *via* Doboka

2574. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed four laning of road carrying traffic from Manipur, Nagaland to outside Assam *via* Doboka is being started till date;

(b) whether instead of starting four laning of the said important road in the NE Region, the present road is improved to two lane; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Four laning of Doboka - Dimapur section of NH-36 and Dimapur - Kohima - Imphal section of NH-39, was envisaged under the National Highway Development Programme Phase III (NHDP III) on BOT (Toll) basis. However, due to low volume of traffic in these sections, the proposal for four laning had been dropped except for Dimapur -Kohima section of NH-39, which was later on included under Phase 'A' of the Special Accelerated Road

Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) on BOT. (Annuity) basis. As of now, finalization of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and pre-construction activities including land acquisition in consultation with the State Govt, of Nagaland are in progress by NHAI, for Dimapur - Kohima section of NH-39. However, widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders of Doboka - Dimapur section is completed under phase 'A' of SARDP-NE and National Highways (Original) [NH(O)] programme of this Ministry. Also, Kohima - Imphal section of NH-39 is already of 2 lane standard.

Accidents on roads

2575. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of accidents on roads have increased in recent years;
- (b) the number of accidents that occurred during the past three years ending on 31st of October 2011 in a mega city like Delhi; and
- (c) whether there are any measures that have been taken to control the occurrence of these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The total number of road accidents reported in the country during the years 2007 to 2009 (the latest available data) is as under:-

Year	Number of Road Accidents in India
2007	479,216
2008	484,704
2009	486,384

- (b) The road accidents data in the country is compiled annually on a calendar year basis. The number of road accidents reported in Delhi during each of the year 2007 to 2009 is as under:-

Year	Number of Road Accidents in Delhi
2007	8,620
2008	8,435
2009	7,516

- (c) The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:
 - (i) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
 - (ii) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.

- (iii) Establishment of driving training institutes.
- (iv) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (v) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

Increase in hit and run cases

2576. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a phenomenal increase in hit and run accidents in major cities in India, in recent years;
- (b) if so, the number of such accidents; and
- (c) the measures that have been taken to control these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total number of hit and run accidents in major cities during the years 2008-2009 (the latest available data) is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:-
 - (i) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
 - (ii) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.
 - (iii) Establishment of driving training institutes.
 - (iv) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
 - (v) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

Statement

*Road accidents due to Hit and Run Cases in Metropolitan Cities:
2008 and 2009*

Sl.No.	Cities	2008	2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	549	499
2.	Bengaluru	1354	1,211
3.	Bhopal	NR	NR
4.	Chennai	265	NR

1	2	3	4
5.	Coimbatore	50	71
6.	Delhi	NR	NR
7.	Hyderabad	733	700
8.	Indore	104	158
9.	Jaipur	281	272
10.	Kanpur	0	0
11.	Kochi	65	NR
12.	Kolkata	117	434
13.	Lucknow	71	119
14.	Ludhiana	0	0
15.	Madurai	34	31
16.	Mumbai	1,360	1980
17.	Nagpur	NR	NR
18.	Patna	204	238
19.	Pune	350	NR
20.	Surat	195	NR
21.	Vadodara	51	83
22.	Varanasi	195	277
23.	Visakhapatnam	72	69

NR: Not reported

New Delhi to Amritsar road

2577. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a four laning of New Delhi to Amritsar road is under taken;
- (b) if so, by when this road will be completed;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the work is going very slowly on this road; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government would take to complete the road and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under:

Stretch	Time of completion
Mukarba Chowk to Mall Road in Delhi (km 16.5 to km 8.2)	8 laning completed
Mukarba Chowk to Haryana/Delhi Border (km 16.5 to 29.3)	8 laning completed
Haryana/Delhi Border to Panipat Km 29.3 to 96	6 laning completed
Panipat to Jalandhar km 96 to km 387.100	4 laning completed. 6 laning work targeted to be completed by Sept., 2012
Jalandhar - Amritsar section km 387.100 to km 407.100	2 lane, 4 laning work is yet to be taken up.
Jalandhar Amritsar section km 407.100 to km 456.100	4 laning completed.

(c) and (d) There has been some delays in six laning of Panipat to Jalandhar stretch due to delay in forest clearance, delay in tree cutting etc., which have now been sorted out and progress is being monitored closely so that the work is completed at the earliest.

Banks lending more than projected costs

2578. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks are lending 200 per cent more than the road project costs as arrived at by the National Highways Authority of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a negative correlation between the bids and the huge difference between the project cost estimated by NHAI and the tenders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the projects that have been awarded by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) beyond the stipulated Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) for annuity projects without approval of the competent authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Banks do the lending based on their due diligence. At times the amount of financial close determined by the lenders is higher than the estimated project cost.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) All the projects have been awarded with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Violation of Central Motor Vehicles Act

2579. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a number of commercial vehicles are operating in violation of the Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1998 in the capital;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures Government has adopted to prevent such occurrences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Implementation and enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is a State subject. The details relating to commercial vehicles operating in violation of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in the capital are not available with Central Government.

Length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

2580. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length (in kms.) of National Highways approved in each of the VII Phases under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the date of approval of each length of highway, phase-wise;
- (c) the details of approved original cost expenditure and revised, if any, of each project, phase-wise; and
- (d) by when all the works under NHDP would be completed in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Total length of stretches approved under each phase of NHDP in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:-

NHDP Phase	Total Length (In Km)
NHDP Phase-I	1085.7
NHDP Phase-II	746.13
NHDP Phase-III	405.9
NHDP Phase-IV	140.00
NHDP Phase-V	266.5
NHDP Phase-VI	-
NHDP Phase-VII	-

(b) to (d) Details are given in Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Completed Projected

NHDP Phase-I									
Sl. No.	Stretch	NH.No	Length (in Km.)	Date of approval	Total Project Cost (Rs. in cr.)	Exp. Incurred	Funded By	Revised Cost (Rs. in cr.)	Status of work/ completed by
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Palasa-Korlam (AP-4A)	16 (Old No.5)	29	28.08.2001	98.80	78.25	NHAI	78.25	31.07.2005
2.	Korlam-Ichapuram (AP-4B)	16 (Old No.5)	33	28.08.2001	97.46	82.64	NHAI	82.64	31.12.2005
3.	Palasa-Srikakulam (AP-2)	16 (Old No.5)	74	11.06.2001	229.75	221.85	NHAI	221.85	31.05.2005
4.	Bridges section (AP-6)	16 (Old No.5)	0	13.09.2001	68.18	66.05	NHAI	66.05	30.12.2005
5.	Srikakulam-Champawati (AP-1)	16 (Old No.5)	48	23.05.2001	126.23	78.28	NHAI	78.28	May, 2007
6.	Champawati-Vishakhapatnam	16 (Old No.5) (AP-3)	46.2	25.05.2001	146.96	156.62	NHAI	156.62	30.01.2005
7.	Bridges section (AP-5)	16 (Old No.5)	0	06.08.2001	63.00	50.00	NHAI	50.00	12.08.2003
8.	Ankapalli-Tuni	16 (Old No.5)	58.947	09.10.2001	234.00	411.82	Annuity	411.82	24.12.2004
9.	Tuni-Dharmavaram (AP-16)	16 (Old No.5)	47	30.05.2002	212.00	BOT(A)	Annuity	BOT(A)	Mar'2005
10.	Dharmavaram-Rajahmundry (AP-15)	16 (Old No.5)	53	30.05.2002	219.00	BOT(A)	Annuity	BOT(A)	Mar'2005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Divancheru (near Rajahmundry)- Gowthami (AP-17)	16 (Old No.5)	34.95	19.06.2001	81.35	82.16	NHAI	82.16	Mar'2005
12.	Bridges Section (AP-19)	16 (Old No.5)	2.45	28.08.2001	102.94	97.19	NHAI	97.19	Mar'2005
13.	Gowthami-Gundugolanu (AP-18)	16 (Old No.5)	81.08	03.08.2001	244.83	309.69	NHAI	309.69	Mar'2005
14.	Bridges Section (AP-20)	16 (Old No.5)	0	28.08.2001	100.25	91.62	NHAI	91.62	Mar'2005
15.	Vijayawada-Rajahmundry Section (near Eluru)	16 (Old No.5)	5	28.06.200	14.19	14.81	NHAI	19.00	31.03.2002
16.	Eluru-Vijayawada Package-V	16 (Old No.5)	72	10.12.1997	335	315.83	ADB	349.28	20.06.2002
17.	Vijayawada-Chilikaluripet Package-I	16 (Old No.5)	25	03.03.1999	60.15	68.59	JBIC	68.70	21.12.2002
18.	Vijayawada-Chilikaluripet Package-II	16 (Old No.5)	32	03.03.1999	59.43	63.04	JBIC	63.12	31.12.2002
19.	Vijayawada-Chilikaluripet Package-III	16 (Old No.5)	23.78	03.03.1999	55.19	59.83	JBIC	59.89	20.12.2002
20.	Vijayawada-Chilikaluripet Package-IV	16 (Old No.5)	2.88	22.03.1999	52.80	61.27	JBIC	58.55	28.02.2003
21.	Chilikaluripet-Ongole (AP-13)	16 (Old No.5)	66	20.04.2001	225.40	220.63	NHAI	220.63	Completed
22.	Ongole-Kavali (AP-12)	16 (Old No.5)	72	06.07.2001	251.31	243.05	NHAI	243.05	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Kavali-Nellore (AP-11)	16 (Old No.5)	43.8	12.03.2001	147.14	142.78	NHAI	142.78	Completed
24.	Nellore Bypass	16 (Old No.5)	17.166	27.03.2002	153.00	153.00	Annuity	153.00	Completed
25.	Nellore-Tada (AP-7)	16 (Old No.5)	110.517	27.03.2001	511.46	511.46	BOT	511.46	Completed
26.	Tada-Chennai (TN-1)	16 (Old No.5)	41.8	19.04.2001	233.04	205.79	NHAI	205.79	Completed
27.	Nandigama-Vijayawada	65 (Old 9)	48	12.09.1996	75.50	79.68	ADB	79.68	04.01.2001
Port connectivity (NHDP Phase I)									
1.	Visakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project Corridor	Port Road	12.5	27.05.2002	Awarded for 77.78	Final contract value 95.21	NHAI	95.21	Dec'06
NHDP PHASE-II:									
1.	NS-2/BOT/AP-6	44 (Old No.7)	54.60	26.12.06	360.42	BOT(A)	Annuity	BOT(A)	24.06.2010
2.	NS-2/BOT/AP-7	44 (Old No.7)	53.01	26.12.06	518.46	BOT(A)	Annuity	BOT(A)	Completed
3.	NS-2/BOT/AP-8	44 (Old No.7)	30.89	26.12.06	271.73	BOT(A)	Annuity	BOT(A)	Completed
4.	NS-2/BOT/AP-2 From Km 367 to Km 447	44 (Old No.7)	86.076	31.03.2006	546.15	BOT	Annuity	Annuity	Completed
5.	NS-2/BOT/AP-3 Km 34.140 to Km 80.050	44 (Old No.7)	46.162	20.02.2006	267.30	BOT	BOT	BOT	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	NS-2/BOT/AP-4 From Km 80.050 to Km 135.469	44 (Old No.7)	54.740	21.02.2006	313.70	BOT	BOT	BOT	Completed
7.	NS-2/BOT/AP-5 From Km 135.469 to Km 211	44 (Old No.7)	74.622	30.03.2006	844.59	BOT(A)	Annuity	Annuity	Completed
8.	Hyderabad-Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-10)	44 (Old No.7)	40.35	01.03.2007	244.85	137.56	ADB	146.25	15.02.2011
9.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	44 (Old No.7)	41.35	01.03.2007	259.38	148.87	ADB	153.13	15.02.2011
10.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	44 (Old No.7)	42.88	15.03.2007	277.67	183.95	ADB	190.00	15.02.2011
11.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	44 (Old No.7)	40	15.03.2007	219.53	229.23	ADB	239.19	30.11.2010
12.	Hyderabad-Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-14)	44 (Old No.7)	42	01.03.2007	212.93	171.35	ADB	163.96	09.09.2010
13.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	44 (Old No.7)	45.05	01.03.2007	245.42	201.30	ADB	197.65	31.07.2010

Statement-II

Ongoing Projects

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length (in Km.)	Date of approval	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Funded By	Status of work/ completed by
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

4-Laning Projects

NHDP PHASE-II

1.	Armoor-Adloor Yellareddy on Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	44 (Old No.7)	59	05.08.2009	490.50	DBFOT	February, 2012
2	NS-23 (AP) Nagpur-Hyderabad Section and Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	44 (Old No.7)	22.9	30.10.2005	71.57	NHAI	Contract . terminated

NHDP PHASE-III

1.	Four laning of Kadapa-Mydukur-Kurnool Section	18	189.00	<u>11.02.2010</u> 15.11.2010 (Appointed date)	1585.00	DBFOT	May, 2013
2.	Four laning of Hyderabad-Yadagiri Section	202	35.40	<u>24.02.2010</u> 30.07.2010 (Appointed date)	388.00	BOT (Toll)	May, 2012
3.	Four/Six laning of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section	9	181.50	<u>09.10.2009</u> 06.04.2010 (Appointed date)	1740.00	BOT (Toll)	October, 2012

NHDP PHASE-V

6-Laning Projects

1.	Six laning of Chilakaluripet-Nellore Section	5	184.00	15.07.2010 21.11.2011 (Appointed date)	1535.00	BOT (Toll)	Agreement signed. Pre-Construction Activities are in progress
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Six laning of Chilakaluripet- Vijayawada Section	5	82.50	04.06.2008 01.05.2009 (Appointed date)	675.38	BOT (Toll)	August, 2012

Statement-III

Feasibility study and project preparation

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH. No.	Length (in Km.)	Date of approval	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Funded By	Status of work/ completed by
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NHDP PHASE-IV-A

1.	Kathipudi-Digamarru (2/4L+PS)	214	140.00	17.07.2008	790.00	DBFOT	The feasibility study is in progress and Draft Feasibility Report (DFR) has recently been approved.
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Non-descriptive stretches

2581. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India has got over ₹ 2,000 crore as premium from awarding highway projects during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that to the NHAI's surprise some of the non descriptive stretches have gone for premium; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During 2011-12,

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has received bids for 20 BOT Projects with aggregate premium of Rs. 2146.89 crore as per details at given in Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

Statement

List of projects awarded on premium in 2011-12 till November, 2011

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Length (in km.)	Premium (Rs. cr.)	TPC (Rs. cr.)	State Name
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kota-Jhalawar	12	88.09	3.51	530.01	Rajasthan
2.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	8	102.3	309.6	2125.24	Gujarat
3.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge (Approved Length 60 Km.)	6	45.43	27.35	484.19	Maharashtra
4.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara (Approved Length- 246 Km)	14	244.12	251.01	2388	Rajasthan
5.	Six-laning of Barwa Adda-Panagarh	2	122.88	106	1665	Jharkhand[43]/ West Bengal[79.88]
6.	Four laning of Orissa/ Chhattisgarh Boarder- Aurang section	6	150.4	29.7	1232	Chhattisgarh
7.	Four laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	3	125.03	66.6	1055	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Four laning of Shivpuri-Dewas	3	330.21	180.9	2815	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Six Laninig of Kishangarh-Udaipur- Ahmedabad	79A, 79, 76 and 8	555.5	636	5387.3	Rajasthan[434.5]/ Gujarat[121]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	2-Laning with paved sholder of Muzaffarpur-Barauni	28	107.56	5	356.4	Bihar
11.	4-Laning of Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border	63	95.44	18	910.08	Karnataka
12.	4-Laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur	56	125.9	9.6	1043.51	Uttar Pradesh
13.	4-Laning of Rohtak-Jind (Approved Length 45 Km.)	71	48.6	0.11	283.25	Haryana
14.	Etawah-Chakeri (Kanpur)	2	160.2	91.89	1573	Uttar Pradesh
15.	4-Laning of Raipur-Bilaspur	200	126.525	45.45	1216.03	Chhattisgarh
16.	Hospet-Chitradurga	13	120.03	63	1033.66	Karnataka
17.	MH/KNT Border Sangareddy	9	145	80.01	1266.6	Karnataka
18.	Rampur-Kathgodam	87	93.226	34	790	Uttaranchal
19.	4-Laning of Cuttak-Angul	42	112	61.09	1123.69	Orissa
20.	Agra-Etawah Bypass	2	124.52	128.07	1207	Uttar Pradesh
TOTAL				2146.89		

Road development in Naxal hit area

2582. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many road development projects in naxal affected areas have not been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons therefor;
- (d) the amount of money sanctioned for these projects;

(e) the steps taken by Government to speed up the process of connectivity in the naxal affected areas; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detail of ongoing projects in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Completion period for the projects varies from 12 to 36 months based on the size of the project. The works are in different stages of implementation.

(d) The Government has approved a programme for development of 5477 km roads in 34 Left Wing Extremism affected districts in 8 States at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore.

(e) and (f) State Governments have been asked to initiate the tendering process in advance, after technical approval of the individual projects. This has resulted in early award of works and taking up the construction work immediately after sanction of the projects. Further, relaxation in eligibility criteria has been given to encourage larger participation of contractors for LWE works.

Statement

Detail of ongoing projects in Left Wing Extremism affected areas:

State	Ongoing projects		
	No.	Length in Km.	Cost in Rs. Crore
Andhra Pradesh	23	547	795
Bihar	35	606	555
Chhattisgarh	29	1230	1400
Jharkhand	10	378	527
Madhya Pradesh	5	144	118
Maharashtra	23	368	614
Odisha	13	615	904
Uttar Pradesh	2	67	42

Funds for NH roads expansion

2583. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 54000 KM of roads to be widened and upgraded by NHAI needs more than ₹ 3 lakh crores in next 5 years;

(b) if so, whether NHAI is confident of raising these funds both from Government and private sector;

(c) the details thereof, State-wise, year-wise, of the roads which need to be upgraded;

(d) whether the amount involved at the moment where NH roads expansion is underway, whether it is 27 billion; and

(e) the details thereof, State-wise, road-wise, for last 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As indicated in B.K. Chaturvedi Committee's (BKC) report NHDP programme comprises of 54,000 km of roads for upgradation. Further as per financial projections made in the report, Rs. 3,37,959 crore would be required for project construction for the period from 2005-06 to 2030-31.

(c) NHAI has prepared work plan of projects to be awarded in 2011-12 as per details enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*). Work plan for the next financial year shall be prepared subsequent to the completion of current financial year.

(d) and (e) Award and implementation of road projects is continuous process. Projects had been awarded prior to and during the last five years. Some projects were awarded and completed during last five years. Accordingly, the details regarding amount involved for the development of projects State wise during the last five years are enclosed at Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Projects to be awarded during 2011-12

Sl. No.	NH No.	Project Name	State	Length (km)	Phase
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	8	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	Gujarat	102	V
2.	12	Kota-TeenDhar (Jhalwar)	Rajasthan	88	III
3.	14	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	Rajasthan	244	III
4.	6	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	Maharashtra	45	III
5.	47	Walayar-Vadakancherry	Kerala	54	II

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	215	Panikoili-Rimuli	Orissa	163	III
7.	71	Rohtak-Jind	Haryana	46	III
8.	66	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	178	III
9.	2	Barwa Adda-Panagarh	West Bengal	122	V
10.	7	Jabalpur-Lakhnadon	Madhya Pradesh	74	IV
11.	3	Shivpuri-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	330	IV
12.	3	Gwalior-Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	125	IV
13.	4	Walahjpet-Poonamallee	Tamil Nadu	92	V
14.	NE-II	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	UP/Haryana	135	Others
15.	44	Jowai-Meghalaya/Assam Border	Assam	102	III
16.	9	Vijayawada-Machhlipattnam	Andhra Pradesh	64.6	III
17.	30&84	Patna-Buxar	Bihar	125	III
18.	6	Aurang-Saraipally-Orissa	Chhattisgarh	150	IV
19.	235	Meerut-Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	63	IV
20.	7	Jabalpur-Katani-Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	210	IV
21.	8, 79A	Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad	Rajasthan/Gujarat	556	V
22.	87	Rampur-Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	93	III
23.	93	Moradabad-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	145	IV
24.	23	Birmitrapur-Barkote	Orissa	128	IV
25.	71	Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind	Haryana	70	IV
26.	63	Hospet-Bellary-KNT/AP Border	Karnataka	95	IV
27.	9	Solapur-Mah/KNT Border	Maharashtra	126	IV
28.	42	Angul-Sambalpur	Orissa	153	IV
29.	28	Muzaffarpur-Barauni	Bihar	107	IV
30.	21	Bilaspur-Ner Chowk	Himachal Pradesh	54	IV
31.	2	Etawah-Chakeri	Uttar Pradesh	157	V
32.	5	Vijayawada-Elluru-Gundugolanu	Andhra Pradesh	103.59	V

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	2	Agra-Etawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	125	V
34.	73	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh Border- Yamunanagar-Barwala-Panchkula	Haryana	104	III
35.	13	Hospet-Chitradurga	Karnataka	120	IV
36.	9	Mah/KNT Border-Sangareddy	Karnataka	145	IV
37.	42	Cuttack-Angul	Orissa	112	IV
38.	200	Raipur-Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	127	IV
39.	56	Lucknow-Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	124	IV
40.	5A	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talcher	Orissa	77	V
41.	60	Kharagpur-Baleswar	Orissa	119	V
42.	49	Madurai-Parmakudi-Ramanatha- puram	Tamil Nadu	116	III
43.	10	Rohtak-Hissar	Haryana	100	III
44.	31	Khagaria-Bakhtiyarpur	Bihar	120	III
45.	13	Solapur-Mah/KNT Border-Bijapur	Maharashtra	100	III
46.	56	Varanasi-Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	142	IV
47.	6	Amravati-Dhule-Gujarat Border	Maharashtra	480	IV
48.	45C	Vikravandi-Kumbakonam- Thanajavur	Tamil Nadu	165	IV
49.	6&33	Mahulia-Bahargora	Jharkhand	150	IV
50.	200	Chandikhole-Paradeep	Orissa	133	III
51.	17	Kundapur-KNT/Goa Border	Karnataka	192	IV
52.	207	Hoskote-Dobespet	Karnataka	89	IV
53.	95	Ludhiana-Chandigarh	Punjab	60	V
54.	5	Rajahmundry-Gundugulanu	Andhra Pradesh	128	V
55.	2	Chakeri - Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	150	V
56.	2	Allahabad Bypass-Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	160	V

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	5	Anandpuram-Vishakhapatnam-Anakapalli	Andhra Pradesh	59	V
58.	4	Mulbagal-Karnataka/AP Border	Karnataka	22	III
59.	67	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	54	III
60.	2	Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	Bihar	220	V

Statement-II

State-wise details of amount spent during the last five years

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects	National Highway Nos.	Amount spent during the last five years Rs. in crore
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	5, 7, 9, 18, 202	7653.21
2.	Assam	30	37, 54, 31, 31C, 36	4097.90
3.	Bihar	33	57, 28, 80, 85, 19, 30, 84, 77, 57A, 28A, 2	5011.53
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	6, 200, 111, 12A	650.62
5.	Delhi	5	1,2,8,236	731.13
6.	Goa	2	4A, 17	2.55
7.	Gujarat	35	8, 8D, 8A, 8B, 14, 15, 59, 6, 12, 15	5295.62
8.	Haryana	15	10, 71, 1, 8, 22, 2, 71A, 10	3464.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	22	145.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	1A, 1	1222.29
11.	Jharkhand	5	33, 31, 2	764.01
12.	Karnataka	29	4A, 48, 4, 7, 17, 13	6434.01
13.	Kerala	12	17,47	2581.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26	75, 69, 86, 69A, 3, 7, 26, 86 Extn., 59	4749.65

1	2	3	4	5
15. Maharashtra	39	8, 69A, 26B, 4, 3, 6, 9, 17		6366.93
16. Meghalaya	5	37		184.65
17. Orissa	17	215, 6, 5, 203, 200		972.43
18. Punjab	13	95, 15, 1, 1A, 22, 21		3993.72
19. Rajasthan	40	8, 14, 12, 11, 76, 79		7366.81
20. Tamil Nadu	59	5, 210, 45, 68, 7, 49, 67, 46, 45B, 4, 47, 7A, 205, 220		16446.96
21. Uttar Pradesh	57	2, 24, 28, 91, 58, 25, 26, 3, 56A&B, 11, 86, 93, 24B		10648.57
22. Uttarakhand	1	58 and 72		11.66
23. West Bengal	30	34, 31, 31C, 6, 60		1484.92

E-Tender system of NH-1

†2584. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposed E-Tender system of NH-I of Government is not being followed properly in some projects in most of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has informed all State Governments and all implementing agencies in this context and has asked them to follow rules and guidelines strictly in this regard; and

(d) the names of States and projects of the country where rules have not been followed and the details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no specific e-tender system of NH-1. However, in order to improve transparency and accountability, e-tendering for National Highways works in some States including works under National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is being followed.

(c) and (d) All executing agencies have been asked to implement e-tendering system for all NH works and other Centrally Sponsored Scheme without exception with effect from 01.01.2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Project report on flyovers in Kerala

2585. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NHAI has conducted any feasibility study and prepared detailed project report on flyovers in Edappally, Vytilla, Palarivattam and Vypin in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details of the study;
- (c) whether the Ministry has decided to construct the flyovers; and
- (d) if not, by when the Ministry would take final decision on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The consultancy for preparation of Feasibility Study and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for flyovers at four junctions Edappally, Vytilla, Palarivattam and Kundanoor on NH-47 has been awarded by National Highway Authority of India in December, 2010 and the likely date of completion of DPR is March, 2012. Vypin is not covered under the project. The construction of the flyovers will be decided after completion of the DPR.

New Expressway in Bihar

2586. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to construct new expressway from Patna to Bodhgaya and Patna to Nalanda in Bihar to connect sites of importance from the religious and tourism point;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same;
- (c) whether any proposal is received from Bihar Government on this matter so far; and
- (d) if so, the status of their proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (b) No, Sir. There is no plan to construct new expressway from Patna to Bodhgaya and Patna to Nalanda in Bihar. However, 4-laning of Patna-Jehanabad-Gaya-Bodhgaya-Dobhi Section (NH-83) and Gaya-Biharshariff Section of NH-82 is proposed under JICA Loan Assistance. PIB memo for 4-laning of NH-83 has been circulated. For NH-82, Pre-PIB meeting was held on 05-12-2011.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Targets for highways construction

2587. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets fixed by Government for highways construction since 2009;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) whether the target has been achieved;
- (d) the reasons for under performance; and
- (e) the action that Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The targeted and completed length since 2009-10 is as under:

(Length in kms)

Year	NHDP		Non-NHDP	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2009-10	3165.00	2693.00	2458.50	2315.19
2010-11	2500.00	1780.00	2467.93	2156.74
2011-12	2500.00	822.85*	2254.00^	768.38*

*Upto October, 2011

^Tentative.

(d) and (e) Progress in implementation has been affected due to poor performance of contractors, delays in obtaining forest/wild life/railway clearances, law and order problems in some States, delay in land acquisition etc.

The steps taken by the Government to minimize the delays in completion of all its projects include setting up of Regional Offices by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as in the field units for expeditious completion.

Transportation of hazardous chemicals by sea vessels

2588. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state the corrective action that has been taken by the Ministry on the fact that there are large numbers of very old and fragile sea

vessels transporting very hazardous chemicals and crude, if these types of sea vessels broke or get accidents in sea it is extremely harmful for our environment?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Control of substandard ships coming to Indian territorial waters and endangering environment is exercised by the Indian Maritime Administration through the international accepted method of Port State Control (PSC). Mercantile Marine Department's Surveyors carry out Port State control Inspections on foreign Flag vessels. These inspections verify sea worthiness of the vessels and simultaneously verify compliance with various International Safety Conventions. When vessels are found in substantial non-compliance with applicable laws or relevant maritime convention requirements, the PSC system suitably intervenes to ensure that non-conformances are rectified, before further plying. India is a founder member of Indian Ocean Memorandum of Understanding (IOMOU). There are 13 members of IOMOU. This Regional cooperation of countries on the Indian Ocean rim also contributes towards the control of substandard ships plying in the region. In addition, the Government is actively considering banning the entry of Ships which are more than 25 years old.

Oil spillages in coastal areas

2589. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware about increasing cases of oil spillages in our coastal areas which is very harmful for environment, if so, the corrective action that has been taken by the Ministry;
- (b) whether Ministry issued any stringent directives to shipping companies to stop such cases and in case of accident, concerned shipping company has to compulsorily pay charges to concerned authorities to clean affected areas of oil spillage; and
- (c) whether the Ministry approached State Governments to seek their views on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) It is noticed that cases of oil pollution has decreased over last few years. In every case of oil spillage, corrective action is taken by the concerned Port or Coastal State Authorities to deal with oil spillages as per the local or regional contingency plan developed for the affected area under National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan.

(b) The existing national legislation pertaining to safety of ships and prevention of oil pollution in Indian waters already has stringent provisions to deal with oil pollution by ships. Under the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 the polluting ship or ship owner is liable to pay charges for cleaning up operations.

(c) Yes, Sir. In all incidents of oil pollution, Central and State authorities always work in close cooperation.

Hijacking of Indian ships by Somali pirates

†2590. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of venturing into the Indian territorial sea by the Somali pirates and hijacking of ships by them are on the increase;

(b) the steps being taken by Government of India in this regard, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the incidents of holding hostage in Lakshadweep Islands?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has initiated several preventive/mitigating security measures that are as follows:

(i) Notices by Director General of Shipping detailing elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices) including safe house/citadel.

(ii) Sailing vessels banned from plying in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male.

(iii) Naval escort provided by Indian Naval Ships in Gulf of Aden.

(iv) Enhanced vigil by Indian Navy in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

(v) Guidelines for deployment of armed guards on Indian merchant ships issued.

(vi) Joint operational exercises being conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others.

(vii) The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism.

(viii) Active participation by the Government agencies in International Maritime Organisation (IMO) meetings, meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) established in pursuance of UN Security Council Resolution No. 1851 and other international fora.

(ix) Submission of Document 27/9/1 at IMO Assembly for flag states to provide information on welfare of captive crew, efforts of release and also on continued payment of their wages.

(c) There has been no incident of holding hostage in Lakshadweep.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of inland waterways

2591. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plan to develop inland waterways;
- (b) whether the Inland Water Transport Corporation has formulated any plans for development of inland waterways; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (c) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is responsible for regulation and development of National Waterways in the country for shipping and navigation. So far the following five waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NW).

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km)-NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri - Sadiya - 891 Km) - NW-2 declared in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals- (205 km) - NW-3 declared in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) -NW-4 declared in 2008.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) - NW-5 declared in 2008.

Action has been taken by IWAI for providing a navigable channel with adequate width and depth along with necessary infrastructure facilities like terminals and navigation aids in the first three National Waterways. Action has been initiated to develop commercially viable stretches of NW-4 and 5 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode through financial assistance of Asian Development Bank under the Pilot Project Initiative through Department of Economic Affairs.

Financial crisis of SCIL

†2592. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a public sector Navratna Company, Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCIL) is facing financial crisis;
- (b) if so, the reasons for suffering the loss suddenly while this company was making profit for the last 20 years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to bail out this company; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) is not in a financial crisis though its profitability has been impacted in the current financial year. Brief financials of SCI are as under:-

	(Rs. in crores)		
	2009-10	2010-11	April-September 2011
Turnover	3896.33	4019.77	2121.14
Net Worth	6337.00	7168.13	7018.92
Net Profit After tax	376.91	567.35	(-)140.63
Cash Balance	2676.46	2466.74	1914.99

The shipping industry is in a recessionary phase and the freight rates are the lowest in all segments currently which has affected the financial performance of SCI in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Since SCI has sufficient cash reserves, the need for bailing out the company does not arise.

Radiation Monitor Portals at ports

2593. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to install Radiation Monitor Portals (RMP) at all ports and entry points in the country to check junk material from abroad;
- (b) if so, whether the steel junk which is imported by several companies are not properly scanned at ports resulting in entry of radiation material; and
- (c) if so, to what extent the installation of RMP at ports will ensure safe import of junk material?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Shipping has decided to install Radiation Monitor Portals (RMP) in all the major ports in the country by 2012.

- (b) Presently there are no equipment to scan the imported scrap for radiation.
- (c) Once the equipment are installed, all the consignments imported will be scanned for radioactive radiation.

Funds for implementation of National Waterway No. 5

2594. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state whether the Ministry consider to take up the matter with Planning Commission/Department of Economic Affairs for allocation of funds for implementation of National Waterway No. 5 Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Yes, Sir. A proposal for development of commercially viable stretches of the National Waterway - 5 has already been submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs for consideration under their scheme for India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) Pilot Project Initiative under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Technical Assistance.

Mormugao Port

2595. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the 2nd Core Terminal Project at Berth No. 7 at the Mormugao port;
- (b) the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) the details of Government's action?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The proposal 'Development of Coal Terminal at Berth No.7 in the Port of Mormugao' was awarded to Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) Operator in May, 2010. As per the original time frame, the project is to be completed within 36 months *i.e.* by May, 2013.

(b) There is some delay in the construction activities as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance is still awaited from the statutory authorities under Government of Goa.

(c) Government has taken up the matter with the State Government of Goa for expediting the CRZ clearance for the project. The State Government of Goa has constituted an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Goa to resolve the issues.

Regional office for Eastern Region at Bhubaneswar

2596. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering to take expeditious steps to execute the projects; and
- (b) whether the Ministry is considering to establish it's regional office for the Eastern region at Bhubaneswar for better coordination on National Waterway No. 5?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) The Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal along with Talcher-Dhamra stretch of Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra river system, Charbatia-Dhamra stretch of Matai river and Mangalgadi-Paradeep stretch of Mahanadi delta rivers (total length of 588 km) were declared as National Waterway-5 (NW-5) in November, 2008. However, no funds for the development of this waterway have been allocated during 11th plan period and the Planning Commission has suggested that the feasibility of development of the commercially viable stretches of this waterway be explored under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Action has been initiated to develop commercially viable stretches of NW-5 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode through financial assistance of Asian Development Bank under the Pilot Project Initiative through Department of Economic Affairs.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at this stage.

Passengers cruise landing in India

2597. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger cruise landings at Indian ports during each of the last three years, port-wise; and

(b) the initiative taken by Government to boost cruise tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The information is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The initiatives taken by Government to boost cruise tourism in the country are:

- (i) The Government has formulated Cruise Shipping Policy which enumerates the action plan for encouraging cruise tourism in India.
- (ii) Government has identified six ports in the country in the cruise circuit to provide facilities for the smooth handling of cruise vessels.
- (iii) Ministry of Tourism has a scheme to extend financial assistance for development of cruise infrastructure.

Statement-I

The number of passenger-wise landings at Indian ports during last three years

Sl.No.	Name of Port	Year	No. of Vessels	Passengers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kolkata	2008-09	NIL	NIL
		2009-10	NIL	NIL
		2010-11	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Paradip	2008-09	2	137
		2009-10	NIL	NIL
		2010-11	NIL	NIL
3.	Visakhapatnam	2008-09	NIL	NIL
		2009-10	NIL	NIL
		2010-11	NIL	NIL
4.	Chennai	2008-09	6	222
		2009-10	7	72
		2010-11	7	380
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru	2008-09	NIL	NIL
		2009-10	NIL	NIL
		2010-11	NIL	NIL
6.	Mumbai	2008-09	30	17375
		2009-10	33	27482
		2010-11	42	27529
7.	V.O. Chidambranar	2008-09	1	165
		2009-10	1	81
		2010-11	2	448
8.	Cochin	2008-09	36	19264
		2009-10	45	37949
		2010-11	41	24103
9.	New Mangalore	2008-09	7	942
		2009-10	4	1863
		2010-11	14	5854
10.	Mormugao	2008-09	24	10878
		2009-10	19	18684
		2010-11	21	9371

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kandla	2008-09	NIL	NIL
		2009-10	NIL	NIL
		2010-11	NIL	NIL
12.	Ennore	2008-09	NIL	NIL
		2009-10	NIL	NIL
		2010-11	NIL	NIL

Proposal of Chhattisgarh for grants to NGOs

†2598. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received from the Government of Chhattisgarh during the last two years regarding providing grants to various NGOs in the State;
- (b) the number of proposals still pending and reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when the amount of the grant will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) During the last two years, 2009-10 and 2010-11, 45 proposals for providing grants to NGOs were received under various schemes of the Ministry from the Government of Chhattisgarh. As on date, only 4 proposals are pending and are at various stages of processing. Delay in clearing the proposals normally occurs due to time taken by the State Governments/applicant organizations in rectifying deficiencies and completing procedural requirements.

(c) Clearance of proposals is an on-going process and is subject to completeness of the proposals, their conformity to the norms of the respective schemes and availability of funds.

Review of welfare scheme

2599. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes and welfare programmes being implemented by the Government for welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent under each scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has reviewed performance of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and measures taken for their effective implementation and proper utilization of funds under the scheme and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry implements the following Centrally sponsored schemes and welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the country:

❖ **Schemes of Educational development for SCs**

- Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations (for SCs and non SCs)
- Post matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students
- Upgradation of Merit Scheme for SC Students
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for SC girls and boys

❖ **Schemes of Economic Development For SCs**

- State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)

❖ **Other Schemes**

- Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

❖ **Schemes of Educational development For OBCs**

- Pre-matric Scholarship for OBC Students
- Post-matric Scholarship for OBC Students

❖ **Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls.**

(b) The details of fund released under each scheme during the last three years, State-wise is given at Statement-I to XI (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The actual implementation of these schemes rests with the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The financial and physical progress under these schemes is monitored through Utilization Certificates, Audited Accounts and annual progress in coverage of beneficiaries submitted by the State Governments. In addition, the Ministry has requested State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to send Quarterly Progress Reports to the Ministry. The progress is reviewed in the Conference of State Ministers/Secretaries of Social Justice/Welfare held every year. Schemes and programmes are also reviewed by officers of the Ministry during their tours to States. The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time.

Statement-I

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to
2010-11 under Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23978.11	21182.31	57023.64
2.	Bihar	2692.70	1000.00	3472.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	0.00	1207.79
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	18.05
5.	Gujarat	1556.29	2741.34	5560.09
6.	Haryana	369.52	6962.57	3600.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	378.47	150.00	100.00
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	514.74	100.00
9.	Karnataka	3267.91	11819.35	15718.29
10.	Kerala	8132.43	3200.00	2400.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1699.21	3653.86	6721.19
12.	Maharashtra	1000.00	13400.00	28161.01
13.	Orissa	500.00	0.00	2697.51
14.	Punjab	200.00	0.00	5814.58

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Rajasthan	10340.11	5397.72	3900.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	500.00	5369.97	17847.60
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4916.98	19967.13	49804.19
18.	Uttarakhand	1089.36	789.70	2155.15
19.	West Bengal	3250.23	3835.67	2200.00
NE Region				
1.	Assam	0.00	1014.99	504.99
2.	Manipur	163.76	185.70	100.00
3.	Sikkim	3.44	1.00	16.56
4.	Tripura	410.98	410.16	498.25
UTs				
1.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	100.00
TOTAL:		64549.50	101596.21	209720.83

Note: N.R. means Not Received.

Statement-II

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to
the children of those engaged in unclean occupations*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	2171.5	880.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	117.59
3.	Chhattisgarh	110.79	192.08	170.73
4.	Goa	0.00	0.89	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	2820.60	3639.90	3658.52
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.05	24.59	0.00
7.	Kerala	0.00	6.11	15.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	296.41	232.59	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	691.12	0.00	0.00
10.	Orissa	35.72	0.00	0.00
11.	Puducherry	2.24	7.71	6.00
12.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	112.07
13.	Rajasthan	1042.42	598.95	568.76
14.	Tamil Nadu	678.08	971.88	236.00
15.	Uttarakhand	14.72	1.55	1.00
16.	West Bengal	41.73	26.27	39.90
NE Region				
1.	Assam	92.38	52.17	0.00
2.	Tripura	86.02	47.83	41.70
TOTAL:		5927.28	7974.02	5847.77

Note :- N.R. means Not Received.

Statement-III

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana (Girls Hostels)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437.5	0.00	600.00
2.	Bihar	335.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	107.43	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
4	Haryana	187.575	187.57	365.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	496.40
6	Jharkhand	139.148	0.00	45.00
7	Karnataka	177.5	202.40	340.00
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	355.14	250.0	342.00
10	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	717.10
11	Orissa	1914.89	0.00	0.00
12	Punjab	113.25	0.00	0.00
13	Rajasthan	339.75	1706.75	584.00
14	Tamil Nadu	256.25	0.00	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	697.20	0.00	688.10
16	Uttarakhand	101.25	89.29	0.00
17	West Bengal	670.50	0.00	204.40
NE Region				
1	Assam	2.62	0.00	0.00
2	Tripura	27.52	0.00	0.00
UTs				
1	Puducherry	0.00	100	0.00
2.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	9.00
TOTAL:		5862.523	2536.01	4391.00

Statement-IV

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana (Boys Hostels)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	340.00	0.00	631.40

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	72.645	33.75	0.00
3.	Haryana	0.00	2.98	90.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	108.10
5.	Jharkhand	83.16	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	167.50	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	110.34	54.75	60.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	211.54	180.70	168.60
9.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	567.00
10.	Orissa	755.929	0.00	0.00
11.	Rajasthan	0.00	191.00	384.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	297.33	0.00	0.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	447.25	157.05	294.00
14.	Uttarakhand	41.39	0.00	0.00
15.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	950.00
NE Region				
16.	Assam	46.20	0.00	75.00
17.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	100.00
TOTAL:		2573.27	620.23	3428.10

Statement-V

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under the scheme of Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development
Corporations (SCDCs)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	192.16	0.00	192.16

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Haryana	0.00	83.00	383.56
3.	Himachal Pradesh	194.08	200.00	240.04
4.	Karnataka	252.29	600.00	0.00
5.	Kerala	559.00	617.00	0.00
6.	Punjab	240.00	0.00	197.06
7.	Uttar Pradesh	400.00	0.00	987.18
	UTs			
8.	Chandigarh	62.47	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL:	1900.00	1500.00	2000.00

Statement-VI

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection
of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the
Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	787.56	878.79	642.99
2.	Bihar	27.28	55.00	90.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	40.75	40.64	108.59
4.	Goa	1.00	1.50	3.25
5.	Gujarat	217.46	186.08	303.32
6.	Haryana	59.93	19.59	136.18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10.45	54.80	29.00
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	39.54	Nil
9.	Karnataka	670.38	967.18	674.36

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	135.15	361.81	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	574.75	1107.11	1869.09
12.	Maharashtra	274.98	1197.43	869.79
13.	Orissa	60.00	69.58	645.58
14.	Punjab	50.00	76.35	114.70
15.	Rajasthan	157.89	175.66	175.40
16.	Tamil Nadu	235.14	612.15	176.77
17.	Uttar Pradesh	931.29	904.36	960.98
18.	Uttarakhand	5.77	0.00	0.00
NE Region				
19.	Sikkim	5.95	8.18	6.40
20.	Tripura	00.50	0.60	0.00
Union Territories				
21.	Puducherry	50.00	50.00	87.08
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	-	5.49
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.65	59.23	60.00
24.	Daman and Diu	4.57	0.00	8.94
25.	Chandigarh	3.00	0.00	15.00
TOTAL:		4306.45	6865.58	6982.91

Statement-VII

State-wise Central assistance released and beneficiaries covered during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 under the upgradation of Merit Scheme for SC Students

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.4	0	88.80

1	2	3	4	5
2	Bihar	0	0	43.75
3.	Chhattisgarh	3.00	0	21.60
4.	Gujarat	2.998	0.60	0.00
5.	Haryana	4.8	0	3.75
6.	J&K	3.00	0	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	7.00	0	7.00
8.	Karnataka	28.2	28.2	16.20
9.	Kerala	0	0	4.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	153.76	3.72
11.	Rajasthan	9.76	8.44	6.86
12.	Uttar Pradesh	37.96	0	73.18
13.	Uttarakhand	2.55	0	0.00
14.	West Bengal	31.41	0	0.00
NE Region				
15.	Assam	0	0	13.80
16.	Sikkim	3.00	3.00	3.00
17.	Tripura	0	6.00	3.00
TOTAL:		175.071	200.00	289.43

Statement-VIII

State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2009-10 to 2010-11 under Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana')

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central assistance released	
		(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	1.3	21.425

1	2	3	4
2.	Rajasthan	1.4	21.325
3.	Assam	0.00	10.10
4.	Tamil Nadu	1.3	21.425
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	22.725
TOTAL:		4.0	97.000

Note: Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) was approved in March, 2010.

Statement-IX

Statement of release of funds during last 3 years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for OBC students

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central assistance released		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1676.89	2035.00	1693.00
2.	Bihar	1977.72	1752.00	4861.88
3.	Goa	38.44	16.00	41.00
4.	Gujarat	288.69	568.31	745.19
5.	Haryana	491.00	563.00	71.56
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	188.77	0.00	359.00
8.	Jharkhand	444.78	282.00	1385.00
9.	Kerala	161.67	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	454.43	445.57	1000.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1425.34	1612.00	3534.87
12.	Maharashtra	2307.08	2587.00	5677.11

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Orissa	441.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Punjab	552.00	0.00	391.00
15.	Rajasthan	754.49	833.00	1982.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	1485.45	1140.32	2344.68
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3962.88	4436.00	9742.02
18.	Uttarakhand	189.58	104.00	504.54
19.	West Bengal	740.00	0.00	380.55
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.23	0.00
21.	Daman and Diu	5.28	0.00	1.89
22.	Chandigarh	1.09	1.03	0.00
23.	Puducherry	41.39	0.00	0.00
24.	Assam	0.00	659.19	253.43
25.	Manipur	120.00	25.00	140.49
26.	Tripura	193.18	230.10	202.00
27.	Sikkim	5.78	7.20	12.36
TOTAL:		17968.93	17296.95	35323.57

Statement-X

Statement of release of funds during last 3 years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Pre Matric Scholarships for OBC students

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Assistance Released		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	407.90	533.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	446.43	0.00	0.00
3.	Goa	7.68	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	267.24	290.00	227.00
5.	Haryana	0.00	79.00	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27.58	28.00	25.25
7.	Jharkhand	30.55	0.00	31.45
8.	Karnataka	50.00	50.00	238.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	158.00	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	518.30	0.00	0.00
11.	Orissa	0.00	96.00	140.00
12.	Punjab	124.35	0.00	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	245.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	320.00	846.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	894.41	1159.00	2241.00
16.	Uttarakhand	0.00	135.00	117.00
17.	West Bengal	42.56	0.00	88.64
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	4.40	0.00
19.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	21.69
20.	Chandigarh	0.00	1.36	0.00
21.	Delhi	0.00	3.69	0.00
22.	Assam	40.81	51.33	32.65
23.	Manipur	125.00	108.36	68.36
24.	Tripura	127.34	146.00	49.00
25.	Sikkim	6.79	0.00	0.00
TOTAL:		3216.94	3163.14	4471.04

Statement-XI

*Statement of release of funds during last 3 years under the Centrally
Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for OBCs Boy and Girls*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Assistance Released		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	542.50	240.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	17.28	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	420.00	120.00	490.00
4.	Haryana	192.50	65.00	210.00
5.	Jharkhand	156.32	81.33	121.41
6.	Karnataka	299.95	147.17	205.00
7.	Kerala	241.50	89.00	119.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	287.11	345.00	775.00
9.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	72.79
10.	Rajasthan	283.75	17.50	210.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	472.50	189.00	236.25
12.	Uttar Pradesh	.0.00	502.20	0.00
13.	West Bengal	86.87	0.00	0.00
14.	Puducherry	. 24.20	0.00	0.00
15.	Assam	150.00	255.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	156.23	0.00	140.00
17.	Sikkim	123.95	0.00	0.00
TOTAL:		3454.66	2051.20	2579.45

Funds for Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme

2600. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of funds the Central Government had allotted and utilized

under Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for the last three years, State-wise details;

(b) the total amount allotted and utilized by Punjab under DDR Scheme for the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that Punjab is classified as High Demand State with regard to the above Scheme; and

(d) the other High Demand States and the criteria for declaring a State as 'High Demand State'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) A State-wise statement indicating details of funds allotted and Grants-in-aid released to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the DDRS, including in the State of Punjab, during the last three years, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The funds allocated under the DDRS Scheme during a particular year are further allocated to various States/UTs on a notional basis, which is known as notional allocation. This is based on the proportion of the population of persons with disabilities in a State to the total disabled population of the country as well as the demand under the ongoing projects being implemented by NGOs in that State/UT. Some States have a greater number of NGOs and therefore the releases to NGOs in such States is higher as compared to others.

Statement

Details of funds allotted and grant-in-aid released under DDRS

Sl. No.	State	Notional Allocation (Rupees in Lakhs)			Amount released (Rupees in Lakhs)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	950	950	2410	1317.78	1586.81	2063.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	40	25	7.37	6.72	3.36
3.	Assam	510	450	220	121.92	87.40	184.57
4.	Bihar	250	420	690	87.75	45.48	100.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	90	100	160	76.69	31.52	20.07
6.	Goa	15	30	50	13.09	18.30	14.05
7.	Gujarat	175	230	380	82.20	57.40	50.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	130	130	320	127.92	78.36	107.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50	50	150	40.83	17.99	52.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	70	100	27.93	7.19	21.92
11.	Jharkhand	60	100	120	10.06	12.01	24.02
12.	Karnataka	560	560	1710	814.66	857.24	1057.62
13.	Kerala	480	480	1250	378.40	386.96	789.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200	310	490	170.35	99.56	175.81
15.	Maharashtra	300	350	580	254.23	150.51	217.50
16.	Manipur	170	220	680	196.76	130.14	305.91
17.	Meghalaya	70	80	170	75.65	25.64	73.60
18.	Mizoram	25	25	130	19.60	6.58	40.45
19.	Nagaland	35	35	25	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	320	320	890	367.34	448.66	591.15
21.	Punjab	120	120	210	94.00	35.38	130.28
22.	Rajasthan	240	320	520	93.14	168.81	179.45
23.	Sikkim	25	25	25	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	450	450	830	474.37	366.18	421.49
25.	Tripura	75	75	25	10.81	21.36	6.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	800	800	1430	700.21	718.82	612.36
27.	Uttarakhand	80	80	80	63.02	53.60	132.60
28.	West Bengal	530	530	890	641.12	543.22	591.74
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	20	40	30	0.00	10.50	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Delhi	170	180	380	193.55	170.24	249.67
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	10	30	40	15.63	13.36	6.55
TOTAL:		7000	7600	15010	6476.38	6155.94	8225.64

Prosecution under Untouchability Act

2601. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases prosecuted under Scheduled Caste untouchability Act in India, State-wise and District-wise during 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011; and

(b) the total number of cases under SC Untouchability Act having been established as false, State-wise and District-wise during 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) In pursuance of Article 17 of the Constitution, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, was enacted by the Parliament. It was amended and renamed in the year 1976, as the 'Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955'.

According to available information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, State/Union Territory-wise number of cases prosecuted under the Act, during calendar years 2008-2010, is given in Statement-I (*See below*). NCRB does not maintain district wise data in this regard.

(b) Number of cases found false on account of mistake of fact or law under the aforesaid Act, is given in Statement-II (*See below*). NCRB does not maintain district wise data in this regard.

Statement-I

State/UT wise number of cases prosecuted under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, during calendar years 2008, 2009 and 2010

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total number of cases:					
		For trial including pending cases			Pending with the courts at the end of the year		
		Calendar Year:					
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205	112	111	106	67	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	109	20	0	20	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	1	1	0
4.	Gujarat	274	204	203	202	203	189
5.	Haryana	1	1	0	1	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21	16	10	15	9	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	5	3	4	4
8.	Jharkhand	6	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	231	149	149	142	124	115
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	21	21	21	19	7
11.	Maharashtra	771	744	676	723	657	593
12.	Orissa	7	7	7	7	7	7
13.	Punjab	1	1	1	1	1	0
14.	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	108	45	6	45	4	5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	154	179	127	127	127	66
17.	West Bengal	1	1	1	1	1	0
Union Territories							
18.	Delhi	35	36	36	35	36	36
19.	Puducherry	37	48	62	34	35	43
TOTAL:		1987	1590	1416	1485	1296	1155

Statement-II

State/UT wise number of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, found false on account of mistake of fact or law, during the calendar years 2008, 2009 and 2010

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number of cases found false on account of mistake of factor law Calendar Year:		
		2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	15	28

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Haryana	1	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0
4.	Karnataka	2	0	1
5.	Maharashtra	3	2	0
6.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	0
Union Territory				
8.	Pondicherry	6	7	0
TOTAL:		68	27	29

Sub-categorisation of SC in Andhra

2602. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps/measures taken by the Ministry to expedite the process to bring about the Constitutional Amendment for empowering the Government of Andhra Pradesh for sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes of the State for the purpose of allocation of reservation quota in Government/Public sector jobs and seats in educational and other institutions;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in introducing above said Constitutional Amendment Bill in the Parliament; and

(c) by when it is likely to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Central Government in 2006-07, had set up a National Commission to examine the issue of Sub-Categorisation of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh (NCSCSC). The NCSCSC had recommended amendment of Article 341 of the Constitution to provide for sub categorization of Scheduled Castes.

The Government has decided to elicit views of the major stake holders *viz.*, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on recommendations of NCSCSC.

(c) No decision has been taken in the matter.

Drug abuse among the youth

2603. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that drug abuse is on the increase among the youth, especially college and university students in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any action plan to tackle this problem; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) There is no authentic data in this regard.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided, *inter-alia*, to Non-Governmental Organization, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts, including youth. The Ministry in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) has started, an awareness generation programme in the State of Punjab and Manipur covering 3000 villages of 10 Districts in the State of Punjab and 750 villages of 7 Districts in the State of Manipur. Awareness among the rural masses will be generated through door to door campaign, wall writing, candle march, poster campaign, street plan etc. De-addiction camps will also be organized for the identified addicts. Similarly, this Ministry in collaboration with National Bal Bhawan has started an awareness generation programme among children in the age group of 12-16 years through a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak etc. at local, zonal and national level during the current year.

Reservation in private sector

2604. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the All-India Confederation of SC/ST organizations demanded reservation for Dalits and Adivasis in the private sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far; and
- (c) the views of the States and private sectors and other NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October, 2006, to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on Affirmative Action in the Private Sector. It has been holding meetings with apex Chambers from time to time. Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of

Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members. These Codes of conduct provide, *inter-alia*, for inclusive policies and non-discrimination. Dialogue with Industry is continuing.

New census data on Disability

2605. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) when the new census data on disability will be made available in public domain;
- (b) the kind of data base that will be available for planning purpose until the new census data on disability is ready to use;
- (c) whether complaints have been received from NGOs and individuals about under reporting on disability in the new census; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The 2011 Census data on disability is likely to be released in the first quarter on 2013.

(b) The data available from Census 2001 and National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 58th round Survey is used for planning purposes till Census 2011 data is released.

(c) and (d) No complaints have been received, as per the information available with the registrar General of India.

Setting up of steel plant in Bihar

†2606. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a decision to set up a steel plant unit in Gaya district of Bihar was taken;
- (b) whether the Department of Steel had acquired 75 acres of land also at Atu village of Gaya district for steel plant; and
- (c) if so, the action taken for setting up the steel plant and by when the steel plant is likely to be set up?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The "in-principle" approval for setting up of a steel processing unit (SPU) at district Gaya in Bihar was accorded by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) Board in June, 2008. SAIL has acquired 27.3 acres of agricultural land in November, 2008, for the steel processing unit (SPU) at Village - Atu situated in Wazirganj block of Gaya district.

(c) Soil investigation and site survey work has been completed. The clearance from Government of Bihar for change of land use *i.e.* from Agricultural land (at present) to Industrial land is awaited. The further course of action for the project will follow once the permission for change of land use is accorded by the State Government.

Promotion of R&D in iron and steel sector

2607. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme 'Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector' is still moving at snail's pace without adequate fiscal allocation for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons for lethargic functioning of this scheme which was initiated specifically to increase steel production and to reduce dependency on the imported cooking coal;

(c) the steps taken by Government for optimum functioning of this programme and fiscal allocation estimated during the current year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Steel Industry, a new scheme *i.e.* Scheme for Promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector with an outlay of Rs. 118.00 crore has been launched by the Government during Eleventh Five Year plan. Further, it has been decided by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) to pursue R&D on three broad areas namely (i) Development of innovative/path breaking technologies utilizing Indian iron ore fines and non coking coal (ii) Improvement of quality of steels produced through induction furnace route and (iii) Beneficiation of raw materials like iron ore, coal etc. and agglomeration (e.g. Pelletization). The aforesaid R&D scheme was actually approved on 23.01.2009 by Ministry of Finance with an instruction that due to the fag end of the year, the scheme may be operated in the next financial year *i.e.* 2009-10.

Under this scheme, so far, 8 R&D projects, recommended by the Group of Experts, have been approved by the designated Project Approval and Monitoring Committee (PAMC). The total cost of these projects is Rs.143.87 crore, of which, Government grant is Rs.96.23 crore. So far Rs.39.02 crore has been disbursed.

The fiscal allocation for the year 2011-12 is Rs.29.0 crore, against which Rs. 7.84 crore has been released in 4 R&D projects.

Attack by hooligans in Durgapur Steel Plant

2608. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether 23 regular and contract workers were injured within the premises of Durgapur Steel Plant on 10th September, 2011 after attack by armed hooligans;

(b) whether a Member of Parliament had sought intervention of Hon'ble Minister and CMD, SAIL in a letter dated 22 September, 2011;

(c) whether a Deputy General Manager (Personnel) had responded evasively to the same on November 9, 2011.;

(d) whether there is any protocol in the Ministry in responding to a complaint by Member of Parliament;

(e) whether similar incidence of violence has taken place again on November 16, 2011; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) SAIL has reported that an incident of clash between two groups of contract workers within the premises of Durgapur Steel Plant took place on 10.9.2011 in which some contract workers were injured. However, there has been no report about injury to regular employees or attack by armed hooligans.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reference received from Hon'ble MPs addressed to the Minister is examined in consultation with concerned CPSE/organization before a reply is sent by the Minister. In the instant case, SAIL has appraised to the Hon'ble MP about the factual position and corrective measures taken to avoid the recurrence of such incidents through a communication addressed to the Private Secretary to Hon'ble M.P.

(d) Yes, Sir. The references from Hon'ble MPs, are acknowledged by the Minister and a reply is sent by the Minister upon receipt of the factual position from authority/organization concerned.

(e) and (f) Incident of clash between two groups of contract workers within the plant

premises was also reported on 16.11.2011. The situation was controlled with the prompt intervention of CISF and the District Police Authorities. First Information Reports (FIR) have been lodged with the police in both the incidents. Police authorities are in the process of conducting enquiries in the matter. However, many proactive actions, such as surprise checks by CISF, strengthening intelligence system and search at the time of entry etc. have been taken up by the plant Management for better security inside the plant and to ensure smooth functioning of the plant.

WSA's list ranking for India

2609. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that World Steel Association's global ranking has declared that India is the largest producer of sponge iron and third largest producer of crude steel;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken to achieve the projected production capacity of 120 million tones so that India could become the second largest steel producing nation;
- (c) whether the installed capacity of steel producing units is being fully utilised; and
- (d) if not, the steps that are proposed to be taken to utilise 100 per cent capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) As per ranking by the World Steel Association during 2010, India was the largest producer of sponge iron and 4th largest producer of crude steel in the world.

(b) The role of Government in a liberalized economic/market scenario like India is that of a facilitator. In this capacity, the Government has released the National Steel Policy which has laid down the broad roadmap for encouraging supply side growth for the Indian steel industry. An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has also been constituted in the Ministry of Steel having representation from the concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments, to monitor and coordinate issues concerning major steel investments. The Group meets regularly to monitor and review coordination problems concerning steel investments.

(c) During 2010-11, provisional data from Joint Plant Committee (JPC) indicates that overall capacity utilization for production of crude steel in India stood at 89%.

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector. As such decision to increase/moderate capacity utilization is taken by the steel producers based on prevailing market conditions of demand and supply, both domestic and international.

Hostage situation in Lakshadweep

2610. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during festival season many tourists were held hostage by local people in one of the islands in Lakshadweep in order to highlight their grievances; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the efforts made by Government to redress the grievances of the local people so as to avoid the re-occurrence of such event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime, including crime against foreign tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories.

As per the report received from the Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep, on 29.10.2011, the tourists who reached Kalpeni by ship M.V. Kavaratti under the Samudra package of Lakshadweep SPORTS (Society for Promotion of Recreation, Tourism and Sports) were not allowed to board the ship for sometime and continue their journey as per schedule. However, neither physical harm was caused to them nor was any force used. They were provided food and water by the tour operators, a Government body SPORTS.

(b) Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep has further informed that there was no specific grievance raised by the Kalpeni people and infact they expressed deep regret on the incident.

Foreign arrival in Andhra Pradesh

2611. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign tourist arrival is up by 5.3 per cent in a year recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof compared to the last three years from each country, who visited Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken to attract more and more foreign tourists in India in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The numbers of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (January - November) and their growth rates over the previous year/corresponding period were as follows:

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India (in million)	Percentage growth rate over previous year/ corresponding period
2008	5.28	4.0%
2009	5.17	- 2.2%
2010	5.78	11.8%
2011 (January - November)	5.57	9.4%

The growth of FTAs in India during August, 2011 over August, 2010 was 5.3%. FTAs figures are compiled for only the country.

However, the numbers of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Andhra Pradesh during 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 7.89 lakhs, 7.95 lakhs and 3.23 lakhs respectively. Country-wise break up of FTV figures are not available.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the Indiatourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Infrastructure at Sanasar in J & K

2612. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government takes to promote tourism;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the connectivity is also one of the step to promote tourism;
- (c) the history of Sanasar in Jammu and Kashmir, a tourist point;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the road leading from Patni Top to Sanasar is in such a bad condition that tourist does not prefer to go there; and

(e) if so, the steps Government will take to improve the road or tourism in this place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administration. However Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for development and promotion of tourism in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sanasar, at an altitude of 7000 feet, derives its name from the village Sana and Sar (Lake). It is a beautiful hill station, has an ancient Nag Temple and has a famous fresh water spring called Lal Chashma.

(d) and (e) As per information received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the road from Patnitop to Sanasar is of a total length of 19 km. The 1st 10 kms of which are with Border Road Organization and is already blacktopped. The remaining 09 kms are with the State Roads and Buildings Department. The condition of this road was not up to the mark and a project for its development has been prepared by the State Government which has been fully funded in light of recommendations made by the Jammu Task Force.

Proposal from Madhya Pradesh

†2613. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent about 16 proposals to Government of India under different schemes, during 2010 to till date to promote tourism in Madhya Pradesh, which are pending;

(b) the brief details of pending proposals of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) by when the proposals received by Government from State Government of Madhya Pradesh under different schemes will be approved and the probable time limit thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The projects are prioritized in the Ministry for every financial year in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Following projects have been sanctioned for the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2010-11 under various schemes like Product Infrastructure Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Fair and Festivals and Information Technology (IT):-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount sanctioned (Rs. In lakh)
2010-11		
1.	Destination Development of Handia (District Harda)	494.20
2.	Destination Development of Mhow	489.72
3.	Destination Development of Salkanpur (Phase-II)	490.56
4.	Destination Development of Indira Sagar (District Khandwa)	500.00
5.	Development of Ratlam-Mandsaur-Neemach as a Tourist Circuit	542.00
6.	Celebration of World Tourism Day	10.00
7.	Central Financial Assistance for organizing festival Madhya Pradesh Ka Dil	10.00
8.	Celebration of Bhagoria Utsav, Rashtriya Ramleela Utsav and Bhoj Utsav	15.00
9.	Celebration of Nimar Utsav	5.00
10.	Celebration of Mandu Utsav	5.00
11.	Celebration of Pachmarhi Utsav	5.00
12.	Computerization and IT System on Madhya Pradesh Tourism properties/complexes	44.12

Following proposals for the prioritized project have been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2011-12 under various schemes like Product Infrastructure Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Fair and Festivals etc.:

Sl.No.	Name of projects
1	2
1.	Mega Circuit Jabalpur
2.	Destination Development Dewas
3.	Mega Circuit Bundelkhand.
4.	Wayside Amenities in Madhya Pradesh.
5.	Destination Development of Balaghat.

1	2
6.	Destination Development of Amarkantak.
7.	Destination Development of Ujjain.
8.	Destination Development of Khandwa (District Khandwa).
9.	Destination Development of Mandsaur.
10.	Development of Vindhya Region Circuit.
11.	Development of Chambal Circuit
12.	Celebration of Bhagoria Utsav, Rashtriya Ramlila Utsav and Bhoj Utsav
13.	Destination Development of Bhopal (Phase-II)
14.	Development of Bhimbetka, Bhojpur and Ashapuri Circuit.
15.	Development of Pachmarhi Circuit.
16.	Information Technology in Madhya Pradesh Tourism
17.	Wayside Amenities in Madhya Pradesh
18.	Destination Development of Datia (Phase-II).

(b) and (c) The projects are sanctioned subject to adherence to the scheme guidelines, availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for funds released earlier under various schemes.

Following projects have been sanctioned during the year 2011-12 to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under various schemes:-

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount sanctioned (Rs. In lakh)
2011-12		
1.	Wayside facilities on National/State Highways as Tourist Circuit	755.29
2.	Integrated Development of Vindhya Region (Rewa and Singroli Districts) as a Circuit	798.00
3.	Destination Development of Chambal Circuit (Sheopur, Morena and Bhind Districts).	710.00
4.	Destination Development of Dewas (Phase-II).	379.42
5.	Celebration of World Tourism Day, Sharad Utsav and Mandu Utsav 2011	27.25

Initiation of Ganga-Darshan festival in Uttarakhand

†2614. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to consider on 'Ganga-Darshan' festival in Uttarakhand like 'Sindhu-Darshan' festival of Ladakh;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred on tourism development in Uttarakhand by the Central Government during the last three years, year-wise and the details of up to date status of the schemes for which the amount has been provided;

(c) whether the tourism has also been adversely affected by the construction of hydro-power projects on Ganga; and

(d) the date when the name of 'Sindhu-Darshan' festival which is held every year in Ladakh was changed and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The development and promotion of tourism including organizing tourism related festivals is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistances for projects which are prioritized under various schemes such as Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits (PIDDC), Fairs and Festivals, Information Technology and Rural Tourism Projects. No proposal has been received for Ganga-Darshan festival from the State Government of Uttarakhand in the year 2011-12.

(b) Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project for organizing Ganga-Darshan Festival in Uttarakhand during the last three years. However, Ministry has provided Central Financial Assistance under various schemes like Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits, Fairs and Festivals, Rural Tourism etc. for development of tourism in Uttarakhand during the last three years as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1.	2008-09	44.68
2.	2009-10	0.55
3.	2010-11	29.78

(c) As per information received from the State Government of Uttarakhand, tourism has not been adversely affected by the construction of hydro-power projects on Ganga.

(d) As per information furnished by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the name of the 'Sindhu Darshan' Festival was changed on 08.06.2007. The decision to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

change 'Sindhu Darshan' festival as 'Singhe Khababs Spring Festival' has been taken by the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh. It is basically renaming the festival in local parlance and also to give a local touch to this festival and respect to the local sentiments and maintaining sanctity of Majestic Singhe Khababs (Sindhu/Indus River) the name of the festival has been modified.

Special package for North-East Region during Twelfth Plan

2615. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to declare a special package in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period for development of Tourism in North-East Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and State-wise steps to be taken; and
- (c) details of fund earmarked for the development of tourism in NER during Eleventh Five Year Plan indicating amount released, utilised and achievement made till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism attaches utmost importance to the development and promotion of tourism in the North Eastern Region through its various plan schemes. It extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including the States of the North Eastern Region, for tourism related projects which are identified every year in consultation and interaction with them under the following schemes.

1. Product Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits
2. Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects
3. Information Technology
4. Fairs/Festival and Events

The Ministry of Tourism, as a part of its promotional activities releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country including the North East Region. Besides, North East specific media campaigns are launched to promote the entire North East Region. The Ministry of Tourism provides complimentary space to the North Eastern States in India pavilions set up at major international travel fairs and exhibitions. Further, In relaxation of CCS (LTC) Rules 1988, the Government has decided to permit Government servants to travel by air to North Eastern Region on LTC as follows:-

- (i) Group A and Group B Central Government employees will be entitled to travel by Air from their place of posting or nearest airport to a city in the NER or nearest airport.

(ii) Other categories of employees will be entitled to travel by air to a city in the NER from Guwahati or Kolkata.

(iii) All Central Government employees will be allowed conversion of one block of Home Town LTC into LTC for destinations in NER.

(c) Development, promotion and utilization of funds given by the Ministry of Tourism for tourism projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The details of the funds earmarked for the development of Tourism in NER during the Eleventh Five Year Plan *vis-a-vis* releases made by the Ministry of Tourism (upto 31.10.2011) are as under:

Year	10% earmarked for NER (Rs. in crore)	Releases made (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	96.00	150.97
2008-09	100.00	160.52
2009-10	95.00	178.61
2010-11	105.00	208.48
2011-12	110.00	97.79

Displacement of tribals due to Damodar Valley Project

†2616. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to land acquisition during construction of Damodar Valley Power Project, large number of tribal families were displaced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Damodar Valley Corporation has given jobs to displaced persons in the light of verdict of Supreme Court; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information received from Ministry of Power, tribal families displaced in old projects of Damodar Valley Corporation are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Project	Number of displaced persons	Number of tribals
01.	Maithon	788	223
02.	Panchet	101	09
03.	Mejia Thermal Power Station	520	23
04.	Chandrapura Thermal Power Station	165	58

(c) and (d) As per information received from the Ministry of Power, following order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Civil Appeal No. 1757 of 1992 dated 09.04.92, employment was given to the lowest category of unskilled posts in the project of Maithon as per availability of vacancies. Damodar Valley Corporation was directed by the Hon'ble Court to recast the panel. As per the recast panel, total 724 land losers were enlisted. The present status of the empanelled displaced persons is given below:

A.	Displaced Panel prepared in the year 1978	788
i	Out of the above, number of ST persons	223
ii	Out of 788, total employment given before Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dt. 9.4.1992.	64
iii	No. of balance displaced persons	724
B.	After Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order total enlisted Displaced Persons	724
i	Employment given	129
ii	Refused to take employment	25
iii	Candidates paid at the rate of Rs. 3 Lakh lump sum in lieu of employment	458
iv	Lump sum Payment under process	68
v	Awaiting Employment	44
C.	Total employment given before and after Court's Order (64+129)	193
i	Employment given to Tribals	37
ii	Employment given to other than Tribals	156

Welfare of tribes in Andhra

2617. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps have been taken to promote the welfare of tribes in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether funds have been allocated for the development of tribal people in the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Tribals Affairs is implementing Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Area Programmes for the integrated socioeconomic development and welfare of the Scheduled Tribe population. These schemes are implemented in all the States/UTs having Scheduled Tribe population including Andhra Pradesh. The names of these schemes are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry allocates funds to the State Governments/UT Administrations and not to the districts. Therefore, no district-wise details are available. An amount of Rs. 5007 lakh and Rs. 28207 lakh was released to Andhra Pradesh during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Statement

The names of the Schemes

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes/Programmes
1	2

A CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (CS)

1. Grant-in-aid to NGOs for Coaching ST Students for Competitive Exams
2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
3. Strengthening of Edu. Among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
4. Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce
5. Grant-in-aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations

6. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
7. Support to National ST Finance and Development Corporation and GIA to State ST Dev. and Finance Corporation
8. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for ST Students
9. National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
10. Institution of Excellence/Top Class Education for ST students

B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)

11. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students
12. Scheme of Hostels for ST Students
13. Ashram Schools in TSP Areas
14. Research and Mass Education, Tribal festivals and Others

C. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMS (SAP)

15. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan
16. Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Forest Protection Act 2006

2618. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the National Consultation on Forest Governance held on 21-22 November, 2011 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take on their main grievance that the Rules made under the Forest Protection Act 2006 tend to negate and or dilute the progressive provisions of the main Act; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold consultations with the voluntary organisation who are directly involved in the proper implementation of the Forest Protection Act 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the information received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and as per this Ministry there is no information available regarding any National Consultation on Forest Governance held on 21-22 November, 2011 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to part (a) above, these questions do not arise.

Status of primitive tribes in Rajasthan

2619. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of primitive tribes living in Rajasthan, details thereof;
- (b) whether population of some of the tribes is reducing gradually;
- (c) status of their development, poverty, health, education, nutrition starvation deaths etc.; and
- (d) steps taken to ameliorate their pitiable condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Sahariya is the only Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) in Rajasthan.

(b) The population figures of Sahariya Tribe as per 1981, 1991 and 2001 Census are as below:

States/UTs.	Name of P.T.G.	Population		
		1981	1991	2001
Rajasthan	Sahariya	40945	59810	76237

As per the above census figures, the population of Sahariya PTG is not reducing.

(c) Based upon the information made available by the Government of Rajasthan in the Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) Plan submitted to this Ministry in 2007 the status of the socio-economic situation is as following: MLV Tribal Research Training Institute, Udaipur in 2002, some indicators of its socio-economic status are as below:

- (i) Overall literacy rate - 23.33%.
- (ii) Sahariya Villages having primary school within the village - 89%.
- (iii) Wage-earners (Labour) among Sahariya work-force population - 88%.
- (iv) Per Capita Annual Income - Rs. 2691.14.
- (v) Out of 283 Sahariya Villages surveyed - 18 villages had PHC, 63 villages had PHC within 5 Km, 74 villages had PHC within 5-10 Km and 128 villages had PHC beyond 10 Km. ANM facility was available in 75 villages.

(The CCD Plan has been prepared based upon survey conducted by MLV Tribal Research Training Institute, Udaipur in 2002)

(d) Sahariya Tribe is getting benefited from schemes run by the State Government and various Ministries of the Central Government. However, there is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by this Ministry- "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)" which is exclusively for PTGs. Under this scheme, Conservation-Cum-Development Plan has been prepared by the State government for the survival, protection and overall development of Sahariya Tribe. Under this scheme, grants released to the State Government during the 11th Plan period are as below:

	Rs. in lakh
Year	2008-09
2008-09	1236.41
2009-10	1280.28
2010-11	1317.60
2011-12	1359.60

Computer labs in Eklavya Vidyalayas

‡2620. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether section 275 (1) of the constitution contains the provision of construction of computer laboratories in Eklavya Vidyalayas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a proposal in this regard has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the received and pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir. Funding for setting up an Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) is provided out of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. There is provision to build computer laboratory in EMRS as per the revised guidelines issued in June, 2010.

(b) and (c) During 2011-12, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has not submitted any proposal for establishment of EMRS. However, the Ministry has so far sanctioned 20 EMRS to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh of which 8 were sanctioned during 2010-11 on the basis of revised guidelines.

Vocational training for tribals

2621. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has been continuing any vocational training exclusively for tribal students in the country;

(b) if so, the number of ITI, Institute/school managed by Government in the country; and

(c) the figures thereof State-wise and district-wise of such vocational training schools exist exclusively for tribal students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) This Ministry is giving grants to State Governments and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for running Vocational Training Centres exclusively for ST youth under the Scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas". The State-wise and district-wise number of Vocational Training Centres supported under the Scheme is given Statement-I and II (*See below*).

Statement-I

*State-wise and district-wise Vocational Training Centres for tribal students
run by the State Governments under the Scheme - "Vocational Training
in Tribal Areas"*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	District	No. of VTCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	1
		Vizinagram	1
		Adilabad	1
		Visakhapatnam	1
		East Godavari	1
		Khammam	1
		Kurnool	1
		Warangal	1
		W. Godavari	1
		TOTAL:	09
2.	Assam	Kokrajhar	1

1	2	3	4
		Baksa (Nalbari)	2
		Gopalpara	1
		Dhemaji	1
		Lakhimpur	1
		Sonitpur	1
		Jorhat	1
		Nagaon	1
		Morigaon	1
		TOTAL:	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	Ranker	1
		Baster	4
		Dantewada	1
		Dhamtari	1
		Durg	1
		Bilaspur	1
		Jashpurnagar	2
		TOTAL:	11
4	Gujarat	Banskantha	1
		Sabarkantha	2
		Dahod	2
		Chhotaudepur	2
		Narmada	1
		Surat	2
		Navsari	1
		Valsad	1
		Dang	1
		TOTAL:	13

1	2	3	4
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Kangan	1
6	Karnataka	Raichur	1
		Koppal	1
		Bellary	1
		Chitradurga	1
		Davangere	1
		Tumkur	1
		Kolar	1
		Haveri	1
		Dharwad	1
		Belgaum	1
		TOTAL:	10
7.	Kerala	Wayanad	1
		Kannur	1
		Palakad	1
		TOTAL:	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Badwani	2
		Ratlam	1
		Mandla	2
		Sidhi	1
		Balaghat	1
		Dhar	2
		Jhabua	1
		TOTAL:	10
9.	Mizoram	Lunglei	1
		Serchhip	1

1	2	3	4
		Kolasib	1
		Saiha	1
		Champhai	1
		TOTAL:	5
10.	Sikkim	West Sikkim	2
		East Sikkim	2
		North Sikkim	3
		South Sikkim	3
		TOTAL:	10
11.	Tripura	West Tripura	3
		North Tripura	1
		South Tripura	3
		Dhalai	1
		TOTAL:	8
12.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1
		Bankura	1
		Paschim Medinipur	1
		Purulia	1
		TOTAL:	4

Statement-II

*State-wise and district-wise Vocational Training Centres for tribal students
run through Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the Scheme -
"Vocational Training in Tribal Areas"*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	District	No. of VTCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Kamrup	1

1	2	3	4
		Nagaon	2
		TOTAL:	3
2	Karnataka	Davangere	1
3	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	1
4	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	1
5	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	1
6	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
		Zunheboto	1
		TOTAL:	2
7	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1

Tribal education loan scheme

†2622. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started Tribal Education Loan Scheme for applicants of Scheduled Tribe;

(b) whether it is the only requirement for the children belonging to Scheduled Tribe for availing the benefits of this scheme; and

(c) the details of rule and guidelines etc. of this scheme to avail its benefits completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has launched an Education Loan Scheme for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the country in the month of November, 2011.

(b) The requirement for availing benefits of the scheme are that the annual family income of the Scheduled Tribe candidate shall be upto double the poverty line and the candidate is willing to pursue technical/professional education, including Ph.D, in India conducted by colleges/universities approved by UGC/Govt./AICTE/ICMR etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The details of rule and guidelines etc. of this scheme to avail its benefits are as below:

- NSTFDC would provide concessional loan to eligible Scheduled Tribe students for professional and technical courses including Ph.D in India conducted by colleges/universities approved by UGC/Government/AICTE/ICMR etc.
- A Scheduled Tribe having annual family income upto Double the Poverty Line (DPL) would be eligible. The present DPL limit is Rs. 39,500/- per annum for rural areas and Rs. 54,500/- per annum for the urban areas.
- Loan would cover expenses towards Admission/Examination/Library/Laboratory/Tuition Fee, Boarding and Lodging, Caution Money, Building fund/Refundable Deposit, Books Stationery items, Computer, Equipments/ Instruments, Study Tours, Project Work/Thesis, Insurance Premium for student and any other expenses towards completion of course. 90% of expenditure/ deposits for entire duration of the course subject to a maximum loan amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh (five lakh rupees) per eligible family.
- 6% per annum chargeable from the beneficiary.
- After the moratorium period (Course Period plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) within next 5 years subject to maximum period of 10 years.
- The eligible students should apply to the respective State Channelising Agencies of NSTFDC located in his/her domiciled State/UT in the prescribed format along with copies of the requisite documents. Contact details of State Channelising Agencies are available at NSTFDC website www.nstfdc.nic.in

Working women's hostels

2623. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of working women's hostels in the country including Gujarat particularly in the districts of Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha;
- (b) the norms to allocate funds for building these hostels;
- (c) whether Government has received proposals from some State Governments to build more working women's hostels; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Since the inception of the scheme, 891 working women hostels have been sanctioned in the country including 26 working women hostels in Gujarat out of which one hostel is in Mehsana District. State-wise number of working women's hostels sanctioned throughout the country is given at Statement.

(b) The Scheme of Working Women Hostel has been revised and notified on 26-11-2010. As per the revised norms of the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to eligible implementing organizations such as State Government agencies and Civil Society Organizations etc. upto 75% of the cost of construction of the hostel building for working women on public land as per the prescribed area norms. There is also provision of extending financial assistance for hostels to be run in rented premises. Corporate houses or associations like Oil, ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc., can also seek financial assistance for a matching grant (50:50) for hostel building construction on public land only. There is also a provision of one-time non-recurring grant @ Rs. 7500/- per inmate for purchase of furniture and furnishings.

(c) and (d) During the current financial year, only two proposals have been recommended by the State Governments for financial assistance under Working Women Hostel Scheme which are under consideration of the Government. The details are as under:-

- (i) Kerala State Women's Development Corporation Ltd. at Vanchikkavala, Idukki District.
- (ii) Karuppiyah Pillai Theivanai Ammal Educational Trust, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.

Statement

State-wise number of Working Women's Hostels sanctioned in the country

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Hostels
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	06
5.	Chhattisgarh	10
6.	Chandigarh	07
7.	Goa	02

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	26
9.	Haryana	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	05
12.	Jharkhand	02
13.	Karnataka	51
14.	Kerala	148
15.	Madhya Pradesh	62
16.	Maharashtra	136
17.	Manipur	17
18.	Meghalaya	03
19.	Mizoram	04
20.	Nagaland	16
21.	Orissa	29
22.	Pondicherry	04
23.	Punjab	14
24.	Rajasthan	39
25.	Sikkim	02
26.	Tamil Nadu	96
27.	Tripura	01
28.	Uttar Pradesh	41
29.	Uttaranchal	07
30.	West Bengal	38
31.	Delhi	20
TOTAL:		891

Draft report on discrimination against women

2624. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a draft combined reports of India under Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women has been prepared;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has made any consultations with various stakeholders on the said report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), State Parties are required to submit a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. India signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 30th July, 1980 and ratified it on 9th July, 1993. The Combined Initial and First Periodic Report was submitted to the Committee in August, 1998 and reviewed by the Committee in its 22nd session in January, 2000. The Combined Second and the Third Periodic Reports were submitted in October, 2005 and were reviewed by the Committee in its 37th session in January, 2007.

Presently, the draft combined Fourth and Fifth Periodic Reports of India is under preparation. For greater dialogue and convergence between the various Ministries responsible for implementing the provisions of CEDAW, the Ministry for Women and Child Development has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of the Ministries and Departments concerned, the Planning Commission and the National Commission for Women. The draft report was hosted on the website of the Ministry (www.wcd.nic.in) in November, 2011 prior to the national consultation with civil society organizations held on 25 November, 2011 at New Delhi. Prior to this consultation, five Inter-Ministerial Committee meetings and four regional workshops were held. Inputs from these consultations are being used for preparation of the report under Article 18 of CEDAW.

Anomalies in Anganwadi Centres

2625. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken action to correct anomalies in the Anganwadi system because of which slum children in urban areas have been found to be severely malnourished;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which benefits of other schemes such as Janani Suraksha reach urban slum children; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, the percentage of underweight children under 5 years is 42.5, while it is 32.7 and 45.6 in urban and rural areas respectively. Prevalence of underweight children in slum as well as non-slum areas of 8 cities in 7 States is given in Statement (*See below*).

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multidimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc. Besides, in urban areas and particularly urban slums, have their population increasing due to migration and are strained due to inadequate infrastructure in terms of safe drinking water, proper housing, drainage and excreta disposal. All these make them vulnerable to infections, thus compromising the nutrition of those living there.

As the nutritional status of the population is an outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors it cannot be improved by the efforts of single sector or one scheme alone. Thus the incidence of malnutrition in slum areas is not due to weaknesses/shortcomings in ICDS implementation alone. Besides, The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been universalized to cover all habitations as per population norms including the slum areas.

(c) and (d) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which aims at promoting institutional deliveries among poor pregnant women. The scheme has special dispensation for the States that have low institutional delivery rates namely, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir. These States have been named as Low Performing States (LPS), the remaining have been named as High Performing States (HPS). As per the Coverage Evaluation Survey, 2009 by UNICEF, the institutional deliveries have gone upto 72.9% which were 47% as per DLHS-3.

Statement

Prevalence of Underweight in children under 5 years in Slum areas - State-wise -- NFHS 3 (2005-06)

Sl. No	State	City	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs of age)	
			Slum Area	Non Slum Area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	26.0	18.4

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Delhi	Delhi	35.3	23.9
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	49.6	36.7
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	36.1	25.8
		Nagpur	41.7	28.4
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	31.6	20.6
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	26.3	30.3
7.	West Bengal	Kolkata	26.8	15.6

Assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations

2626. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed for providing assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in various welfare schemes for women and children;

(b) the funds released by the Union Government to these NGOs and utilised by them during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) the proposals under consideration of the Union Government for grant of funds, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and scheme-wise;

(d) whether Government is monitoring/auditing the performance of these NGOs; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government provides budgetary support to the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for implementation of a number of welfare schemes for woman and children such as Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), etc. The norms for providing funds to NGOs are different for different schemes. Details of funds released to NGOs and utilised by them during the last three years, Scheme-wise, Year-wise are available in the Annual Reports of respective years which are available in the Library of the House.

The details are also available on the Ministry's website viz. www.wcd.nic.in.

(c) The proposals from NGOs, as and when received under various schemes, are scrutinized in the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) meetings, convened at regular intervals for approval. The proposals having deficiencies are returned to the State

Government/NGOs for rectification. The information for proposal under consideration is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The performance of NGOs is reviewed through periodical reports, review meetings and field visits by concerned State Government officials and Ministry of Women and Child Development Area Officers. Further grant under any scheme is released only to those NGOs whose performance is found satisfactory.

Statement

The details of proposal under consideration

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total number of proposals under consideration			
		Step Scheme	General Grant in Aid Scheme	Swadhar Greh**	Ujjawala Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	NIL	NIL	1
2.	Assam	10	NIL	NIL	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	Bihar	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.	Karnataka	9	NIL	NIL	3
6.	Kerala	9	1	NIL	2
7.	Maharashtra	31	NIL	NIL	10
8.	Madhya Pradesh	28	NIL	NIL	3
9.	Manipur	14	2	NIL	10
10.	Mizoram	3	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	Nagaland	8	NIL	NIL	NIL
12.	Rajasthan	4	NIL	NIL	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11	1	NIL	9
14.	Uttarakhand	2	NIL	NIL	NIL
15.	Punjab	2	NIL	NIL	NIL
16.	Delhi	NIL	1	NIL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Chhattisgarh	NIL	NIL	NIL	5
18.	Tamil Nadu	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
TOTAL:		143	5*	NIL	49*

*These are pending complete proposals

**Swadhar and Short Stay Home schemes have been merged into a new Scheme *i.e.* Swadhar Greh, as on date, no proposal is under consideration.

Adoption of children by NRIs

2627. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the NRIs are discriminated and do not have equivalent right as domicile Indians with respect to adoption of children; and
- (b) whether Government has some plan to end this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court and the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter Country Adoption, which has been ratified by the Government, priority is to be given to domestic adoption. Accordingly, the "Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children 2011" notified by the Government, take this into account so that the child is brought up in his/her own socio-cultural milieu. Adoptions by Non Resident Indians (NRIs) are processed as inter-country adoptions in accordance with the Guidelines and priority is given to NRI parents over foreign parents.

- (b) Does not arise.

Domestic violence

2628. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the Demographic and Health Survey 2005-06 India have reported high prevalence of domestic violence;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that 35 per cent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence;
- (c) if so, the steps that the Ministry has taken to undertake to prevent such high prevalence of violence against women in the country;
- (d) whether any survey after 2005-06 has been conducted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) per National Family Health Survey III (2005-06) data, 35.4% of women in the age group of 15-49 and approximately 40% of women in case of ever married women have experienced physical or sexual violence. 6.7% of all women have experienced both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence. Further, the data suggests that both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural as compared to urban areas.

(c) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was brought into force w.e.f. 26th October, 2006. The Government has requested the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to appoint Protection Officers, register Service Providers and notify Medical Facilities etc. for effective implementation of the Act. The Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, issued a detailed Advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations advising them, amongst others, to vigorously enforce the protection of women. The States have also been advised to sensitize the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women.

(d) No survey has been conducted after 2005-06.

(e) Does not arise.

Policy for defining the 'child'

2629. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not formulated a National Policy for Children defining the 'child';

(b) whether it is a fact that as per social audit, grave violations of child rights are taking place with impunity;

(c) whether the Convention on the Rights of the Child has time and again recommended that a uniform definition of the 'child' is adopted in the policy and laws; and

(d) if so, by when Government will be do it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Policy for Children (NPC), 1974 does not define the child.

(b) The Social Audit report, "Twenty Years of CRC - A Balance Sheet", produced by a Nongovernmental Organization, makes an assessment of the progress made by India

on implementation of the commitments under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and identifies the gaps and challenges that remain.

(c) The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a 'child' as every human being below the age of 18 years. The UN Committee on Child Rights has recommended for a uniform definition of the child. However, the Convention also allows for minimum age to be set, under different circumstances, balancing the evolving capacities of the child with the State's obligation to provide special protection.

(d) Harmonization of definition of 'child' under different Acts and policies is a continuous exercise and requires extensive consultations and discussions with all stakeholders.

Forced marriages in Haryana

2630. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trafficking in Haryana for forced marriages has reached alarming proportions; and

(b) if so, the steps that the Ministry is taking to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There are media reports of girls being brought from outside the State for the purpose of marriage in Haryana. However, Government of Haryana has stated that there are no forced marriages in the State and that the marriages are also being solemnized across the country breaking the barriers of caste, creed and language. Further, the Census data shows that the overall sex ratio in the State of Haryana has improved from 861 in 2001 to 877 in 2011 and the child sex ratio (0-6 years) from 819 to 830 over the same period.

(b) The Government has taken a number of measures to improve the sex ratio. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 makes sex selective abortions a punishable offence. Further, the Ministry undertakes programmes for awareness generation as well as for socio-eco empowerment of women.

The Government of Haryana has also taken various steps to improve the gender balance. These include- implementation of the Ladli Scheme w.e.f. 20.8.2005 under which a sum of Rs.5000/- is given on the birth of second girl child for a period of 5 years; and giving cash prize to the best performing districts in terms of sex ratio.

In so far as trafficking is concerned, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. Advisories for combating

trafficking have been issued on 09.09.2009 and 12.10.2011 by the Government of India to all States/Union Territories. Further, the Ministry has been implementing the "Ujjawala" Scheme, under which financial assistance is being provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

Continuance of malnutrition

2631. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the continuance of this pathetic situation even after 60 years of planning; and
- (c) the steps that are being taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5 % are anemic. 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from chronic energy deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index) and 55.3% are anemic. The State-wise details of the underweight and anemic children and women are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

The rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1988-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age. However, anemia in children (6-35 months) has risen from 74.3% (NFHS-2) to 78.9% (NFHS-3) respectively. Similarly in women aged 15-49 years, the anemia has increased from 51.8% to 56.2%.

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as Direct

targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition. The responsibility of implementation of most of the above schemes lies with State Governments/UT Administrations.

Several of the existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan, hence, the results are likely to be visible after some time. Further, States/UTs have been advised, from time to time, to set up State Nutrition Council, Interdepartmental Coordination Committee, District Nutrition Council and draw up State Nutrition Action Plans and District Nutrition Action Plans. In addition, the States have also been advised to conduct surveys on nutrition related indicators in order to get an updated position.

Statement-I

Prevalence of Underweight in children (under 5 years) and chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in women (age 15-49 years), - NFHS 5, (2005-06),

State-wise

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs of age)	% Underweight Women (age 15-49 yrs) (BMI below normal)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	33.5
2.	Assam	36.4	36.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.5	16.4
4.	Bihar	55.9	45.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	43.4
6.	Delhi	26.1	14.8
7.	Goa	25.0	27.9
8.	Gujarat	44.6	36.3
9.	Haryana	39.6	31.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	29.9
11.	J&K	25.6	24.6

1	2	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	56.5	43.0
13.	Karnataka	37.6	35.5
14.	Kerala	22.9	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	41.7
16.	Maharashtra	37.0	36.2
17.	Manipur	22.1	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	48.8	14.6
19.	Mizoram	19.9	14.4
20.	Nagaland	25.2	17.4
21.	Orissa	40.7	41.4
22.	Punjab	24.9	18.9
23.	Rajasthan	39.9	36.7
24.	Sikkim	19.7	11.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	28.4
26.	Tripura	39.6	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	36.0
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0	30.0
29.	West Bengal	38.7	39.1
	India	42.5	35.6

Statement-II

Prevalence of Anemia in Children and Women–NFHS 3 (2005-06), State-wise

S.No	State	ANEMIA	
		Children (6-59 months) %	Women (15-49 yrs) %
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	62.9
2.	Assam	69.6	69.5

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	50.6
4.	Bihar	78.0	67.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.2	57.5
6.	Delhi	57.0	44.3
7.	Goa	38.2	38.0
8.	Gujarat	69.7	55.3
9.	Haryana	72.3	56.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	43.3
11.	J&K	58.6	52.1
12.	Jharkhand	70.3	69.5
13.	Karnataka	70.4	51.5
14.	Kerala	44.5	32.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	56.0
16.	Maharashtra	63.4	48.4
17.	Manipur	49.1	35.7
18.	Meghalaya	64.4	47.2
19.	Mizoram	44.2	38.6
20.	Nagaland	NA	NA
21.	Orissa	65.0	61.2
22.	Punjab	66.4	38.0
23.	Rajasthan	69.7	53.1
24.	Sikkim	59.2	60.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	64.2	53.2
26.	Tripura	62.9	65.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	49.9
28.	Uttarakhand	61.4	55.2
29.	West Bengal	61.0	63.2
	India	69.5	55.3

Anganwadi Centres

2632. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned and number of Anganwadi Centres opened, State-wise;

(b) the number of posts of Anganwadi workers and supervisors vacant along with the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the basic amenities, such as drinking water and toilet facilities, are not available in most of the Anganwadi Centres; and

(d) if so, the number of such Anganwadi Centres and the steps being taken by Government to provide basic amenities at those Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Government has sanctioned of 13,66,776 AWCs/mini-AWCs to the States/UTs of which 12,88,463 AWCs/mini-AWCs are operational as on 30.09.2011. As per the information available, there are 73,375 honorary posts of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and 16,251 post of Supervisors lying vacant as on 30.09.2011. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). The reasons for these unfilled positions/posts are largely due to Administrative, procedural and legal delays in the State Government/UT Administration. Ministry of WCD has requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to take all required administrative measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs including filling-up these vacant positions.

Government has, among others reviewed with the State Governments the basic facilities like availability of drinking water, toilet, AWCs buildings, separate kitchen and cooking equipments available at AWCs in July, 2011. Out of information available of 11, 13,166 AWCs, 57.48% AWCs have drinking water facilities and 46.61% AWCs have toilet facilities. States/UTs have been requested to have effective convergence for construction of AWC buildings and facilities such as toilet, water and sanitation with various Departments/Schemes like Total Sanitation Campaign and Drinking Water Supply of Department of Drinking Water Supply, M/o Rural Development, Backward Region Grant Fund of Panchayati Raj, Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in LWE affected districts, Multi-Sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs, NREGS, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund etc.

Statement

State wise number of sanctioned, operational ICDS Projects and anganwadi centres (AWCs) and number of beneficiaries (children 6 months-6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (P&LM)) under ICDS Scheme as on September, 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of AWCs		No. of Supervisors				No. Anganwadi Workers			
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Sanctioned by States*	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	Sanctioned by States**	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	85462	3001	3001	2247	754	91307	85462	81057	4405
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	265	261	258	3	6225	6028	6028	0
3.	Assam	62153	56681	2394	2388	1294	1094	62153	56681	56681	0
4.	Bihar	91968	80211	3513	3288	254	3034	91968	80211	80211	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	39637	2446	1617	1306	311	64390	45007	45007	0
6.	Goa	1262	1258	65	61	54	7	1262	1258	1243	15
7.	Gujarat	50226	50123	2275	2199	1811	388	50226	50123	48000	2123
8.	Haryana	25699	24938	1136	687	605	82	25699	24938	17445	7493
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18651	814	814	358	456	18925	18651	18192	459
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	26400	1174	1174	856	318	28577	26400	25954	446

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Jharkhand		38296	38186	1288	1205	672	533	38296	38186	36278	1908
12. Karnataka		63377	63372	2666	2402	2001	401	63377	63372	60783	2589
13. Kerala		33115	33069	1462	1292	1163	129	33115	33069	32980	89
14. Madhya Pradesh		90999	90999	3229	3164	3059	105	90999	90999	76802	14197
15. Maharashtra		110486	106231	4227	3898	3275	623	110486	106231	100946	5285
16. Manipur		11510	9883	391	391	298	93	11510	9883	9883	0
17.. Meghalaya		5115	5113	190	190	172	18	5115	5113	3876	1237
18. Mizoram		1980	1980	102	101	81	20	1980	1980	1980	0
19. Nagaland		3455	3455	146	145	145	0	3455	3455	3455	0
20. Orissa		72873	68595	2811	2806	1966	840	72873	68595	64795	3800
21. Punjab		26656	26656	1152	1019	680	339	26656	26656	26112	544
22. Rajasthan		61119	58066	1619	2236	1653	583	61119	58066	56899	1167
23. Sikkim		1233	1196	55	50	47	3	1233	1196	1180	16
24. Tamil Nadu		54439	54439	1807	1807	1361	446	54439	54439	48023	6416
25. Tripura		9906	9906	436	436	292	144	9906	9906	9906	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		187517	186447	7222	6642	4218	2424	187517	186447	171641	14806

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	16520	755	597	291	306	23159	16520	16132	388
28.	West Bengal	117170	112065	5059	5053	2295	2758	117170	112065	106094	5971
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	697	31	31	22	9	720	697	697	0
30.	Chandigarh	500	420	20	20	10	10	500	420	420	0
31.	Delhi	11150	10515	407	343	343	0	11150	10515	10515	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267	267	11	11	8	3	267	267	246	21
33.	Daman and Diu	107	102	5	5	3	2	107	102	102	0
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107	4	4	4	0	107	107	107	0
35.	Puducherry	788	788	36	32	17	15	788	788	788	0
	ALL INDIA	1366776	1288463	52214	49370	33119	16251	1366776	1293833	1220458	73373

*Keeping in view the ratio of 1 supervisor: 25 AWCs for supervision in operational projects/AWCs.

**In operational projects/AWCs.

Malnourished children

2633. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the children in the country are still malnourished;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Integrated Child Development Services is running short of funds; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% are anemic. Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multidimensional and inter-generational in nature and cannot be tackled by a single sector alone. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 10,000 crores was allocated for ICDS scheme for the year 2011-12 at Budget Estimate stage. In the mean time the honorarium for the Anganwadi workers and helpers have been enhanced with effect from 1st April 2011 requiring more funds for ICDS scheme. The additional requirements of funds is being met from allocation through supplementary demands for grant and re-appropriations.

Villages under PYKKA

2634. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) details of the number of villages/Panchayats that have been covered under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA);
- (b) details of funds released over the last two years;
- (c) whether rural competitions have been held in States under this scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Under the 'Panchayats Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, Rs.549.25 crore has been released to States/UTs to cover 50,925 village/block panchayats during the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 30th November, 2011). State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Rs. 365.84 crore has been released to States/UTs for development of playfields under the PYKKA scheme for the last two years *i.e.* 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 145.31 crore has been released to States/UTs and NYKS for conduct of annual competitions during the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 30th November, 2011). 7.22 lakh, 22.49 lakh and 43.15 lakh men and women took part in the competitions held in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields in village/block panchayats from 2008-2009 to 2011-12 (up to 30th Nov.).

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released and village/block panchayats covered under PYKKA scheme during the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 30th Nov., 2011)	
		Fund released (Rs. in crore)	No. of village/block panchayats covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.94	6909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.95	1161
3.	Assam	3.85	355
4.	Bihar	10.24	900
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.06	996
6.	Goa	0.18	23
7.	Gujarat	21.66	2019
8.	Haryana	20.94	1893
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.82	996
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.76	427
11.	Jharkhand	2.39	424
12.	Karnataka	17.98	1748
13.	Kerala	12.77	230

1	2	3	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	41.55	4670
15.	Maharashtra	55.71	5511
16.	Meghalaya	2.25	83
17.	Manipur	0.87	182
18.	Mizoram	5.4	422
19.	Nagaland	9.14	690
20.	Orissa	25.04	1962
21.	Punjab	39.2	3741
22.	Rajasthan	8.43	893
23.	Sikkim	2.69	104
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.91	1299
25.	Tripura	4.33	648
26.	Uttar Pradesh	107.62	9860
27.	Uttarakhand	28.33	2279
28.	West Bengal	4.64	368
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	66
30.	Lakshadweep	0.51	11
31.	Puducherry	0.69	55
TOTAL		549.25	50,925

Statement-II

*State-wise release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for conduct of annual competitions
from 2008-2009 to 2011-12 (up to 30th Nov.)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Fund released from 2008-2009 to 30th Nov., 2011 (Rs. in crore)	No. of participants		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	1,34,097	1,35,211	6,58,819

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.98	29,310	46,832	2,808
3.	Assam	5.22	1,39,900	21	15,212
4.	Bihar	9.61	143	161	1,71,166
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.41	134	88,885	1,00,400
6.	Goa	0.26	156	1,54,359	3,285
7.	Gujarat	2.69	164	76,227	13,314
8.	Haryana	4.5	167	21,329	1,71,994
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.27	5,140	-	45,215
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.10	-	-	60,484
11.	Jharkhand	3.16	140	-	15,057
12.	Karnataka	6.53	168	1,13,584	2,00,686
13.	Kerala	1.55	149	75,487	64,900
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12.34	159	1,48,303	2,06,582
15.	Maharashtra	4.36	166	2,05,749	3,22,073
16.	Meghalaya	0.87	-	190	7,657
17.	Manipur	0.47	-	-	35,586
18.	Mizoram	1.08	19,992	21,758	47,962
19.	Nagaland	0.69		22,253	28,421
20.	Orissa	6.38	64367	64,896	2,43,540
21.	Punjab	7.10	1,20,418	1,15,484	1,38,005
22.	Rajasthan	2.39	-	1,44,491	98,575
23.	Sikkim	1.44	-	15,568	2,497
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.73	168	3,97,235	7,90,796
25.	Tripura	2.21	16,859	15,516	32,464
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.22	1,89,585	3,02,708	5,79,690
27.	Uttarakhand	3.89		16,723	1,45,825
28.	West Bengal	3.31	86	65,773	92,326

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	A&N Islands	-	-	-	296
30.	Chandigarh	0.03		-	1,368
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-		1,126
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	933
33.	Delhi	-	-	-	8,183
34.	Puducherry	-	-	-	4,088
35.	NYKS to conduct	3.22	-	-	-
36.	NYKS to conduct	7.31	-	-	-
TOTAL		145.31	7,21,519	22,48,944	43,14,754

Funds for Operation Excellence scheme

2635. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds were sanctioned under Operation Excellence scheme to improve the sports talent in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent so far and parameters adopted to sanction and spend such amount for each category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under OPEX 2012, the athletes are being provided comprehensive and intensive training, both within the country and abroad as well as competition exposure in international sports competitions. Based on the approved funding norms, which are at par with scales for CWG-2010, with further upscaling in certain areas, such as lodging, nutrition, scientific support and daily allowance, the budget has been estimated at Rs.258.39 crore for the period April 2011 to August, 2012, details of which are given in Statement-I (*See below*). 'Project OPEX 2012' has been launched on a Mission mode, which is being funded from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations and the National Sports Development Fund.

(c) Financial assistance for preparation of athletes for London Olympics, 2012 is being given in terms of provisions of the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and National Sports Development Fund. Assistance is mainly for coaching camps, engagement of Indian and foreign coaches, supporting personnel, training abroad, participation in international competitions abroad, air passage cost, boarding and lodging.

Diet charges @ Rs. 400 per day per athlete, food supplements @ Rs. 250 per day per athlete, sports kit @ Rs. 10,000 per athlete twice in a year, medical insurance as per actuals, air travel (economy class) from residence to training/competition destination, engagement of foreign coaches at a salary not ordinarily exceeding US \$ 7000 net of taxes per month plus other perks like boarding and lodging, local transport etc., engagement of Chief/National Coach at a salary not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per month, engagement of other Indian coaches at a salary not exceeding Rs. 30,000 per month are, *inter-alia*, being provided for preparation of athletes for London Olympics, 2012.

Till 30th November, 2011, approximately an amount of Rs. 111.19 crore has been spent on preparation of athletes for London Olympics, 2012. The details in this regard are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Statement indicating the approximate budget of Operation Excellence
(OPEX 2012) for London Olympics 2012 (April, 2011 to July,
2012-16 months/490 days)*

Sl. No.	Discipline	Number of Campers (Men-Women-Coaches-Support personnel)	Number of days in Coaching Camps on an average	Total Amount (in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Archery	16+16+9+7	400	9.22
02.	Athletics	21+27+24+9	400	15.94
03.	Badminton	24+14+15+7	400	13.09
04.	Boxing	40+40+22+10	400	27.20
05.	Gymnastics	40+8+1+7	400	13.58
06.	Hockey	45+45+10+14	400	20.50
07.	Judo	28+28+6+4	400	12.07
08.	Rowing	16+12+9	400	8.74
09.	Shooting	62+30+16+7	400	43.80
10.	Swimming	21+22+10+7	400	12.73
11.	Table Tennis	20+18+8+7	400	14.62
12.	Taekwondo	28+28+5+3	400	9.41

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Tennis	5 players under National Sports Development Fund		2.17
14.	Weightlifting	24+26+12+7	400	11.20
15.	Wrestling	56+28+15+6	400	15.72
16.	Yachting	10+2+5+7	400	8.40
TOTAL:				238.39

Rupees 238.39 crore on preparations + Rupees 20 crore for Foreign Coaches = Total Rs.258.39 crore.

Statement-II

Amount spent on athletes for London Olympics, 2012

Sl. No.	Discipline	Expenditure on Camps (Rupees in crores)	Expenditure on Foreign Exposures (Rupees in crores)	Grand Total (Rupees in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	3.13	2.52	5.65
2.	Athletics	3.95	3.02	6.97
3.	Badminton	2.84	5.54	8.38
4.	Boxing	4.51	10.80	15.31
5.	Gymnastics	1.38	4.98	6.36
6.	Hockey	4.89	11.21	16.10
7.	Judo	1.86	2.28	4.14
8.	Rowing	1.96	1.08	3.04
9.	Shooting	2.56	10.48	13.04
10.	Swimming	0.62	0	0.62
11.	Table Tennis	1.49	1.96	3.45
12.	Taekwondo	1.41	1.22	2.63

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Lawn Tennis	2.58	0	2.58
14.	Weightlifting	2.78	2.55	5.33
15.	Wrestling	4.76	4.92	9.68
16.	Yachting	0.97	1.54	2.51
GRAND TOTAL		41.69	64.10	105.79

Summary of Expenditure

1.	Coaching Camp.	Rs. 41.69 Crores
2.	Foreign Coaches.	Rs. 4.40 Crores
3.	Indian Coaches and Supporting Staff	Rs. 1.00 Crores
4.	Foreign Exposure	Rs. 64.10 Crores
GRAND TOTAL		Rs. 111.19 Crores

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report (2010-11) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): Sir, I lay on the Table.

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Haj Committee Act, 2002:.
 - (a) Administrative Report of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5398/15/11]

I. Notifications of Ministry of Shipping

II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Boards, various Port Trusts and SCL, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri G. K. Vasani, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
- (1) G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 19th October, 2011, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) 5th Amendment Regulations, 2011.
 - (2) G.S.R. 825 (E), dated the 19th November, 2011, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Grant of Advances for Festival and Natural Calamities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.
 - (3) G.S.R. 833 (E), dated the 25th November, 2010, publishing the Class-I Officers of Visakhapatnam Port (Acceptance of employment after retirement) amendment Regulations, 2011
 - (4) G.S.R. 834 (E), dated the 25th November, 2011, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 4 *See* No. L.T. 5793/15/11]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 5(E) of the Dock Worker's (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:-
- (i) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board (CDLB), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5787/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Sixtieth Administration Report and Annual Accounts of the erstwhile Bombay Dock Labour Board, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5788/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956: .

- (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5780/15/11]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:.

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5791/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5777/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5779/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Administration Report of the Mormugao Port Trust, Mormugao, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5792/15/11]

- (v) (a) Administration Report of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2010-11.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5783/15/11]

- (vi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5778/15/11]

- (vii) (a) Administration Report of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, Odisha, for the year 2010-11.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5784/15/11]

- (viii) (a) Administration Report of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2010-11.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5789/15/11]

- (ix) (a) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5786/15/11]

- (x) (a) Administration Report of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2010-11.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5782/15/11]

- (xi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5785/15/11]

- (xii) (a) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5790/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:.

- (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5667/15/11]

Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, 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 Authority.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5796/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5798/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the KIOCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5797/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Eighty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Investments Limited (EIL), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5795/15/11]

- (b) Hundredth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSCL), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5849/15/11]

- (c) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), (RINL), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (d) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Companies.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5794/15/11]

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NCPCR, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CSWB, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table.

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:.
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Action Taken Report on recommendation contained in the Annual Report, for the year 2009-10, of the above Commission.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5670/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:.

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5671/15/11]

I. Report and Memorandum (2010-11) of UPSC, New Delhi

II. Report (2010-11) of CIC, New Delhi

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various corporations and related papers

IV. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Institutes and related papers

V. MoU between Government of India and various Departments

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table.

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 323 of the Constitution:.

(a) Sixty-first Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6144/15/11]

(b) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of the advice given by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the Sixty-first Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5569/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5559/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5941/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5939/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5940/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Singhbhum, Jharkhand, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5938/15/11]

- (v) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BNVNL), Chennai, for the year 2010-11, 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 Nigam.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5937/15/11]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:.

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5933/15/11]
- (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5934/15/11]
- (iii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5935/15/11]
- (iv)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5936/15/11]
- (v)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5928/15/11]
- (vi)
 - (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5929/15/11]
- (vii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5932/15/11]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5930/15/11]

(ix) (a) Annual Report of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-11.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5931/15/11]

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of following papers:-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5562/15/11]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5566/15/11]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5565/15/11]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5564/15/11]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVNI), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5563/15/11]

Notifications of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY) Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:—

- (1) S.O. 1072 (E), dated the 13th May, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3007 (E), dated the 25th November, 2009.
- (2) S.O. 1264 (E), dated the 1st June, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1206 (E), dated the 16th October, 2003, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 1737 (E), dated the 20th July, 2010, publishing Corrigendum (in Hindi version) to Notification No. S.O. 314 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010.
- (4) S.O. 1918 (E), dated the 5th August, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2656 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 4 *See* No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

- (5) S.O. 2276 (E), dated the 14th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 301.890 to K.M. 373.500 (Pitiri-Bhuban Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Dhenkanal District in the State of Orissa, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5837/15/11]

- (6) S.O. 2277 (E), dated the 15th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.660 to K.M. 69.980 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) on National Highway No. 85 in Siwan District in the State of Bihar.
- (7) S.O. 2561 (E), dated the 13th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 101.364 to K.M. 104.126, K.M. 128.077 to K.M. 138.525(LHS and K.M. 127.764 to K.M. 138.525 (RHS) on National Highway No. 31D in Coochbehar District in the State of West Bengal.
- (8) S.O. 2597 (E), dated the 19th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 36.000 to K.M. 71.000 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) on National Highway No. 83 in Jehanabad District in the State of Bihar.
- (9) S.O. 2628 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 69.980 to K.M. 93.500 (Hajipur Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) on National Highway No. 85 in Gopalganj District in the State Bihar.

- (10) S.O. 2639 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 71.000 to K.M. 125.000 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) on National Highway No. 83 in Gaya District in the State of Bihar.
- (11) S.O. 2648 (E), dated the 26th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.000 to K.M. 21.000 and K.M. 26.000 to K.M. 89.000 (Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonbarsa Section) on National Highway No. 77 in Sitamarhi District in the State of Bihar.
- (12) S.O. 2678 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 00.000 to K.M. 62.200 and Raxaul Bypass Section on National Highway No.28A in East Champaran District in the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. For 6 to 12 *See* No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

- (13) S.O. 2679 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 12.000 to K.M.36.000 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) and K.M.14.585 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) to K.M.542.800 (Nagpur-Bhandara Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (14) S.O. 2692 (E), dated the 1st November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.500 to K.M.390.000 (Duburj-Bhuban Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Jajpur District in the State of Orissa, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. For 13 and 14 *See* No. L.T. 5837/15/11]

- (15) S.O. 2742 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 393.500 to K.M.439.000 (Talasari-Manor Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Thane District in the State of Maharashtra.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5837/15/11]

- (16) S.O. 2805 (E), dated the 18th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 2.300 to K.M. 34.660 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalagnj Section) on National Highway No. 85 in Saran (Chhapra) District in the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

- (17) S.O. 2836 (E), dated the 24th November, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2657 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5837/15/11]

- (18) S.O. 2837 (E), dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 2.800 to K.M. 15.000 and K.M. 21.000 to K.M. 26.000 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) on National Highway No. 77 in Muzaffarpur District in the State of Bihar.
- (19) S.O. 2871 (E), dated the 30th November, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 125.000 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) on National Highway No. 83 in Jehanabad District in the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. For 18 and 19 *See* No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

- (20) S.O. 2906 (E), dated the 8th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 934.000 to K.M. 978.000 (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Aurangabad District in the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

- (21) S.O. 829 (E), dated the 27th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for construction of bridge across Malaprabha river from K.M. 115.500 (Bijapur-Hubli Road) on National Highway No. 218 in Bagalkot District in the State of Karnataka.
- (22) S.O. 830 (E), dated the 27th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure for construction of by-pass to Hubli City connecting National Highway No. 218, National Highway No.63 and National Highway No.4 in Dharwad District in the State of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. For 21 and 22 *See* No. L.T. 5837/15/11]

- (23) S.O. 1030 (E), dated the 12th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M.101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 128.077 (L.H.S.), K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 (R.H.S.) and K.M.138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.
- (24) S.O. 1031 (E), dated the 12th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M.101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 128.077(L.H.S.), K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 (R..H.S.) and K.M.138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.
- (25) S.O. 1033 (E), dated the 12th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M. 101.364, K.M. 104.126 to

K.M. 128.077, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 and K.M.138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.

[Placed in Library. For 23 to 25 *See* No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

- (26) S.O. 1060 (E), dated the 13th May, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 1199 (E), dated the 12th May, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5837/15/11]

- (27) S.O. 1199 (E), dated the 26th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 36.000 to K.M. 71.000 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) on National Highway No. 83 in Jehanabad District in the State of Bihar.
- (28) S.O. 1359 (E), dated the 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.101.364 to K.M. 104.126, K.M. 128.077 to K.M. 138.525 (L.H.S.) and K.M. 127.764 (R.H.S.) to K.M.138.525 on National Highway No. 31D in Coochbehar District in the State of West Bengal.
- (29) S.O. 1363 (E), dated the 13th June, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2656 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For 27 to 29 *See* No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

- (30) S.O. 1365 (E), dated the 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 198.000 to K.M.201.200 (Rargaon-Jamshedpur Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Ranchi District in the State of Jharkhand.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

- (31) S.O. 1478 (E), dated the 29th June, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 194 (E), dated the 2nd March, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5837/15/11]

- (32) S.O. 1498 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 17.600 to K.M. 73.000 (Dankuni-Kolaghat Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Howrah District in the State of West Bengal.

- (33) S.O. 1524 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M. 101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 128.077(L.H.S.), K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 (R.H.S.) and K.M.138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.
- (34) S.O. 1558 (E), dated the 8th July, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2814 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (35) S.O. 1564 (E), dated the 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 297.000 to K.M. 306.000 (Farakka-Raiganj Section) on National Highway No. 34 in Malda District in the State of West Bengal.
- (36) S.O. 1568 (E), dated the 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 96.000 to K.M. 114.000 (Hazaribag-Ranchi Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Ranchi District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (37) S.O. 1573 (E), dated the 8th July, 2011, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 519.600 to K.M.627.000 (Muzaffarpur-Barauni Section) on National Highway No. 28 in Begusarai District in the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. For 32 to 37 See No. L.T. 5521/15/11]

I. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various PSUS and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table..

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (i) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited (RABHCL), Ranchi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5735/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (MPAHCL), Bhopal, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5735/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5742/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (iv) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5735/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5744/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5743/15/11]

I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various corporations and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NTWPACP, MRMD, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of SVNIRTAR, Cuttack and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Sir, I lay on the Table.

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5841/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5840/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5838/15/11]

- (iv) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5839/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of the Section 24 and Section 25 of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6143/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:.

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5843/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CIDC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5591/15/11]

REPORT ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION AT
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the participation of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the 56th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Nairobi (Kenya) from 10th to 19th September, 2010.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Short Duration Discussion on the situation arising out of the present agrarian crisis resulting in suicides in the country.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today there is no Zero Hour. Whenever there is Zero Hour, it will be taken up. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

**Situation arising out of the present agrarian crisis resulting in
suicides by the farmers in the country**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise with a heavy heart to discuss this very important issue. I wish that the Parliament should hold a special session for seven days to discuss this very important issue because it is not a one-day problem. It is a problem of long term in nature. It requires the attention of the Government and the Parliament, and also of the various stakeholders in this. But, unfortunately, we have not been able to do justice to this issue. Even Ministry-wise, the Minister of Agriculture alone will not be able to solve the problem of agriculture. The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution, all of them, are also equally important in this. But, unfortunately, whenever there is a discussion on the agriculture issue, we could get only the Minister of Agriculture and, finally, justice is not done to this issue.

Secondly, the entire farming community in the country is in deep distress. An agrarian crisis is looming large. Unless timely steps are taken, there is going to be a major agriculture crisis in the country. We will be repenting in leisure after not doing anything in time.

Sir, agriculture has become totally unviable and unremunerative. That is why the recent study shows that 42 per cent of the agriculture community doesn't want to continue in agriculture profession in future. This is a very disturbing trend. In recent days, we have seen that in Andhra Pradesh the farmers in three lakh acres have declared crop holidays. That is a novel

silent protest by the farmers because they think that it is unremunerative and they can't continue with agriculture. Thirdly, why such a situation? This situation is because of natural calamities, vagaries of monsoon, spurious seeds and pesticides and then non-availability of adequate timely credit at affordable rates, then lack of remunerative prices, unnecessary restriction on the foodgrain movement between State and State. India is one country, but unfortunately, you can't take agriculture produce from one State to another State. Then lack of export facilities is also an important reason. In addition to this CACP is adopting an unscientific method; they are taking three years old figures of agriculture input cost to determine the present cost of the agriculture produce. This is also one of the reasons. Then lack of godowns is also one of the reasons. We do not have proper godowns. In the last six years, after this Government came, not even one tonne capacity has been enhanced to store agriculture produce. Then lack of refrigerated vans and cold storage chains is also one of the issues responsible. Then lack of a comprehensive crop insurance scheme is also one of the reasons. Most importantly, the abnormal, manifold increase in the cost of agriculture input is also one of the reasons for making agriculture unremunerative. Sir, the frequent increase in diesel prices is adding to the woes of the farming community across the country. This has become a curse. People do not know what to do. They are looking towards Parliament; they are looking towards the Government and they are looking towards everybody for some help, but, unfortunately, nothing is forthcoming. The abnormal increase in input cost like the cost of seeds, the cost of fertilizer, the cost of pesticides, the cost of diesel is adding to their woes. In addition to this, the recent phenomenon, the Agriculture Minister also must be aware, is there is a sharp increase in the wages of agriculture labour. I do not quarrel with that because agriculture labour is also need to get proper wages. But at the same time, if you implement MNREGA during the agriculture season, then getting agriculture labour is also a big problem; thereby wages are going up like anything. The price of DAP in March 2010 was Rs. 486 and in October 2011 it was Rs. 1040 respectively for one bag. How can a farmer afford to purchase it? Secondly, the price of 20-20-20 complex has also gone up to Rs. 775. The price of Muriate of Potash has gone up from Rs. 11,300 to Rs. 12,550 a tonne. Then fuel price has also increased a number of times, around 22 times. The price of petroleum products has increased many times after this Government came to power. The State Governments are not focusing on providing uninterrupted power supply to agriculturists. This is also one of the reasons. One more aspect is, the farmers are hit by the debt crisis. The reason is they are not getting adequate affordable credit from the banks. According to studies, 32 per cent of the farmers are getting agriculture credit through institutions. The remaining people are getting agriculture credit through other institutions like money-lenders and private business people. That

means 68 per cent of the farmers are getting loans from private money lenders at exorbitant rates. That is also making agriculture unremunerative. Now crop insurance has become loan insurance. Banks are only getting benefitted. The farmer is not getting benefitted because he is losing his entire crop and then he is not getting adequate compensation because the compensation is taken away by the banks from time to time. Of late, agriculture growth rate is less than 2 per cent. The Prime Minister, recently, said that growth rate will be somewhere around 3 per cent or 4 per cent. The originally expected target was 4 per cent. Now it has come down to 2 per cent. It is a matter of great concern. While the GDP, as we are seeing, is between 7 and 8 per cent, the agriculture growth rate is only 2 per cent.

Coming to the Swaminathan Commission recommendations, it is really pitiable that for the last five years the Government is sitting pretty over the Swaminathan Commission recommendations. Then why was the Commission appointed? They have done so much labour and hard work and they have also visited different States. Finally they made very good recommendations. Those recommendations are there in the files of the Agriculture Ministry. Nobody is focusing on them. I do not know why no action has been taken on the Swaminathan Commission recommendations. Sir, the Agriculture Commission is also not following a scientific method. They are calculating the MSP on the basis of prices which prevailed three years back, whereas in the present situation, the input cost of agriculture has gone up manifold, by three to five times. If they are taking three years' old prices, then, what sort of justice can they do to the Minimum Support Price fixation? Then, Sir, the Government has not announced the Minimum Support Price for paddy. The Agriculture Minister was kind enough to recommend to the Government to announce a bonus of Rs.80 per quintal for paddy. But, unfortunately, I find that in the yesterday's meeting, the Cabinet Sub-Committee turned down the suggestion of the Agriculture Minister. This is another setback for the farming community. Be it wheat, paddy, cotton, sugarcane, jute, palm oil or soyabean, the prices of every agricultural produce is coming down. Take the case of turmeric. In fact, the other day, the farmers came and met the Agriculture Minister. Turmeric was selling at Rs.16,000 per quintal last year. This year, it has come down to Rs.3,500 or Rs.4,000. If the prices have come down from Rs.16,000 to Rs.3,500 or Rs.4,000, then, how can the farmers continue with agriculture? Now, let us see what the real situation in the market is. If we look at the Table showing the cost of production, MSP and the losses incurred by farmers, in the case of paddy, the cost per quintal is Rs.1,355, and the Minimum Support Price decided by the Government is between Rs.1,080 to Rs.1,110 for superfine varieties. That means that the loss to the farmer is around Rs.250 per quintal. This is a scientific figure. Coming to sugarcane, the cost of production per tonne is Rs.2,400, and the

Minimum Support Price is Rs.1,400. It means that on each tonne, the sugarcane farmers are losing Rs.1,000. In total, the paddy farmers, across the country, are losing around Rs.12,000 crores per annum. Coming to cotton, the price of cotton per quintal is Rs.4,500, and the Minimum Support Price offered by the Government is Rs.3,300. This means that for each tonne, the farmers are losing Rs.1,200, and the total loss is Rs.13,000 crores per annum. Then, in the case of wheat also, the cost of production is Rs.1,530 per quintal and the Minimum Support Price is Rs.1,280. So, there is a loss of Rs.250 per quintal, and they are losing around Rs.18,000 crores. If you collectively take these figures of important crops, the farmers are losing around Rs.1 lakh crores annually, even on the Minimum Support Price. Another irony is this. Whatever be the Minimum Support Price that is announced, the Government itself does not come forward to purchase at that price. With regard to fertilizers, fertilizers are not available in the market even at this exorbitant price. Today, there is a problem in Uttar Pradesh, at Bundelkhand. There is this problem in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and in various other States where farmers are not able to get fertilizers. The Central Government says that they are willing to provide as much as they require. But, unfortunately, it is not true, and the States are suffering a lot. We had earlier seen that there was lathicharging and even firing on people. There were large queues in the State of Andhra Pradesh where farmers had to wait for ten to twelve hours to get fertilizers. This has never happened that people had to wait in the queue for ten hours to get a bag of fertilizer. You can imagine the plight of the farming community. That is why farmers are in distress. And, some farmers, who are in distress, are resorting to suicides. They are in a helpless state. I have the figures also. Even the Agriculture Minister, in his reply to the one of the questions put by a hon. Member stated that in the State of Maharashtra, in 2008, 627 people committed suicide; in 2009, 503 people and in 2010, it was 234. This is the figure provided by the Agriculture Ministry. But as per the figures of the National Crisis Bureau, it was 3,802 in 2008; 2,872 in 2009 and 3,141 in 2010. This is the position in the State of Maharashtra. Even in Andhra Pradesh, the situation is the same where again large scale suicides are taking place. But, unfortunately, the Government is not affected.

The figures of Andhra Pradesh are 455 in 2008 as per the Agriculture Ministry records, 2,105 as per the National Crimes Bureau; in 2009 it was 2,076 as per the National Crimes Bureau and as per the Agriculture Ministry records it was 2,014. As per the National Crimes Bureau record in Bundelkhand, which falls in Uttar Pradesh and a part of it in Madhya Pradesh, 1,500 farmers have committed suicides. There was a big talk of package for Bundelkhand. But so far nothing has happened. The point is why the farmers are committing suicide because they are in despair

and distress. They are not able to repay their loan. They do not have any ray of hope even in future that they will be able to repay the loan. That is the problem. That is compelling them to committee suicides. Even to committee suicide, you need the people to have stamina and strength. It is not that much easy leaving the entire family. Sir, recently I had been to Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh where there is a severe drought. About 16 districts of Andhra Pradesh are facing severe drought. There is large scale migration from villages to urban areas in search of work. There I met the wife of a deceased farmer, a *Lambada* lady, a Scheduled Tribe lady. She told me that her husband had four acres of land; power also was not coming regularly, it was not coming uninterruptedly. Then, the crop has dried up. That is why the private moneylenders who gave him money had gone and put pressure on him to repay the loan. So, in distress he has committed suicide leaving his wife and two children behind. One is studying in intermediate and the other is studying in the 8th class. She is a helpless Scheduled Tribe lady. What is her future? Who is responsible for this? Is it not a big challenge to us? I am not blaming this party or that party. I do not want to make it a partisan debate. I want to make it a larger issue. This is a challenge to the civilised society. This is a challenge to the Parliament itself. This is a challenge to the political system. More than 2,15,000 farmers have committed suicides in the last one decade as per the figures available. It is not an ordinary number. If that is the case then what is the Government doing? What are your plans? What are the initiatives you are taking? Have we become so helpless? Sometimes I feel like crying. Personally speaking we are not able to do anything. We are raising the issue through discussion and debate in this House. There is no remedy. Farmers are coming to Delhi. They are staging dharnas. They are meeting Ministers; and they are going back with empty hands because nothing is happening. I also know that there is no readymade solution available to this. You don't allow proper export during certain times. There is a big debate going on if you increase the MSP, the prices of essential commodities will go up. Yes, they will go up. So, you want to make the farmer a scapegoat. This watch made here can be sold in Washington. This shirt made here can be sold somewhere in San Francisco or in another country but why not the agriculture produces. The farmers are asking this question today. What is the answer from the Government and the political parties and from all of us? You have put restriction on the movement of food grains from one State to another State. You don't allow export of food grains to other countries as and when there is demand in the international market. Why are you depriving only farmers? You are not restricting the movement of industrial goods. These spectacles also made here can be sold anywhere. The sweaters and shawls are

made somewhere and sold here. Why not the agricultural produce? My point is procure them, provide subsidy, give it to the poor at affordable cost, but don't harm the farmer, don't harm his interest. There has to be a logical thinking about this entire issue. Unless there is a change of mindset it will not be helpful to farmers. We have a system in this country which is unfortunately biased. The Planning Commission is biased towards urban and organised sections. Even Parliament also for that matter, I am sorry to say this. Political parties, electronic and print media are also biased because they do not give adequate coverage to the problems or sufferings of the agricultural community in this country. All sensational matters, murder cases, rape cases and other cases, some of them which are stupid in nature, are getting headlines, they are getting four columns and six columns. but not the burning issue of problems where 2,15,000 farmers have committed suicides. Hundreds of farmers are in distress even today.

We heard the story of about Kalavati in Maharashtra where the youth leader had gone there and tried to console her. Subsequently, what has happened to her family?

What happened to her daughter-in-law? It should be an eye-opener. As I have mentioned in the beginning itself, I don't want to criticise the Government. I don't want to divert the debate. I don't want to get into political acrimony. I am not here to quarrel with the Agriculture Minister also. The Agriculture Minister is as helpless as I am. Really, to be frank. Though he is an agriculturist, he is also having the common good of the agriculturists in his heart. He is also not able to do anything because it is the result of policies like the Export-Import Policy, the financial and taxation policies, etc. They are dealt with by different wings of the Government. That is why I said that the Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Food and the Minister of Agriculture should sit together and discuss this important and burning issue and come to some long-term conclusion. Sir, it is not for the sake of fancy that I have suggested that there should be a session of seven days. You may think that seven days में हम लोग क्या करेंगे, 7 दिन बैठकर क्या करेंगे, विस्तार से बात करनी पड़ेगी। You have to go into the root of the problems. You have to take a radical step and you have to have a change of mindset. Then only is it possible. Otherwise, time and again, it is condolence for the dead and compensation for the survived. There are the Vidarbha Package, Bundelkhand Package, Telengana Package, etc. Package and package, package में leakage and then breakage! This is what is happening every time. That is why the country, as a whole, must change the outlook. The political parties should also seriously think about it. We, Parliamentarians, should really debate the issue for a longer period and, then, arrive at a certain meaningful conclusion and take radical steps. It is the duty of the Government, I am aware, and the political parties to protect the poor. It is our basic responsibility to take care

of the poorest of the poor like Antyodaya. At the same time, it is our bounden duty to take care of the farming community. Mahatma Gandhi said, “back to villages”, but we have shown our backs to the villages and moved towards towns. Mahatma Gandhi said, “ग्राम राज्य के बिना राम राज्य अधूरा है।” We have seen what is happening to Ram Rajya. There is no Ram Rajya at all. Everybody is looking towards urban areas. Migration is taking place on a large scale and the Government is not able to do anything in this regard. That is why I suggest that there should be a separate Budget for agriculture like the Railway Budget. Why don't have we a separate Budget for agriculture? Some States have taken the initiative. Karnataka has already started it. Madhya Pradesh has also started now. Why shouldn't the Central Government? Why shouldn't the Central Government from next year onwards introduce an Agriculture Budget? That is my poser.

Secondly, what is the timeframe for implementing the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission, Mr. Minister? What is the timeframe? What happened? Why have you put them, the Swaminathan Commission's recommendations, in cold storage? Mr. Swaminathan is an important agriculture scientist belonging to this House. He is a well-read person. He has got knowledge. The country salutes Mr. Swaminathan for the contribution he has made. But, at the same time, why are you putting his recommendations in cold storage? The Minister should respond to that.

Thirdly, farm credit should be made available at a cheaper rate, at an affordable rate. The Reserve Bank is going on increasing the repo rates. The prices are going up and the interest rates are also going up, and the farmers are not able to cope with that situation. The Karnataka Government has first introduced the three per cent interest crop loan. Then, subsequently, Karnataka has brought it down to one per cent. Madhya Pradesh has also done it. But, at the same time, I want to respectfully submit that this thing can't be done by the State Government because the State Government's resources are very limited. So, the national Government at the Centre, that is, the Central Government, should take a larger view of the situation and drastically bring down the interest rate to one per cent or two per cent. That is the need of the hour. Otherwise, agriculture will not be remunerative at all and it will not be viable at all. If once 42 per cent agriculturists who know agriculture go to other professions, then there will be a burning crisis in the country, which all of us will not be able to face and we will die of starvation. That situation is going to come.

Then comes crop insurance. This crop insurance has to be modified and it has to be converted into crop income insurance. It should be converted into income insurance. My colleague, Shri Rajnath Singh, when he was Minister, had introduced it on a pilot basis. Now the time has come that the Government of India should come up with a crop income insurance scheme.

There is an urgent need to have a time-bound programme to augment the godown capacity. The foodgrains are rotting in open places. The Supreme Court had made harsh comments. But, still, we are helpless. Seven years have passed since this Government came to power. I would like the Minister to explain and highlight in the House as to how many tonnes of capacity he has added. We must also augment the cold storage chain. We must also augment even the van refrigerator system in the rural areas. Sir, I have told you earlier also that the price of tomatoes is Rs.5 per kilogram at the place of production, but, in Delhi, it is Rs.30 or Rs.40. In Nasik, Maharashtra, the price of onion is around Rs. 5 a kilo. When it comes to Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata, the price goes to Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per kilo. It is because there is lack of storage facilities; they are perishable goods in nature. That is why it is happening. Then coming to giving permission for export, whenever you have sufficient production, you must allow its export. Sir, a delegation went to the Prime Minister. We went to the Finance Minister. The Agriculture Minister and even the Finance Minister also were kind enough to come along with us, to discuss about giving permission for exporting a particular variety of rice. It took nearly six months. Then another season has come. From rabi season, it goes to kharif season and from kharif season, it again comes to rabi season. The Government puts so many restrictions on that. My point is, you calculate and then store what is required for our PDS system and for the remaining things, give permission for export from time to time. That will really save the farmers. But you always give late permission. By that time what happens is, the farmers sell the produce in distress because they have to pay back the money to the money-lenders; they don't have the place to store produce in their houses; they don't have huge buildings and godowns at their disposal. The result is, at the end of the day, the middleman is getting benefitted. Today, I read out some of the prices. The agriculture prices are coming down, but the market price of consumer goods is going up. That is the irony. That is the dichotomy in the entire system. तेलुगु में एक कहावत “कोनबोते कोरिवि; अम्मबोते अडवि” That is the situation today. You are not able to purchase in the market your essential requirements like *dal*, *tail*, rice, wheat, pulses, everything. But, at the same time, the farmers who are producing them, are in distress because they are not getting remunerative prices. As I told you, the wheat price has gone down, but in the market, its price has gone up. The price of paddy has gone down considerably, but then the market price of rice has gone up. The price of pulses has gone down, but the price of red gram has gone up. Even same is the case with soybean oil; same is the case with jute. What are you doing in this regard? This is an important issue. We can't simply brush it aside by having a Half-an-Hour discussion, two hour discussion or just having a Short Notice Question. Nothing is going to be solved. You can take it on record that we are going to discuss this again next time. As I told you, towards the farmers

who are in distress, our policy seems to be 'condolence for the dead and compensation for the survived'. जो मर गया, उसके लिए श्रद्धांजलि। जो बच गया, उसके लिए सहानुभूति और कुछ पैसे देना। क्या यह कोई पद्धति या पॉलिसी हो सकती है? आपको इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ जो urban rural divide बढ़ रहे हैं, इनके बारे में भी गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। ये दिन-दिन बढ़ रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैं कह रहा हूँ, कहीं highway है, कहीं no way है, कहीं flyover है, यहां over bridge भी नहीं है, यहां high tech है, वहां low tech है। यह situation है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि केन्द्र सरकार को ग्रामीण विकास के लिए और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए और ग्रामीण इलाकों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के निर्माण के लिए पैसा देना चाहिए। यह मुझे भी मालूम है कि यह विषय कृषि मंत्री के हाथ में नहीं है, इसीलिए मैंने वित्त मंत्री, कृषि मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्री का नाम लिया है कि उनको अन्य लोगों के साथ बैठकर बात करनी चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री जी इसमें रुचि लेनी चाहिए।

Sir, if you are not taking interest for the well-being of the 60 per cent of the population of the country, then what else are you doing? That is the issue. If we are not able to give justice to the 60 per cent of our population, what will happen? Sometimes, we take up small issues; I am not trying to trivialize them because they are small issues. Sometimes, we take more time in raising them in Parliament and discussing them also. But at the same time, we have to look into the issue of larger population of the country, who are helpless, who are unorganized and who are illiterates also. Because they are unorganised, we don't care for them! Since organized people come to Delhi, we highlight their issues. Since they are able to sensationalise and do something drastic, that is why we take it up in a big way! The Governments also respond whenever they strike, even if it is a small section of the people. If the farmers are not able to strike, is it their weakness? Do they require some mercy from the Government and the Parliament? That is why I request with folded hands to the entire House: let there be a special Session of Parliament called for this purpose; let there be a historic occasion. Let us all put our minds and ideas together without political discrimination. Let us discuss it. Let us arrive at a certain conclusion and make basic changes in the system; basic changes in the Minimum Support Price; basic changes with regard to the Crop Insurance Scheme; basic changes with regard to foodgrain movement across the country; basic changes with regard to export policy and import policy. Earlier also, we have had our Export Import Policy, which had resulted in loss of lakhs of crores of rupees. Unfortunately, the situation is the same now. We have surplus stocks. But there is distress in the market, and we are not able to do anything. So, what is the remedy? Day before yesterday, I was with the Minister. He was also saying as to who would purchase all the turmeric. I do agree with him. Even if I was in the Government, I would not have been able to purchase the entire turmeric. At the same time, what do we do? This is going to happen every time. The farmers do

not have the information. They do not know about the market facilities. They do not have the granaries to preserve those perishable items. So, what do we do? Should we declare a holiday for agriculture in the country? Should we advise them to leave the agriculture profession and go to some other profession? There is no way for them. Otherwise, even without waiting for our advice, they would have gone by this time. Sir, I belong to the farming community. During my childhood days, I walked three kilometres to reach my school. The present situation is that there is maximum distress in rural areas. Villages are getting deserted. They are all leaving the villages and going to towns. They are not able to make both the ends meet. That is why this issue requires the attention of the House, both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Not just the two parties, the BJP and the Congress (I), but all the parties, cutting across political spectrum, should come together on this issue. The Planning Commission needs to make a serious thinking on this. The media also should understand the agony of the farming community. I am not here to criticize the media for the sake of fancy. I have been seeing that whenever there is a debate in Parliament on agriculture, there will be just one line in newspapers, 'that so and so Members spoke on agriculture' It is a horrible thing. Are we showing equitable justice to them? Is this the social justice which the farmers deserve in this country? These are serious issues which they also should ponder over. After all, leaders are there not only in urban areas, but they are also there in the rural areas. They are also not paying enough attention. And the great Planning Commission . I do not know who the people sitting there are. is not able to see the reality of the situation across the country, suggest remedial measures and make good recommendations. They can bring pressure on the Government to implement certain things. We can wait for one or two or three years provided there is going to be a basic, structural change, change in the thinking and the mind-set of these people. To be frank, I don't have much hope from the Minister. Nothing personal, but I know his limits. Mr. Swaminathan had suggested, 'Calculate the expenditure cost of each product, add 50 per cent, and then, decide the MSP.' On the face of it, it appears to be very good, and we are all happy about it; we want it. But is the Government in a position to do it? If they are in a position to do it, then, why have they not done it in the last five years? Should we leave farmers in the lurch and leave them to their fate? What is the solution? As I told you, a Half-an-Hour Discussion is no solution, or, for that matter, a discussion for two-and-a-half hours is no solution. You may ask me whether a seven-day discussion is going to find some solution. Yes; some solution may come about. Some wisdom may prevail. Some ideas may come. We should all come together. We have been discussing

various issues in Parliament. The time has come, after 55 years, to seriously think about agriculture and then make structural changes, basic changes with regard to policies and programmes of the Government. I do not want to take much time of the House. To be frank, I feel like crying in the House. This is not for any special attention. But, tomorrow, when I go to a village, what answer do I give them? I can only say that I made some twenty or three minutes' speech. No relief is coming forth, and that is the reality. Every time the same thing is happening. Sir, I came to your Chamber also and requested you that maximum time and attention should be given to this particular issue. Every time this is happening; we raise issues in the House, and we do get some response from the Government, but only on other issues; not on the farmers' issue. That is why I would request you, the House and the Minister to kindly attend to these basic problems, some of which he can address even now. Secondly, let us all think seriously, and then go for a Special Session of Parliament to discuss the larger issues raised by me. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, may I begin by welcoming the statement made by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu that we should not regard this as a partisan issue or a political issue, but as a national issue? I would also like to say that, as a back-bencher and not as a front-bencher on the Treasury Benches, I would welcome nothing more than a Session of Parliament devoted entirely to agriculture for, as a Nehruvian, I would like to remind the House of what Panditji had said, that Everything can wait but not agriculture. And, if in that spirit we were to have an entire Session devoted to the agrarian crisis, then, I certainly think that would be worthwhile.

However, the specific issue that we are discussing in this Short Duration Discussion is the question of suicides arising out of the agrarian crisis. And so, I hope, with the cooperation of Shri Venkaiah Naidu, I would like to concentrate on that part of the agrarian crisis which is giving rise to farmers suicides.

We see that a very large proportion of this is with regard to those who cultivate cash crops and not with regard to those who are cultivating ordinary foodgrains and other nutrition-related crops. Therefore, to mix the two up, as the hon. Shri Venkaiah Naidu is doing, is to dilute the focus on the specific issue before us. I believe that problems of cash crops are very specific to cash crops and do not involve larger questions of MSP, but do involve some of the sections and chapters of the Report presented to us several years ago by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, who is a Member of our House. That Report had been submitted much earlier and a possibility of us being able to use that Report as the basis of this special Session that Shri Venkaiah Naidu has suggested would, I think, be an extremely constructive step.

Sir, again, within this sector of cash crops, there is a curious contradiction. The State in India which produces the largest number of cash crops, and the largest number of cash crops as a share of its total agriculture, is Kerala and Kerala has certainly been suffering from extreme volatility in international prices. Therefore, there have been farmers suicides in Kerala but, interestingly, Kerala is one of the few States where the number of farmers suicides in the seven years between 1995 and 2002 and the seven years between 2003 and 2010 has actually declined, whereas in several other States it has dramatically increased. The dramatic increase has been principally in Maharashtra, where it has gone up between these two seven-year periods by 1294, and in the Chattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh, most of it adjacent to Vidharbha, where it has gone up by 525. As Shri Venkaiah Naidu has pointed out, also in the adjoining areas of Andhra Pradesh it has gone up by 711. Now, I think we should be focussing on (a), the region and (b), the crop that is grown there. It is principally on account of cotton that we have farmers suicides. Yes, there are serious problems of distress among farmers in Kerala who are also in the cash crop business, but whereas some element of cushioning seems to be available to Kerala to not allow destitution to become the reason for suicide, where cotton is being grown, we see that there seems to be a connection between dysfunctionality in the cotton sector and human lives being taken. This being so, what also seem a paradox is that the State with the highest number of farmers suicides is also the State with the largest number of billionaires. Maharashtra is, by no means, a poor State in comparison to other States. It is a wealthy State. It is just about the wealthiest State. The kind of cash crops grown in the areas that are adjacent to Mumbai, as in western Maharashtra, have been of great benefit to farmers there as well as to the Indian economy; I am thinking particularly of grapes for which pioneering work was done by the hon. Minister of Agriculture in his own constituency of Baramati. So, it is not as if the Indian farmer cannot undertake the agriculture or the culturing of cash crops. He can; and immense benefits flow from that, much larger than the benefits that flow from the production of food grains. But, the advantage with producing food grains is that even if there is not a market for it, it is a product that we can eat. Cotton, alas, cannot be eaten. Therefore, unless and until the problems associated with the cotton sector are attended to, there is the danger that suicides in that area, in the Vidarbha area particularly, and areas of other States adjacent to Vidarbha would not find a solution.

The first and most serious problem appears to be that of seeds. The seeds that are being marketed by foreign companies state quite clearly, apparently with the approval of the authorities, that only 60 per cent of them would germinate. So, an average farmer, if he buys a

hundred bags, he knows that only sixty of them are actually going to produce a crop. Now, is that fair? Is it reasonable that the world's biggest seed companies, like Monsanto, should be allowed to get away with selling to the poor Indian farmer a hundred bags with the assurance that forty of them are not going to produce any crop?

Secondly, have we made appropriate arrangements for credit for these people? Sir, tragically, in agriculture as a whole—tragically I say—that between about the beginning of the process of economic reforms and now the total investment in the agricultural sector has fallen from about 15 per cent of GDP to approximately 5 per cent now. Unless there is a revival of public investment in agriculture, and also investment in the cotton sector—I do not think we are going to find a systemic solution to these cash crop related suicides by farmers. It is very important that we discover where the vulnerabilities lie.

If you look at pepper prices, they have been fluctuating hugely. If you look at coffee prices, they have been fluctuating hugely. If you look at vanilla prices, you find that they are fluctuating hugely. But, people are not dying at least in those numbers on account of this. When it comes to cotton, however, death rates are very high. This is partly a question of making supplies of cotton seed available at really reasonable rates, setting up mechanisms for cushioning the consequences of a sudden fall in international or domestic prices of cotton; and, the two are intimately related. Thirdly, provide credit. It is a curious thing that our scheduled commercial banks are nowhere near supplying 18 per cent credit to agriculture, which is the norm that was laid down in Indiraji's time, leave alone now. Instead of that, while there are very low sums—about 8 per cent or 9 per cent—that go into agricultural credit, there is a parallel phenomenon of huge individual loans being given for agricultural credit—Rs.25 crores! Which poor farmer, which potential suicidee in Vidarbha is going to borrow Rs.25 crores? If he borrows Rs.25,000, that would be a major amount. But, that is because the industrialists who are connected with the retail chain are able to get loans from the scheduled banks at agricultural credit rates for establishing cold stores and cold chains. If we do not look very carefully into the definition of which category of Indian is actually entitled to agricultural credit and subsidized rates, we end up subsidizing some of the richest people in India. So, in the food retail business is involved one company whose big man, the top man, earns Rs.4,000 crore as dividend income without paying any tax on it!

And it is this company which has registered a request and secured a Rs.25 crore credit under agricultural credit for assisting in one of their commercial enterprises. So, we must ensure that the farmer gets credit. And, if the cooperative movement which has been so successful in Western Maharashtra cannot be extended, as it is, into Vidarbha, then, surely those who are

from Vidarbha should be able to tell how to organise themselves for ensuring that credit is provided to farmers who are operating in so uncertain an area as cotton. I am sure the hon. Minister would be able to tell us as to how assistance can be given to them for the marketing of their crop. But they can only market the crop that comes out. If they are not in control of the seeds that they get, if they are not in control of the irrigation that is required for those seeds, if they are not in control of the credit they get before beginning operations, and the financial support they get when their operations fail, inevitably, these people sink not into the small amounts of debt that a producer of foodgrains falls into but into massive debt because massive credit is required for the massive profits that are anticipated from cash crops. Therefore, I suggest, Sir, that we look specifically at the cotton sector and other cash crop sectors in the context of farmers suicides, and that the hon. Minister of Agriculture reply us on this because I doubt whether there is any individual in India who knows more about the cultivation of cash crops than the hon. Minister himself. We have in the hon. Minister someone who has personal knowledge of how to raise agricultural productivity by shifting from low-paying foodgrains into high-paying cash crops can be done successfully. And, since he is an expert in this domain, I am awaiting a response from him, which, I am sure, will be forthcoming as to how crops that can produce enormous profits in one year and terrible crisis in another year can be tackled.

But having said that he is an expert in agriculture, I put myself forward in my last two or three minutes as something of an expert in Panchayati Raj. And there, I would draw your attention, and particularly the attention of the hon. Minister to the very first entry in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution relating to article 243(G), which specifies that what the role of Panchayats as institutions of selfgovernment should be in economic development and social welfare. That very first line, which, it was my privilege to be sitting next to Prime Minister Gandhi, as he wrote it in his own hand, says, "Agriculture, especially agricultural extension..." That is the opening line of the Eleventh Schedule.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Are you referring to Prime Minister Mr. Gandhi or Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Gandhi; Sorry. I should have said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, because I never had the privilege of sitting next to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. But he wrote this in his own hand. In fact, we had agriculture, it was he who added, in his own hand, 'agricultural extension', and the explanation for that can best be given by another civil servant, like me, who happens to be a Rajya Sabha Member, like me; he is my neighbour here, Dr. M.S. Gill. He was deeply involved with the Green Revolution in Punjab. I am sure that he will back me

up when I say that the Green Revolution was an enormous success because of extension work that was undertaken among the farmers. The Punjab Agricultural University, in particular, but several others went out — I know that Dr. Gill was among them — to the villages, sat in Gram Sabhas, explained to people that the Green Revolution package will work only if all the elements are there. There must be seeds, *i.e.*, improved seeds; there must be fertilizer; there must be pesticides; above all, there must be water. And if they are brought into a single combination, then, you will get an explosion in productivity. Because Punjab and Haryana learnt this lesson, through extension in village after village, they were successful decades before the rest of India also took it up and became successful. In these circumstances, obviously extension is of critical importance in Vidharbha and adjoining regions of other States where the number of farmers' suicides is more. Now the Constitution obliges us to use the Panchayati Raj system to sit with ordinary farmers and warns that while a piece of luck in cotton farming will be giving you an enormous profit, but, with the least thing going wrong, you will find yourself sunk in a form of debt which for the next two generations you would not be able to repay. Therefore, caution them. Let them know that you do not buy seeds even from Monsanto if they give you only a 60 per cent assurance of germination, that you do not buy unnecessary quantities of pesticides or fertilizers, and that you do not grow it unless whatever minimum amount of water that, cotton requires is available in an assured manner. It is by sitting with farmers in farm after farm, village after village, Gram Sabha after Gram Sabha that we will be able to tackle this problem at its root. Rajivji had the wisdom to show us how it could be done. All we need to do is to have the wisdom to follow the wisdom that he placed before us. It is my good fortune — I am concluding now, Sir — it is my very good fortune that, quite by accident, my successor, the hon. Minister of Panchayati Raj, is also sitting here. He is sitting next to the hon. Minister of Agriculture. Now I hope this becomes a pair of Siamese twins and no action is taken with regard to cotton by the hon. Minister of Agriculture without consulting his neighbour, the hon. Minister of Panchayati Raj. If the two of them work together and if they call in Dr. Gill to assist them from outside as a consultant, then I assure you, Sir, that within the next year or two, we can bring down agriculture-related suicides, especially in regard to cash crops, and most particularly, in the cotton sector to almost nil. That would be an achievement which will lead to *Allah Tala* picking up Mr. Sharad Pawar at the *Qayamat Ke Din* and saying, "Here is a man". Thank you.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। आज देश की जो 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रहती है, उनकी हालत पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। मैं इस चर्चा में तमाम चीजों को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। माननीय कृषि मंत्री के सामने तमाम चीजों को रखना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमने इसको गंभीरता से न देखा और गंभीरता से न लिया, तो इसके गंभीर परिणाम होंगे। आज अगर

दोनों सदनों के तमाम Members of Parliament के बायो डेटा को देखा जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि अधिकांश ने अपने बायो डेटा में अपना पेशा खेती दिया होगा, कुछ न वकालत भी दी होगी। हम अपना पेशा खेती मान रहे हैं, लेकिन गांवों में क्या हालत है, किसानों की क्या हालत है। आखिर हम इस पर क्यों नहीं चर्चा करते हैं, आखिर हम इस पर क्यों नहीं नीति बनाते हैं? हम इसको नहीं बनाएंगे और अगर किसान इसी तरह से आत्महत्या करता रहा, तो सोने की चिड़िया कहलाने वाला देश कहीं आत्महत्या का देश न बन जाए, हमको इस पर सोचना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, मैं कह रहा था, कल भी मैंने कहा था कि लगता है कि सरकार कोमा में है और वह कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पा रही है। हम लोगों के यहां एक टिटहरी चिड़िया होती है, जब वह सोती है, तो पैर ऊपर करके सोती है और वह समझती है कि मैंने पैर ऊपर कर लिया, तो मैंने आसमान रोक लिया। यह सरकार भी टिटहरी चिड़िया की तरह सो रही है। वह समझ रही है कि हमने सारी समस्याओं का समाधान कर लिया। एक जमाना था, जब इस देश में यह भी नारा था - उत्तम खेती, मध्यम बान, निषिद्ध चाकरी, भीख निदान। एक जमाने में खेती को सबसे उत्तम माना जाता था। इसको नम्बर एक पर माना जाता था, लेकिन आज एक अरुचि पैदा हो गई है। आप गांव की सत्यता पर तो जाइए। आज जो नौजवान गांव में जन्म ले रहा है, जो बड़ा हो रहा है, उसकी रुचि खेती नहीं रह गई है, बल्कि उसकी रुचि नौकरी हो गई है, तो पहले नम्बर तीन पर थी। हमारे यहाँ एक किसान के पाँच बेटे थे। उसने चार बेटों को तो पढ़ाया, लेकिन एक बेटे को पढ़ाया ही नहीं। मैंने एक दिन उससे पूछा कि तुमने एक के साथ क्यों ज्यादाती की? वह कहने लगा, भैया अगर इसको भी पढ़ा देंगे, तो हमारी खेती कौन करेगा? आखिर भविष्य में खेती के लिए एक लड़के को अनपढ़ बनाना जरूरी है। अगर गाँव की सोच यह हो गयी कि हम जिसको अनपढ़, जाहिल और गँवार बनाएँगे, वह खेती में रुचि लेगा और अगर वह पढ़-लिख जाएगा, सभ्य बन जाएगा, तो खेती में रुचि नहीं लेगा, तो यह सोच देश के लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगी।

मंत्री जी, बिना शहर के गाँव तरक्की कर सकता है, लेकिन बिना गाँव की खुशहाली के शहर तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। अच्छी फसल हुई, तो शहर में खुशहाली हो जाएगी, लेकिन अगर गाँव में खुशहाली नहीं रहेगी, तो शहर में खुशहाली कहाँ से होगी? पूरे विश्व में लोग शहर से गाँव की तरफ जा रहे हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में लोग गाँव से शहर की तरफ जा रहे हैं। आप लंदन चले जाइए, अमेरिका चले जाइए, लोग शहर में रहना पसंद नहीं करते हैं। वे वाशिंगटन में नहीं रहेंगे, पास के गाँव में रहना पसन्द करेंगे, क्योंकि गाँवों में उन्होंने सारी facilities उपलब्ध करायी हैं, उन्होंने गाँवों को भी develop किया है। गाँवों में रहने वाला भी अपने एक सभ्य नागरिक समझता है, लेकिन हमने क्या किया? आखिर कभी हमने इस पर सोचा? हम तो ग्लोबलाइज़ेशन की तरफ चले गए।

हम रोज़ यह पढ़ते हैं कि इस देश की जीडीपी बढ़ायी जा रही है। जीडीपी बढ़ रही है और गाँवों का बीपी गिरता चला जा रहा है। यह सत्यता है और हमें इस सत्यता को देखना चाहिए। हमारी औद्योगिक उत्पादन दर गिर रही है। आज डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपये का अवमूल्यन हो रहा है। हम एक्सपोर्ट कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। जब डब्ल्यूटीओ लागू किया गया था, तब इस बात की आशंका जाहिर की गयी थी। यहाँ अय्यर जी बैठे हैं। उस समय सब ने यह कहा था। एक जमाने में जब सन् 1971 के बाद इस देश में हरित क्रांति आयी थी, तब हम

अमरीका के उस लाल गेहूँ से निजात पा सके थे। एक जमाना था कि अमरीका का लाल गेहूँ भी हिन्दुस्तान में लाया जाता था और हम लाइन लगा कर उस पीएल-480 वाले लाल गेहूँ को लेते थे ताकि हम अपना कुछ पेट भर लें। अब एक जमाना है कि हमने हरित क्रांति के बाद इतना उत्पादन कर दिया कि आज गेहूँ रखने की जगह नहीं है, चावल रखने की जगह नहीं है। आज हमारे पास उतने कोल्ड स्टोरेज नहीं हैं।

पंडित नेहरू ने आज़ादी के तुरन्त बाद जब इस देश में भारी उद्योग की बात की थी, तब तमाम राजनेताओं ने भारी उद्योग का केवल इसलिए विरोध किया था कि अगर कुटीर उद्योग को भी उसके साथ न जोड़ा गया, तो गाँव बिखर जाएगा, गाँव टूट जाएगा और खेती खत्म हो जाएगी, लेकिन आज तो हम विदेशियों को बड़े-बड़े उद्योग लगाने के लिए बुला रहे हैं। अभी एफडीआई पर बड़ा डिस्कशन हो रहा था। एफडीआई लाने में हमारी बड़ी रुचि है कि विदेशों से रुपया आ जाए, लेकिन इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था, जो गाँवों पर आधारित है, अगर उस अर्थव्यवस्था को हमने न देखा और हम विदेशी अर्थव्यवस्था को देखते रहे, तो एक दिन स्थिति बड़ी भयावह हो जाएगी। अभी तो एक अन्ना पैदा हुए हैं, जिनसे सरकार इतनी डरी है कि रोज कहीं सर्वदलीय बैठक, तो कहीं यूपीए की बैठक हो रही है। ये समझ ही नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमको तो सिखाया गया था कि राजनीति में लकीर मिटायी नहीं जाती, बड़ी लकीर खींची जाती है, लेकिन इस सरकार में न लकीर मिट पा रही है और न बड़ी लकीर खींच पा रही है तथा डर एवं दबाव में ऐसे-ऐसे निर्णय हो रहे हैं जिसका repercussion इस देश में बाद में क्या होगा, यह नहीं सोचा जा रहा है। अगर हमने यह नहीं सोचा, हमने इन चीज़ों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और हम गलत पॉलिसी बनाते चले गए, तो स्थिति भयावह हो जाएगी। मैं तो पवार जी आपसे कहूँगा कि किसानों की आत्महत्या के जो आँकड़े आये हैं, उनमें आपका महाराष्ट्र भी सबसे आगे है। आँकड़ों में कर्णाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, आंध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा भी हैं।

अभी वेंकैया नायडु जी बुंदेलखंड के बारे में कह रहे थे। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब से हमारी सरकारी आयी, तब से बुंदेलखंड में एक किसान ने भी आत्महत्या नहीं की। हम यह शाबाशी के तौर पर नहीं कह रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर एक सचेत सरकार है, तो शायद हम चीज़ को ठीक कर सकते हैं। यह मालूम हुआ कि इस सदन में इस सत्र में फूड फॉर ऑल बिल आएगा, लेकिन फिर वह रुक गया। कलावती की चर्चा उस सदन में हुई थी, लेकिन कलावती की बेटी ने भूख से आत्महत्या कर ली। हम वह चर्चा इस सदन में कर लें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि वह कलावती जिसे सुधारने की बात कही थी, उस की बेटी ने आत्महत्या कर ली।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Agrawal, you can continue with your speech after the lunch.

The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

2.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री नरेन्द्र चन्द्र अग्रवाल।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, पूरे 15 मिनट दीजिएगा, फिर से शुरू करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, वे नहीं मिलेंगे। यहां हर चीज रिकॉर्ड होती है। अभी आपके आठ मिनट हैं।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, वैसे तो परंपरा एक बजे से दो बजे तक लंच की रही है, लेकिन कभी-कभी परंपरा टूटी भी है।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, टूटने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : हम अपनी बात पूरी कह देते, तो अच्छा रहता। मुझे लगा कि कहीं कलावती का भय लोगों में आ जाता है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप वहीं से शुरू कीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, मैंने कलावती से शुरू किया था और जैसे ही मैंने वह नाम, कलावती का नाम लिया, मैंने कहा कि जिस कलावती के उद्धार की बात कही गई थी, उसकी बेटी ने भूख से सुसाइड कर लिया, वहीं कुछ भय व्याप्त हो गया। यह वैसे ही है - जहां-जहां चरण पड़े संतन के, तहां-तहां बंटाधार। यह स्थिति है।

उपसभापति जी, बड़े जोरों से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, उस समय कहा गया था कि गांव के किसानों को, गांव के लोगों को कर्जा नहीं मिलता, इसलिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी, आज भी गांवों में अगर किसान को बैंक से लोन लेना पड़े, तो उसे बैंक के कितने ही चक्कर लगाना पड़ते हैं और बिना दलाल के वह बैंक से लोन नहीं ले सकता। अगर वह लोन ले लेगा, तो अदा नहीं कर पाएगा, क्योंकि उसकी इकोनॉमी की हालत वैसी नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज गेहूं सरप्लस में है, पंजाब में गेहूं सरप्लस में है। आपका खरीद का मूल्य 1100/- रुपए है और बाजार में 900/- रुपए में बिक रहा है। इसी तरह धान सरप्लस में है, आपका धान का खरीद का रेट कुछ है और वह बिक कुछ और में रहा है। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में एफसीआई धान की लेवी की बात कर रहा है, मगर वे लेवी में चावल ले नहीं पा रहे हैं। किसान की फसल का रेट गिरता जा रहा है, किसान परेशान है। मुंशी प्रेम चंद जी बहुत पहले एक कहानी लिख गए थे “सवा सेर गेहूं”, कहीं वह कहानी फिर चरितार्थ न हो जाए कि किसान कर्जा लेता चला जाए, साहूकार ब्याज लगाता चला जाए। अगर इस तरह किसान पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी कर्ज से लदता चला जाएगा, तो यही हाल होगा कि किसान आत्महत्या करता चला जाएगा। आपने बुनकरों का कर्जा पचास हजार रुपए माफ कर दिया। ठीक है, हम उसके पक्षधर हैं कि गरीब का, हर गरीब का कर्जा माफ होना चाहिए। सरकार का यह कर्तव्य भी है। जब हम यहां सदन में इस विषय पर बहस कर रहे हैं, तो आप आज क्यों नहीं यह घोषणा कर देते कि हिंदुस्तान के सभी किसानों का, जिन पर पचास हजार रुपए तक का कर्जा है, उस कर्जे को माफ किया जाता है? इस कर्जे की राशि को केन्द्र सरकार अपने बजट से ले सकती है। इसके लिए आप बजट के बंटे-खाते को और बढ़ा

लीजिए, इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? संख्या ही तो बढ़नी है, जीरो, जीरो, आप दो जीरो और बढ़ा देंगे, तीन बढ़ा देंगे, तो इससे देश के सभी किसानों का कर्जा माफ हो जाएगा, किसानों में खुशहाली आ जाएगी हम जिस रूप में हिंदुस्तान को देखना चाहते हैं, जिस राम-राज की कल्पना हम करना चाहते हैं, अगर उस राम-राज को असली तरीके से लाना है, तो आज इस बहस के बाद माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी, आप चाहें तो आप इस विषय पर प्रधानमंत्री जी से सलाह ले लीजिए, उनसे बात कर लीजिए, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी इस सदन के सदस्य भी हैं, सदन के नेता भी हैं और घोषणा कीजिए। अगर प्रधानमंत्री जी स्वयं आकर घोषणा करेंगे, तो मैं समझूंगा कि इस बहस का कोई नतीजा निकला है। हम समझेंगे कि सरकार में अब कहीं न ही शून्यता नहीं रह गई है, सरकार में भी चेतना पैदा हो गई है और यह सरकार वाकई में देश के किसानों का हित करना चाहती है। अब इस देश के किसान नहीं मरेंगे, इस बात की गारंटी सरकार को लेनी चाहिए। यह सरकार का कर्तव्य है, जो लोग सरकार में बैठकर पालिसी बनाते हैं, उनका कर्तव्य है, हम सबका कर्तव्य है। अगर हमारी पालिसी कुछ चंद घरानों को ही फायदा पहुंचाएगी तो गरीबों का भला कैसे होगा? आज अमरीका, जो विश्व का सबसे समृद्ध देश है, हालांकि आज उसकी economy बड़ी खराब है, वह भी किसान को सीधे subsidy दे रहा है। विश्व में अगर कहीं सबसे ज्यादा subsidy दी जा रही है, तो वह अमरीका में किसानों को दी जा रही है। तमाम विश्व के देश अपने यहां बेरोजगारों को इसलिए भत्ता दे रहे हैं, ताकि वे आत्महत्या न करें, लेकिन हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है? आप कह देते हैं कि हम खाद पर एक लाख करोड़ रुपए की subsidy दे रहे हैं, हम डीज़ल पर subsidy दे रहे हैं, हम ग्राम विकास की अन्य योजनाओं पर subsidy दे रहे हैं, लेकिन वह subsidy किसकी जेब में जा रही है? पिछले वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में DAP की एक बोरी 500 रुपए में मिल रही थी, पूरे देश में इसी रेट पर मिल रही थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या एक साल में DAP की एक बोरी पर 400 रुपए बढ़ गए? एक वर्ष में DAP की एक बोरी का रेट 500 रुपए से 900 रुपए हो गया, जब कि उस पर subsidy दी जा रही है। आज एक बहुत बड़ा caucus बना हुआ है, IFFCO के *, IPL के * तथा अन्य तीन-चार लोगों ने मिलकर एक caucus बना रखा है। मैं आपके सामने उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूं। जब हम हर साल subsidy देते थे, तो हम MRP भी तय करते थे, यानी Maximum Retail Price को तय करने का अधिकार सरकार के पास था। अब एक नया phrase डाल दिया गया है, रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय ने New Trend based Subsidy phrase डाल दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : जो नाम लिए गए हैं वे निकाल दीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : इस subsidy के बाद यह हुआ कि उन लोगों ने अपने outlets दुबई में खोल लिए, सिंगापुर में खोल लिए। वे वहां खाद खरीद रहे हैं। अगर उन्होंने वहां 600 डॉलर में खाद खरीदी, तो वहां 650 डॉलर में बेची। इस New Trend based Subsidy के बाद MRP को तय करने का अधिकार सरकार के पास नहीं रह गया है, अब MRP को तय करने का अधिकार उन 21 प्राइवेट पार्टियों के पास है, जिनको आपने खाद खरीदने का लाइसेंस दिया था। उन प्राइवेट पार्टियों ने खाद के दाम दुगुने कर दिए हैं। आपसे subsidy भी ले ली और किसान को भी लूट लिया। आखिर किसान को क्या मिला? अगर मेरी बात गलत निकले, तो आप इसका जवाब दे दीजिएगा। हम लोगों के पास श्रीकांत जेना जी की चिट्ठी आई कि हम इतनी-इतनी subsidy इस खाद पर दे रहे हैं, यूरिया पर इतनी subsidy दे रहे हैं, DAP पर इतनी subsidy दे रहे

*Not Recorded

हैं, PK पर इतनी subsidy दे रहे हैं, लेकिन किसान से पूछ लीजिए कि उसे किस खाद पर subsidy मिल रही है? किसान का बीज महंगा, किसान की खाद महंगी, किसान की लेबर महंगी। किसान तो तब किसान बने, जब वह अपनी फसल को अपने घर ले जाए। उससे पहले ओला, पाला, सूखा, बाढ़, आग, इन सबकी चिंता उसे रहती है और कभी-कभी फसल में कीड़ा भी लग जाता है। अभिमन्यु ने तो कुछ ही चक्र तोड़े थे, लेकिन इन सबसे बचते हुए किसान को इतने चक्र तोड़ने पड़ते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, गिल साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं पंजाब वालों से कहूंगा कि इस देश को खेती करना पंजाब वालों ने ही सिखाया है। यह वास्तविकता है। हमें यह बात कहने में शर्म नहीं आती, बल्कि हमें यह कहने में गर्व महसूस होता है कि हमारे पंजाब प्रांत ने कम से कम हमारे देश के लोगों को खेती करना सिखाया। जब इतने चक्रव्यूहों को भेदकर किसान अपनी फसल अपने घर ले जाता है, तो उसके दाम तय करने का अधिकार किसको मिला?

आपने Agricultural Price Commission बनाया और उन IAS अधिकारियों को उसमें बिठा दिया, जो गेहूं की बाली और जौ की बाली में अंतर नहीं जानते। आपने उनको हमारी किसानों का भविष्य तय करने का अधिकार दे दिया? वे बैठकर कागज़ पर एक वर्ग फुट जमीन में कितनी खाद लगी, कितने बीज लगे, इसका हिसाब लगाते हैं...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभापति जी, मैं सत्य उजागर कर रहा हूं। बहस में ये सत्य सामने आने चाहिए। उन्होंने हिसाब लगा लिया कि एक वर्ग फुट जमीन में कितनी खाद लगी, कितने बीज लगे, कितना पानी दिया गया और उससे कितना उत्पादन पैदा हुआ, लेकिन उन्हें यह मालूम नहीं है कि आग, सूखा, ये सब चीजें भी होती हैं। अब ये लोग जो भी उत्पाद पैदा करेंगे, उसका दाम खुद तय करेंगे। टाटा खुद तय करेंगे, जय प्रकाश खुद तय करेंगे, अम्बानी खुद तय करेंगे, लेकिन किसान अगर पैदा करेगा तो उसका मूल्य वह IAS अफसर तय करेगा, जिसे गेहूं और जौ की बाली में अंतर तक मालूम नहीं है। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण विडंबना नहीं तो और क्या है? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप देश के किसानों को APC का सदस्य बना दीजिए, देश के किसानों के चेहरे पर हंसी आ जाएगी, बदलाव आ जाएगा। आप सोचिए तो सही। जब तक आप लालफीताशाही के चक्रव्यूह से बाहर नहीं निकलेंगे, तब तक इसका समाधान नहीं होगा। आज किसान एक ट्रैक्टर ले ले। साढ़े बारह एकड़ की लैंड की सीलिंग है। साढ़े बारह एकड़ की लैंड सीलिंग पर किसान पांच लाख रुपए का ट्रैक्टर ले और आप सोचें वह खेती भी कर ले, ट्रैक्टर की किश्त भी निकाल दे, अपना घर भी चला ले और बच्चों को पढ़ाई भी करा दे, तो यह impossible है, यह संभव नहीं है, economically यह संभव नहीं है। आप डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. की, Wal-Mart की economy देख रहे हैं। आप टाटा की economy देख रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की economy देख रहे हैं और बिल्डर्स की economy देख रहे हैं, लेकिन गांवों में रहने वाले किसान, जो 70 प्रतिशत किसान खेती पर ज़िंदा हैं, जिनका धर्म केवल उनका खेत है, उनकी economy आप नहीं देख रहे हैं। आप यह नहीं सोच रहे हैं कि आज जोत किसकी छोटी हो गई? श्रीमन् आज़ादी के बाद कम से कम तीन पीढ़ियां जवान हो गईं, किसान का खेत तीन जगह बंट गया। जिस किसान का दस बीघा खेत था, वह तीन बीघा रह गया। हमने बहुत बार कहा, लेकिन लैंड रिफॉर्म को आपने लागू नहीं किया। छोटी जोत धीरे-धीरे असंभव होती चली जाएगी, अलाभकारी होती चली जाएगी। वैसे भी लोगों में खेती के प्रति अरुचि बढ़ रही है और उसके बाद अगर जोत अलाभकारी हो गई, तो क्या होगा? मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर जवाब दें कि जो मैंने लैंड रिफॉर्म की बात

कही, जैसे मैं कह रहा हूँ कि छोटी जोत अलाभकारी है, उस जोत को आप क्या कहेंगे, इस पर चिंता करनी चाहिए और केवल कृषि मंत्री या कृषि विभाग नहीं, उसके साथ आपको वाणिज्य विभाग को भी बैठाना पड़ेगा, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग को भी बैठाना पड़ेगा वित्त मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठे हैं, जब तक सब लोग मिलकर वन विंडो सिस्टम नहीं करते, वन विंडो सिस्टम आप पूंजीपतियों के लिए तो कर सकते हैं। मैंने बहुत सुना है, सारे राज्यों ने कह दिया कि हमारे यहां निवेश कीजिए, हम वन विंडो सिस्टम करते हैं। रोज़ तमाम मुख्य मंत्रियों के बयान हम पढ़ते हैं, तमाम मंत्रियों के बयान पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन किसानों के लिए वन विंडो सिस्टम क्यों नहीं किया जाता? आप आज घोषणा कर दीजिए कि देश के किसानों का वन विंडो सिस्टम केंद्र लागू करने जा रहा है और किसान को कोई समस्या होगी, तो एक खिड़की पर जाकर वह अपनी समस्या का समाधान कर लेगा, तो लगेगा कि किसान के प्रति आपकी सोच में बदलाव आया है और वाक्यी में हम किसान के लिए सोच रहे हैं, अन्यथा हम बहस करते जाएंगे, हम बातें करते जाएंगे। आप किसान को डेयरी के साथ भी जोड़िए। आज किसान सबसे ज्यादा दुग्ध उत्पादन कर रहा है। आपने डेयरी का समूह बना दिया। आज किसान के लिए बागवानी... अगर आप तीनों चीज़ें नहीं जोड़ेंगे, किसान मिल्क पैदा करेगा तो उसको कहां ले जाएगा? आज हम जो पैदा कर रहे हैं, उसकी मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है। श्रीमन्, मैं हॉलैंड भी गया। नीदरलैंड में मैंने देखा कि फूलों का बहुत बड़ा बाज़ार है। मैंने पूछा कि फूलों का बाज़ार किसका है? कहने लगे कि सरकार ने यह बाज़ार लगाया है और हॉलैंड में जितना फूल पैदा होता है, उस फूल को सरकार खरीदकर खुद मार्केटिंग करती है। क्या आज देश में किसान की कोई मार्केटिंग कर रहा है? अगर किसान को आप Wal-Mart से मार्केटिंग कराएंगे तो वह अंग्रेजी सोच होगी ...(समय की घंटी)... किसान की अगर सरकार से मार्केटिंग कराएंगे तो वह गांधी की सोच होगी, इस देश के गरीबों की सोच होगी। तय कर लीजिए कि आपको Wal-Mart, उनकी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सोच से किसानों को जोड़ना है या आपको गांधी जी की नीति, इस देश के किसानों की नीति और गरीबों की नीति से किसानों को जोड़ना है। इन दोनों में जब तक आप अंतर नहीं करेंगे, जब तक इस...

श्री उपसभापति : अग्रवाल जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : आपका पुणे develop कर सकता है, मुम्बई develop कर सकता है, लेकिन अगर गांव develop नहीं करेगा, तो पुणे भी थोड़े दिनों में रेगिस्तान हो जाएगा। अगर गांव गरीब होगा, तो पुणे भी गरीब होगा। ऊंची अट्टालिकाएं खड़ी रह जाएंगी, लेकिन गांव का किसान आत्महत्या करता चला जाएगा, आत्महत्याओं का दौर चलता चला जाएगा, सरकारें कलंकित होंगी, देश कलंकित होगा और हम सब सिर झुकाकर ही बैठ पाएंगे, सिर उठाकर बैठ नहीं पाएंगे। जिस सम्मान के लिए आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी, जिस सम्मान के लिए देश के लोगों ने कुर्बानियां दी थीं, जिस सोच के लिए लोगों ने कुर्बानियां दी थीं, उस सोच को अगर हमने असलियत में लागू नहीं किया, तो हम किसानों के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि नहीं दे पाएंगे। जिन लोगों ने आत्महत्या की, उन किसानों के प्रति सच्ची सोच हम नहीं दे पाएंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि मैंने जो बातें रखी हैं, उनका जवाब माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी सत्यता के साथ दें, जिससे कि आज देश का किसान जो सुन रहा है, उसको भी लगे कि पार्लियामेंट में हमारे लिए बहस हुई, तो उसका कुछ निष्कर्ष निकला, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, undoubtedly, agriculture is the lifeline of our country. Before going to my main speech, I would like to share with the House a few news items

which appeared recently in the newspapers. One news item was about 90 farmers having committed suicide in the last two months in Andhra Pradesh. They were cotton growers. The other was that 24 farmers had been killed in Police firing. They were paddy growers of Assam. They were not getting remunerative prices and they were in a demonstration. The third related to the Burdwan district in West Bengal where paddy growers had burnt down their own paddy crop. The next was about Cooch Behar, again in West Bengal, where jute growers had burnt down their crops because they were not getting remunerative prices. In the fourth case, a picture had appeared in a national daily showing farmers dumping their vegetables like potato, etc. on the roadside in Punjab and Haryana. In Kerala, 15 farmers committed suicide. They were farmers growing ginger, one of the most important cash crops in Kerala. Sir, this is the reality of Indian agriculture today. This is the real plight of the Indian farmers.

Sir, we keep saying that agriculture is the lifeline of our country and that it contributes a major share to the GDP. Agriculture has sustained our lives, but since long we have been ignoring them and not investing in it. We must invest in the common citizens, the farmers, living in the remote corners of our villages. Shri Venkaiah Naidu said that they are unorganized, but when the farmers organize themselves, this paradigm would be changed. At this point, I would like to request the Government to change its policy, otherwise this unorganized sector comprising agricultural farmers would organize themselves and they would try their best to change the paradigm of the country. So, this is the situation. Why is this so? Is it a desirable situation more than 60 years after Independence? There is no public investment. We talk about the GDP? Your target is four per cent, but it has been lagging behind right from the Ninth Five Year Plan. It is now below three per cent. Where is the nation heading? This is the question that I am asking of the Ministry, of the Government.

Sir, in the Motion, there is a mention about the suicide of farmers. It is absolutely a national shame. I would like to mention here that in this august House we had received a reply from the Minister in response to Starred Question No. 23 on 30th November, 2007. There was a figure supplied by the NCRB. After that we have not received any figures provided by the NCRB. Over the last four years, the Ministry has been misleading this House by providing varying figures pertaining to different areas. Who are providing these figures to the Ministry? It is the same bureaucrats. There is no connection with the common people working in the paddy, jute or sugarcane fields. The Government is not revealing the source of this information that they are getting. They are providing figures arbitrarily. Sir, I would like to quote a figure. As on November 30, 2010, it was 2,56,913. At many places women and people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes have not been included. Why is the Government misleading this august House? The figures pertain to two periods, one, from 1995 to 2002 and the other, from 2003 to 2010. Sir, in the last

eight years, the situation has been deteriorating like anything. Government must come forward to save the situation in these five States and provide some relief measures to the farmers and agriculturists.

Among the five States of West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, UP and Karnataka, Left-ruled States of West Bengal and Kerala are trying their best to take some important steps. But in the last six or seven months, seventeen farmers have committed suicides in West Bengal. In Kerala also, situation is getting worst day by day. So, it is high time to take proper steps in this backdrop to save the nation and to save the *kisan*. That is one of my points. The next point is regarding the National Commission on Farmers. For the last five years, we have been trying our best to discuss the Commission's Report. That Commission was chaired by Prof. Swaminathan. He is our colleague now. He is a national pride. He has given the Report. For the last five years, we have been demanding discussion on it. But not a single discussion has taken place on the Commission's Report. Why did you set up this Commission? This Commission gave reports on credit, interest rate, use of fertilizer, use of pesticides, irrigation, subsidy, MSP, etc., but no step has been taken on the Commission's Report. I again reiterate the demand that we must take special effort to take some initiative to discuss the matters reported in the Report of National Commission on Farmers. Sir, I doubt the Ministry of Agriculture has seen any page of the Report. I asked the Ministry if they had seen the Report. This is the situation that I would like to mention. Sir, I demand that the Report of the NCF should be discussed here in a special manner. Sir, one major factor, which our *kisans* are facing, is credit. The issue is not whether adequate credit is available or not. The issue is whether credit is available adequately and timely. About 32 per cent farmers are getting institutionalized credit. But banks are not giving money to these poor fellows. I have some experience with banking people. They have just crossed the mandatory limit of 15 per cent. They are not doing their job. Farmers are forced to go to moneylenders. There is another method of getting credit, that is, micro finance, which is again a debt trap. Credit should be available adequately and timely. Micro finance is given by NGOs and it is a debt trap for farmers. MSP is one of the basic things of CACP. They should change their mindset. In jute, in coffee and in paddy, what is the MSP? What is the reality? I am a jute grower. Its MSP is Rs.1800. But what is the position of jute in West Bengal and other eight districts of the country? It is about Rs.1200 or Rs.1300. Last year, it was Rs.3200. Jute growers are going to commit suicide. This is the situation. People in JCI are not properly acting. JCI is captured by the hooligans and middlemen. JCI is not properly functioning. In many areas JCI is closed. Jute growers are not getting the help of JCI. In paddy also, farmers are forced to sell their paddy in half the price of MSP. It should be looked into properly. Otherwise, it will be a

great problem before the nation. Very recently, I saw a performance audit report of the CAG on fertilizer subsidy. It says that 45 per cent of the farmers pay more than the MRP. Sixty per cent of the farmers face problem in getting their season's requirements. At present, farmers are not getting fertilizers easily. As far as urea and DAP are concerned, they are available in black market. You have reduced the subsidy. What was the allocation in 2010-11? It was Rs.55,125 crore. In 2011-12, it is reduced by nine per cent. Now it is Rs.50,245 crore. This is the situation. What is this attitude of the Government towards the farmers? There's a debt relief scheme for ten years from 1997 to 2007. What was the amount of the debt relief? It was Rs.52,417 crore in ten years. But what did you do in one year, 2009-10? According to your Budget, tax forgone to the corporate sector is Rs.5.02 lakh crore. You are giving more facilities to the corporate. But you are not giving any facility to the people who are involved in agriculture. They are the people who live in villages and remote places of the country. Their condition is poor. What is your attitude towards them? Then you say that you are the Government of the *aam aadmi*. The *aam aadmi* lives in villages and the remotest corners of the country. You are giving relief to the corporate sector.

I would like to sum up my views. What is the position of the farmers today? They are not getting good quality seeds. They are not getting uninterrupted power supply. They are not getting remunerative price for their produce. Cost of inputs is becoming costlier day by day. They are not getting timely adequate credit facility. They are not getting uniform insurance coverage. And the frequent diesel price hike is affecting the productivity. If you compare our paddy production with Japan and China, it is lagging behind. This is my concern. This is a very important matter. We should discuss it immediately.

Sir, very recently, I saw a report. It says that 40 per cent of the farmers' families want to get rid of farming activity. Why? I come from a farming family. I am a farmer. I am a jute and paddy grower. I take pride in saying this. My question is this. A doctor's son wants to become a doctor. An engineer's son wants to become an engineer. A chartered accountant's son wants to become a chartered accountant. But a farmer's son does not want to become a farmer. This is the real situation in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can say this about a politician. I am emphasising that today a farmer's son does not want to become a farmer. This is my point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Finally, I demand that we must discuss the Draft Approach Paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. We are demanding that. We should discuss the mid-term appraisal here, but, we are not discussing. We are not discussing the NCF Report. Where the

country is going? This is my submission before you. We should do it properly; otherwise, the dangerous days are ahead. We should not wait for that. We should fight it out together. It is my point. Thank you.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी पार्टी का समय महज़ सात मिनट है, मेरी आप से गुज़ारिश है और आपकी हमेशा ही मेरे ऊपर नज़रें इनायत रहती हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : हम देखेंगे, आप शुरू तो कीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन में कई बार कृषि समस्याओं पर बातचीत हुई है। जब भी इन समस्याओं पर बातचीत होती है, तो आंकड़ा दिया जाता है कि फलां राज्य में इतने किसानों ने आत्महत्या की और फलां राज्य में इतने किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। यह एक प्रकार का रिवाज़ बन गया है। मेरे जैसे आदमी को यह देखकर बहुत गुस्सा आता है कि हम यहां एक लाचार आदमी की तरह, एक बेबस आदमी की तरह चर्चा करते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क के किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। चर्चा के बाद भी कोई फल नहीं निकलता है और स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इसका क्या कारण है। मुझे लगता है कि इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारा देश तो 1947 में आज़ाद हो गया, लेकिन जो हमारे देश के हुकमरान हैं, शासन चलाने वाले हैं, उनका दिमाग आज़ाद नहीं हुआ। उनको इस देश के पुरुषार्थ पर, इस देश की बुद्धि पर कभी भरोसा ही नहीं रहा कि हम अपने पुरुषार्थ की बदौलत, अपनी बुद्धि की बदौलत इस देश की तरक्की कर सकते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह निकला कि हम जिन लोगों से आज़ाद हुए, आज उन्हीं लोगों के पीछे-पीछे चलने की कोशिश करते हैं और उन्हीं के निर्देश पर हम अपनी सारी नीतियां बनाते हैं। हम देख रहे थे कि किस तरह के लोग हमारे देश की नीति बनाते हैं, हमारे देश की योजना बनाते हैं। देश के प्लानिंग कमीशन के वाइस चेयरमैन एक बहुत नामी अर्थशास्त्री हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों ही उनका बयान आया था कि इस देश में ग्रामीण किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ी है। वे ग्रामीण किसान ज्यादा खाने लगे हैं, इसलिए इस देश में महंगाई बढ़ गई है। आप देखिए कि कैसे-कैसे लोग इस देश की नीति बना रहे हैं, योजना बना रहे हैं? मुझे याद है कि कुछ दिन पहले अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति ओबामा ने यही कहा था कि जो विकासशील मुल्क हैं, उनमें खाद्य पदार्थों की महंगाई इसलिए बढ़ी है कि उनके लोग ज्यादा खाने लगे हैं। ये लोग किसके लिए योजना बना रहे हैं। इनका हकीकत से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। यह एक देश का संकट नहीं, बल्कि सभी के लिए बहुत बड़ा संकट है। अभी यहां पर हमारे साथ मणि शंकर अय्यर जी बैठे नहीं हैं। वे बहुत ही तेज़ आदमी हैं और उनका कायल हूं, उन्होंने जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम लिया। मुझे याद है जब देश आज़ाद हुए तब हमारी नज़र रूस की तरफ थी। 1917 में क्रांति हुई थी और देश के भी बहुत से नौजवान नेता रूस में जो रिवोल्यूशन हुआ था, उससे प्रभावित थे। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू पहल दफ़ा 1927 में रूस गए। जब वे रूस से लौटकर आए, तो एकदम mesmerised थे। आप लोग यदि देश का इतिहास पढ़ेंगे तो देखेंगे कि उनका नज़रिया एकदम बदल गया था और वे बिल्कुल वामपंथी धारा में बोलने लगे। वहीं की देखा-देखी हमने देश की तरक्की के लिए planned economy को फॉलो करना शुरू कर दिया। आप लोक सभा में 1951 के पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के भाषण को पढ़िए। उन्होंने कहा कि planned economy से हम न सिर्फ inequality, आदमी और आदमी के बीच में जो गैर बराबरी है, उसको मिटा सकते हैं बल्कि हम classless society का भी निर्माण कर सकते हैं। इस देश में आज

के दिन भी हमारे यहां का 58 per cent manpower एग्रीकल्चर में लगा हुआ है। आपने उस सैक्टर में क्या किया? आपने कहा कि ये जो बड़े-बड़े कारखाने बने रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े डैम बन रहे हैं, ये ही हमारे आधुनिक मंदिर होंगे। उसका नतीजा हुआ कि आज जहां इस देश के किसान की 58 per cent श्रम शक्ति लगी हुई है, उसका GDP में टोटल कंट्रिब्यूशन 14 से 15 per cent के बीच में है। यह हमारे देश के किसानों की हालत है। Green Revolution की बात होती है। यहां पर गिल साहब बैठे हुए हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि वे बोलें, वे Green Revolution के साथ बहुत घनिष्ठता से जुड़े हुए थे।

ग्रीन रिवल्यूशन कहा था? वह पंजाब का रिवल्यूशन था। हम मानते हैं कि उस समय देश में संकट था। जॉनसन साहब अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति हुआ करते थे और इंदिरा गाँधी हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री थीं। हमें याद है कि जॉनसन साहब ने किस तरह से इंदिरा गाँधी जी के बारे में अपमानित लहजे में बात की थी। उस समय देश के सामने कोई चारा नहीं था। जो भूखा आदमी है, उसका मज़हब रोटी होती है, उसका मज़हब दूसरा कुछ नहीं होता है। हमारे सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं था। मैक्सिको से जो बीज आया, वे जो नोबेल प्राइज वाले थे, अभी हाल ही में उनका देहान्त हुआ, स्वामीनाथन साहब भी उनके साथ जुड़े हुए थे, उस समय यह सवाल उठा था कि इस ग्रीन रिवल्यूशन से देश का नुकसान होगा, देश के पर्यावरण का नुकसान होगा, हमारी खेती के पूरे चरित्र का बदलाव हो जाएगा और आज वही स्थिति कायम हुई है। ग्रीन रिवल्यूशन पंजाब में सक्सेसफुल हुआ था। आज भी जो एम.एस.पी. का फायदा है, फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया जो अनाज खरीदता है, उसका 60% वह पंजाब से खरीदता है। आप एम.एस.पी. बढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा के किसानों को उससे क्या मिलता है? कुछ राज्यों में पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, थोड़ा-बहुत आंध्र प्रदेश, इन्हीं इलाकों से एम.एस.पी. के किसानों को फायदा पहुंचता है। हमारे मुल्क में यह हालत रही है कि खेती के बारे में हमारी जो रीति है, उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ? उपसभापति महोदय, हमको याद है, मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ, वह गंगा के किनारे का इलाका है। बचपन में जितने प्रकार का अनाज हम लोगों ने खाया, हम लोग जितनी तरह का मोटा अनाज खाते थे, उसकी वजह से हम स्वस्थ रहे। हमको याद है कि होली में हम लोग रात-रात भर ढोल और झाल बजाते थे। आज की पीढ़ी सिर्फ गेहूँ और चावल खा रही है, उसके पास दम नहीं है, स्टेमिना नहीं है। आज इस देश का जो बड़ा आदमी है, वह कह रहा है कि जो मोटा अनाज है, वही पौष्टिक अनाज है, वही हेल्दी डाइट है। एक तरफ आपने पूरे देश में ग्रीन रिवल्यूशन के समय आम आदमी की जो थाली है, उससे मोटे अनाज को हटा दिया और दूसरी तरफ आज जो देश का बड़ा आदमी है, वह मोटा अनाज खा रहा है। आज देश का जो बड़ा आदमी है, वह बगैर केमिकल, फर्टिलाइजर और बगैर पेस्टिसाइड का इस्तेमाल किए मोटा अनाज खा रहा है। दिल्ली में जितने बड़े-बड़े बंगले हैं, उन बंगलों में जो खेती होती है, उनमें खाद नहीं डाली जाती है, उसमें पेस्टिसाइड का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है, आप वही खाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप देश के किसानों को देश के आम अवाम को वही पेस्टिसाइड्स वाला केमिकल, फर्टिलाइजर वाला अनाज खिलाते हैं। कितनी बेईमानी है? इस देश का जो शासक वर्ग है, वह अपने लिए कुछ और देश के आम अवाम के लिए कुछ और करता है। आज यही हालत है। हम लोगों की जो नीति रही है, उसके चलते इस देश के आधे बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। माननीय शरद पवार जी देश के बहुत ही सक्षम मंत्री माने जाते हैं, लेकिन हमको कभी भी इनकी सक्षमता पर भरोसा नहीं रहा। ये एक लंबे अरसे से कृषि मंत्री हैं और एक लंबे अरसे से लगातार इस देश का

किसान आत्महत्या भी कर रहा है। हमको इस बात का अफसोस है कि उसके बावजूद भी ये कृषि मंत्री की कुर्सी पर कैसे बैठे हुए हैं। हमको तो कभी-कभी लगता है कि ये देश के कृषि मंत्री नहीं हैं, ये महाराष्ट्र के हैं और महाराष्ट्र में भी जो शुगर इंडस्ट्री है, उसके मंत्री हैं। ये क्रिकेट के मंत्री हो सकते हैं, महाराष्ट्र के किसान जो अंगूर पैदा करते हैं, उस अंगूर से वाइन कैसे तैयार करें और वह वाइन देश में कैसे बिके, ये इसके मंत्री हो सकते हैं, लेकिन देश के कृषि मंत्री नहीं हो सकते हैं। नहीं तो बताइए कि अभी हमारे देश में 2005 में यह मोन्सेन्टो...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, आप घड़ी देख रहे हैं, हम समझ रहे हैं, हमने तो शुरू में कहा।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने इशारा देख लिया?

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : इस देश में बुद्धि जो है, वह गुलाम है, मैं उसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। 2005 में हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर के सेक्टर में नॉलेज कमीशन का अमरीका से एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ। भला बताइए अमरीका हमको खेती के बारे में क्या शिक्षा देगा? अमरीका की 1% आबादी खेती में लगी हुई है। उनके यहां का लैंड होल्डिंग और हमारे यहां 80-85% जो किसान हैं, उनका होल्डिंग बहुत ही छोटा है। अमरीका के खेत में अगर कीड़ा-मकौड़ा लगता है तो हवाई जहाज से दवा का छिड़काव होता है। हमारे यहां के किसानों को अमरीका से खेती का ज्ञान सिखाया जाएगा तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा? यह किसलिए हुआ? ये जो बड़ी-बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां हैं, मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियां हैं, उनके लिए दरवाजा खोला गया। यह जो नॉलेज कमीशन का बोर्ड बना है, उस बोर्ड में कौन बैठा है? मॉसेंटो बैठा है, कारगिल जैसी कंपनियाँ बैठी हैं और हम यह कह रहे हैं कि बगैर उनकी मदद के हमारे देश की कृषि नहीं सुधर सकती है।

अभी FDI की बात हो रही थी। उसमें back-end infrastructure की बात कही गई। हमारी समझ में ही नहीं आया कि back-end infrastructure क्या है। मैंने एन.के. सिंह जी से पूछा कि back-end infrastructure क्या है, तो उन्होंने हमें समझाया कि cold chain, supply chain, market efficiency, हमने इनसे सीखा। हमको आश्चर्य हुआ कि हम स्वयं cold chain नहीं बना सकते हैं, हम मार्केट में efficiency पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं, हम supply chain नहीं बना सकते हैं और इसके लिए हमको वालमार्ट की जरूरत है, हमको मेट्रो की जरूरत है। हम आपसे जानना चाहते हैं कि भारतीय कम्पनी के साथ वालमार्ट का एग्रीमेंट है, वह बड़ा-बड़ा मॉल बना रही है, वह पिछले 6 साल से इस देश में काम कर रही है, उसने कितना back-end infrastructure बनाया, कितने cold storage के chains बनाए, कितने गाँवों को सड़कों से जोड़ा, कितने supply chains को मजबूत किया? यह एक फालतू बात है। असली बात यह है कि आप दिमाग की गुलामी छोड़िए और देश के पुरुषार्थ पर भरोसा कीजिए। इस देश का अतीत, सब कुछ खराब था? यह जो अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे बोलने वाले लोग हैं, हमारे मणि शंकर अय्यर जी बहुत बढ़िया अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, उन्होंने कह दिया कि यह किसानों की समस्या सिर्फ केश क्रॉप की समस्या है। नहीं, यह पूरी कृषि की समस्या है, पूरे एग्रीकल्चर की समस्या है, यह समस्या सिर्फ केश क्रॉप वालों की नहीं है। यह समस्या धान, गेहूँ बोने वाले किसानों की है, सब्जी पैदा करने वाले किसानों की है। आज पूरे देश के किसानों की हालत खराब है। उसका कारण यही है कि इस देश की जो कृषि नीति है और कृषि नीति ही नहीं, इस देश की जो तमाम नीतियाँ हैं, वे वर्ल्ड बैंक के इशारे पर चल रही हैं, वे आईएमएफ के इशारे पर चल रही हैं। हम डब्ल्यूटीओ में एग्रीमेंट करते हैं, तरह-तरह के एग्रीमेंट्स करते हैं। हमारे देश में हाथ से काम करने वाले लोग बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं, हमारी खेती बंधक हो रही है और हम लोग

मोंसेंटो की गुलामी कर रहे हैं और हमारे देश के कृषि मंत्री उसी मोंसेंटो के वकील बने हुए हैं। हमारे यहाँ मकई की फसल बर्बाद हो गई।

श्री उपसभापति : तिवारी जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपने दुगुना समय ले लिया।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। उसके बीज से हमारे किसानों के पौधों में अनाज नहीं आया, लेकिन कम्पनी ने कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया। हमारी सरकार ने, नीतीश कुमार की हुकूमत ने अपने खजाने से 60 करोड़ रुपए का मुआवजा दिया। 2005 में, कृषि मंत्री जी को याद होगा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के वारंगल जिले में कॉटन की खेती खत्म हो गई और वहाँ की सरकार ने कहा कि किसानों को मुआवजा दो, लेकिन वे मुआवजा देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए और वे आन्ध्र प्रदेश की हाई कोर्ट में गए। दुर्भाग्य है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश की हाई कोर्ट ने भी कह दिया कि नहीं, यह सरकार जो इनको मुआवजा देने के लिए कह रही है, वह अधिकार सरकार को नहीं है। यह हालत है हमारे देश में।

इसलिए हम कहेंगे कि शरद पवार जी, या तो आप इसको संभालिए या इज्जत के साथ इस कुर्सी को छोड़ दीजिए, आपको हर साल लड़ना पड़ता है कि कितने किसान मरे, आप कहिएगा कि इतने नहीं, इतने मरे, आप कहिएगा कि इतना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा यह आँकड़ेबाजी से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। इस देश की खेती संकट में है, किसान संकट में है, 58 प्रतिशत man power जिस क्षेत्र में लगी हुई है, वह संकट में है। अगर आपमें उसको बचाने का पुरुषार्थ नहीं है, तो आपको कुर्सी पर भी बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my sincere thanks to the Chair for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the “farmers’ suicide” in this august House.

Sir, let me begin by saying that a Short Duration Discussion on this vexed issue of “farmers’ suicide” in the country is unacceptable. As many of my colleagues have expressed, there is no short-cut method to end this menace because it is monumental and deplorable. It is a national issue. Therefore, I concur with the view that was expressed by my esteemed colleagues, Venkaiahji and Mani Shankar Aiyarji, to have a special session to discuss this issue, considering the enormity of the crisis and the problems involved in farming. No doubt, Sir, we are all admirers of the hon. Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar. We all know that he leaves no stone unturned to uplift the agrarian community of this country. As a Member of the Consultative Committee on Agriculture, as a farmer myself, we have been discussing every single issue threadbare that is confronting our farmers. We hold frequent discussions. On every single issue, the hon. Minister meticulously takes our suggestions and tries to do his best. We all know that his initiative resulted in a relief package of nearly Rs. 16,000 crores for those States which are affected by the crisis, all the five States which account for nearly 66 per cent of the total deaths in the farming community. Sir, the UPA Government had also announced a loan waiver of Rs. 60,000 crores.

But what remains ultimately is that we are unable to tackle the crisis. Year after year, the number of suicide deaths is mounting. When you compare 2009 and 2010, it is two-fold. Agriculture field has become a killing field. That is why a serious deliberation is sought on this issue. We have lost many Indians, more than those we lost in the war our country had fought with the enemies valiantly; more than those we lost in the earthquake, more than those we lost in the Tsunami; more than those we lost due to natural calamities. Since 1995, the National Crime Record Bureau suggests, 2,56,913 suicide deaths have taken place. It is a shame. It is still continuing irrespective of the Government taking every step. Therefore, we need to look into this issue very seriously. All these people have died not because they were not able to grow crops for the billions of people of this country; they died because they had grown crops in this country. We should evolve a pro-farmer policy — the hon. Minister, Shri Pawarji, is pro-farmer — not pro-farming policy. Our policy should be pro-farmer. When the prices of commodities go up, every Government swings into action, tries to contain the prices and adopts every measure to protect and safeguard the interests of the consumers and industrialists. But when the prices of commodities crash down, we don't help the poor farmers to get fair and remunerative prices to continue the farming business. Whenever the farmers produce more, they are the losers in the market. That is why, as Venkaiahji was saying, the East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh has declared a crop holiday for paddy cultivation in order to avoid the suicide trap. This is the condition in our country. There are two major reasons for that. One is, the cost of cultivation has gone up manifold. All the Members have been echoing that the input cost has gone up beyond a limit. Therefore, we have to change the system. In fact, the crushing impact of commercialization of agriculture, thanks to liberalization policy, corporatization of seed and fertilizer production, privatization of water and withdrawal of subsidies, all these have unleashed an agrarian crisis in India. Let us look at the mismatch between the Minimum Support Price which the Government has announced and the cost of cultivation. In paddy, the Support Price is Rs.1,110, but the cost of cultivation is more than Rs.1,300. In sugarcane, we had announced the MSP of Rs.1,400 when the cost of cultivation was Rs.1,500. Where do the farmers go? Where do they beg for this shortfall? How do they pay back their debt? How do they pay back the interest? Indebtedness is the reason which caused so much loss. Sir, we need to rethink our farming policy. We must evolve a system wherein the income of the farmers is ensured by streamlining market operation. The farm gate price is the only solution to eliminate the middlemen. We should evolve a system wherein they have income insurance. That will help the farmers when the prices go down. Agriculture research, instead of focusing on producing more,

should be revamped and focused to help farmers to earn more. We may even think of a separate Budget for the Agriculture Ministry, as we see in the Railways. Let it be a deficit Budget. Let it be a loss making Budget. But 60 crores of people of this country will be safeguarded.

Sir, there are more suggestions to come. One is income security through incentives. In our country, due to the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission, about 2.5 crores of Government employees were benefitted by drawing an extra salary to the tune of about Rs.1 lakh crores per annum. Why is it that we are not thinking of such a thing? The Government should evolve a system wherein a minimum income is ensured to the farmers. This is happening in many parts of the world, even in the Western countries. Sir, the Indian economy is capable of tackling this kind of support...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: This will help the Government in many ways. Sir, we should waive the loans up to Rs.25,000; this is a temporary solution. Then, we should increase the loan repayment capacity of farmers by giving them the right price for their agricultural produce. If you look at cotton imports, it has really gone up. Almost 110 lakh bales of cotton were imported; this was a record import during 1997 and 2004. And the import duty is just ten per cent. In order to protect the cotton growers of this country, that should be increased to 60 per cent. Also, Sir, there is migration of people from rural areas to towns and cities. That should be stopped. Therefore, in the Sixth Pay Commission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, I have not come to the main issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. You have spoken for ten minutes, and you say that you have not come to the main issue. You should know your time. That is the reason why we have kept this board on both the sides. While speaking, you should also either look at this side or at that side...*(Interruptions)* You don't have to come to his rescue...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, I don't need anybody's rescue...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given you ten minutes, whereas your party has seven minutes only.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: I may be allowed two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just conclude. Please conclude.

It will be setting a bad precedent. Each hon. Member should try to speak within the time allotted to him. If you do that and bring out the points that you wish to make, it would be very good.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, this is not an issue that could be put in a nutshell.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. But whatever you want to say can be said in seven minutes. So, conclude now.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: I am not confronting the Chair, Sir. I am only making a request.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, we should promote organic farming for the well-being of the farmer as also to safeguard and protect the fertility of the soil. Take the case of Andhra Pradesh. In fact, under the Non-Pesticidal Management (NPM) method, 30 lakh hectares have, so far, been covered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, I would not be able to give you more time. You have already exhausted your time-limit. There are other Members waiting to speak. I have a long list with me. All Members want to participate. You must cooperate.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: I beg your protection, Sir. By promoting the use of chemical fertilisers, what have we done? We have been witnessing suicides. Therefore, the Government should think of avoiding the genetically modified crops like BT Cotton. Even with the advent of BT Cotton, in Vidarbha, the death trap had become severe. Now, the Government is contemplating to bring in the BRAW, a regulatory authority in the biotechnology field. So, we oppose all that. Therefore, Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, suicides are nil, thanks to the erstwhile Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar; he had announced Rs.2000 per tonne to the sugarcane grower...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)* Please conclude. Now, Shri Ranjitsinh Mohite-Patil.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: ...loans to the tune of Rs.7000 crores...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think if you do not conclude I will have to say, "Nothing will go on the record".

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: I conclude, Sir. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ranjitsinh Mohite-Patil.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate initiated by hon. Venkaiah Naiduji.

3.00 P.M.

Sir, it is a sentimental issue and we are all concerned. Many of my colleagues have given good suggestions, like increasing the coldstorage capacity and other facilities at the ground level.

Sir, I should say that it was my leader, Sharad Pawarji, who during the UPA-I regime, had taken the initiative, for the first time in the history of India, of giving a loan waiver. And this loan waiver was given to 80 per cent of the farmers, those small farmers who had only five acres of agricultural land. It was not a small amount. It was Rs.71,000 crores that was given to the small and marginal farmers. And it was all because of hon. Sharad Pawar saheb who had taken this initiative. Before he took over this Department, the crop loan disbursement in the country was just Rs.80,000 crores, but after he had taken over, this had improved. Today, we see that this disbursement has gone up to Rs.4,00,000 crores. He is a leader who is connected with the farmers at the grassroots level. He knows the pulse of the common man. At the same time, I should say that the interest rate on a short-term loan of up to Rs. 3 crores which we now get — and most of us are from the farming community — was brought down to 7 per cent, with one per cent subvention.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

He, as a leader, has given us guidance; he has given guidance—I should say, especially—to the Maharashtra Government. After Rs.50,000 there is no interest; it is at zero per cent interest rate the farmer gets the loan. Up to Rs.3 lakh, it is at just 2 per cent he gets the loan. It is because of his vision that the farmers in the country are getting many benefits; it is because of his policy and because of the UPA-I's policy. At the same time, I should say that for the last five years, we are witnessing the progress of the country.

सर, मैं राज्य सभा में आने से पहले District Co-operative Bank का चेयरमैन था। मेरा जिला famine drought area है, जहाँ साल भर में सिर्फ 20-22 इंच बारिश होती है। सर, मेरे किसानों ने पहले कभी भी ऐसे अच्छे दिन नहीं देखे थे, जो वे पिछले पाँच-सात सालों से देख रहे हैं। जब आदरणीय पवार साहब ने यूपीए-1 में loan waiver का decision लिया, तो मेरे एक जिले को उसका फायदा हुआ और उसका 600 करोड़ रुपये का loan waive हो सका। उसके बाद, हम सब देख रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर agricultural industries अच्छी हो रही हैं और किसानों को पैसा मिल रहा है। जो price पाँच साल पहले थी, उससे ज्यादा दाम किसानों को आज मिलते हुए हम सब देख रहे हैं। जो किसान कभी भी घर बनाने के लिए सोच नहीं सकता था, वह किसान आज खुद का घर बना रहा है। पाँच साल पहले अगर आप गाड़ी लेने जाते या गाड़ी लेने के बारे में सोचते भी, तो ऑटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्रीज के डीलर्स घर पर आकर गाड़ी दिखाते थे, लेकिन पिछले पाँच-सात सालों से wait

listing हो रही है, मोटरसाइकल्स मिल नहीं रही हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि किसानों की जेब में पैसा है, किसानों के पास पैसा है। सिर्फ आत्महत्या के लिए Agriculture Department को जिम्मेदार ठहराना गलत बात होगी, यह मैं एक छोटा-सा कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते सोचता हूँ। I should say, Sir, that everybody is responsible; it is not just the Department of Agriculture that is responsible. The major thrust should be on water management and irrigation. That should be tackled. Water should be tackled intra-State; and, for the inter-State, river linkage should be done so that it helps the farmers. At the same time, it is power generation too that is responsible. Many States suffer from shortage of power generation. कहीं आठ घंटे बिजली मिलती है, कहीं 10 घंटे मिलती है और कहीं चार घंटे मिलती है। अगर हम पावर जेनरेशन भी बढ़ा सकें, तो किसानों के लिए ठीक होगा। पावर जेनरेशन और पावर मैनेजमेंट, ये दो ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिनसे किसानों को निश्चित रूप से फायदा हो सकता है। At the same time, facilities like air cargo, storage facilities at ports also should be strengthened so that exports happen in the easiest way. These amenities should be taken care; it is not the responsibility of just one Department. The whole of the Government, and we too, should come together and fight for the issues.

Lastly, I should admit that we are all concerned and we are sensitive towards these issues. Of course, the hon. Minister is working towards this. Thank you, Sir.

श्री मंगल किसन (ओडिशा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश किसानों का देश है, मगर आज आजादी के 64 साल बाद भी किसानों का हाल बेहाल है और उनके अपनी खेती related losses से भी भारी suicidal cases हैं। मेरे हिसाब से इस देश के 27 स्टेट्स में 250 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे हैं जो देश के सबसे पिछड़े जिले हैं। ये 250 पिछड़े जिले देश के 27 स्टेट्स में बँटे हुए हैं।

सर, किसानों के suicidal cases ज्यादातर इन under developed districts में होते हैं। इन 250 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के अंदर के.वी.के. और बुंदेलखंड जैसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के बुंदेलखंड, विदर्भ और लालगढ़ जैसे एरियाज हैं। इन 250 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में भी सब से बुरा हाल किसानों, मजदूरों और ट्रायबल एरियाज के traditionally खेती कर जीवन-यापन करने वाले लोगों का है। महोदय, इन एरियाज में कहीं भी irrigation facility नहीं है, electricity नहीं है। हालांकि आप उन लोगों को fertilizer subsidy देते हैं, seed subsidy देते हैं, pesticide subsidy देते हैं, लेकिन यह subsidy किसानों को डायरेक्ट नहीं दी जाती है। सर, सरकार फर्टिलाइजर प्रोड्यूसर्स को, पेस्टीसाइड्स प्रोड्यूसर्स को सालाना 4-5 लाख करोड़ रुपया सब्सिडी देती है। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार यह सब्सिडी डायरेक्ट किसानों को देने की व्यवस्था करे। दूसरे, भारत सरकार ने पेस्टीसाइड्स और फर्टिलायजर्स के वितरण के लिए, इसे किसान तक पहुंचाने के लिए लाइसेंसिंग एजेंट्स नियुक्त किए हैं। इस व्यवस्था में मिडल मैन रहते हैं जोकि फर्टिलायजर्स या पेस्टीसाइड्स को किसान के पास पहुंचाने तक अपना लाभ proportionately ज्यादा रखते हैं। इस कारण भी एग्रीकल्चर में inputs के रेट्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं जिस के चलते किसान को खेती से जो प्रोफिट होना चाहिए वह सारे-का-सारा फर्टिलायजर्स, पेस्टीसाइड्स व other inputs में चला जाता है। आज खेती में खर्चा इसी कारण से बढ़ता जा रहा है। साथ ही

बढ़ते शहरीकरण के बोझ को भी उसके बच्चे भोगते हैं और आधुनिक जीवनयापन उन के लिए बहुत दूर की बात हो जाती है। मेरी मांग है कि भारत सरकार को उस के Lift irrigation के बिल का hundred percent भुगतान करना चाहिए क्योंकि सब स्टेट्स फायनेंशियली साउंड नहीं है क्योंकि किसी स्टेट के ऊपर 1 लाख करोड़ का कर्जा है, किसी स्टेट के ऊपर 70 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा और किसी स्टेट के ऊपर 2 लाख करोड़ का कर्जा है जिस के चलते इस कर्ज की राशि का interest देते-देते इन स्टेट्स की सारी इनकम खत्म हो जाती है। इस कारण स्टेट्स अपने यहां के किसानों को फ्री इलेक्ट्रिसिटी व सिंचाई का प्रबंध नहीं कर पा रही हैं। सर, मेरी मांग है कि मैंने जिन 250 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का जिक्र किया, जिन में बुंदेलखंड, के.वी.के., विदर्भ और लालगढ़ जैसे एरियाज आते हैं, उन में भारत सरकार को special programme बनाकर वहां की हरेक इंच जमीन में irrigation की व्यवस्था Centrally funded scheme के अंतर्गत करनी चाहिए। इससे किसानों की हालत कुछ हद तक सुधर सकती है।

सर, हमारे उड़ीसा में ऐसे छोटे एरिया को उड़ीसा में “भागोचासी” या share cultivator कहते हैं।

उसमें बड़ा चासी, जो उसको जमीन देते हैं, उसमें 20 क्विंटल या 30 क्विंटल पर एकड़ सीलिंग करके उनके लिए फिक्स कर देते हैं, मगर उस एरिया में उतना प्रोडक्शन हो नहीं पाता है। आपने फर्टिलाइजर, प्रेस्टिसाइड्स, सीड्स का दाम इतना कर रखा है, और उसके बाद खेती में मजदूरों के लिए मिनिमम वेजेज भी बढ़ा दिए हैं, वह उसको छोटा किसान होने पर भी देने पड़ते हैं, जिसके चलते जो प्रोडक्शन फिक्स होती है, जो उसकी सीलिंग फिक्स होती है पर एकड़ 20 क्विंटल या 30 क्विंटल की, वह उसे दे नहीं पाता है। इस कारण भी शेयर कल्टीवेटर में किसानों के सुसाइड की तादाद ज्यादा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : खत्म कीजिए, आपका टाइम हो गया।

श्री मंगल किसन : सर, हो गया, अब हम ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लेंगे। सही में अगर आप देश के किसान को जिंदा रखना चाहते हैं, तो हिंदुस्तान की हरेक खेती की जमीन के लिए किसान को लिफ्ट इरीगेशन मिले और जो उसका इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिल है, उसका सारा का सारा खर्चा भारत सरकार वहन करे, तभी किसानों का भविष्य उज्ज्वल होगा और कुछ हद तक सरकार उनको सुसाइड करने से बचा सकेगी। सरकार द्वारा ये दो चीजें न करने से, सरकार जिसकी भी हो, किसान की भलाई नहीं होगी और आगे चलकर किसान लोगों को इस देश को चलाने के लिए अपनी सरकार बनाने के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me permission to speak in Bengali.

(Hon. Member spoke in Bengali.)

†Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me permission to speak in Bengali today.

†English translation of the original speech made in Bengali.

While we discuss this issue, I am sadly reminded of the famine of Bengal in 1770, also known as the famine of '76 as per Bengali calendar, in which 10 million people died, the man-made famine of 1943, in which 4 million people died and the famine in Bihar in 1966 when lakhs of people perished. The discussion being held today has again brought me to think whether we are approaching any grave crisis in the near future. On the one hand, we have witnessed scores of farmers committing suicide all over the country that has been justly explained by the Honourable Members. On the other hand, tonnes of food grains are rotting in the open, prompting the Honourable Supreme Court to take notice and order its distribution among the poor people of the country. The Public Distribution System in the country has also broken down.

In view of the Parliament discussing the grave crisis being faced by the country, I would like to draw your attention to 40 lakh jute growers in the country. The jute growers do not belong just to West Bengal. They are scattered around in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Orissa, Bihar and even Andhra Pradesh, which Shri Venkaiah Naidu belongs to. 40 lakh jute growers are perishing; they are compelled to burn away their jute because the Minimum Support Price being offered is meagre and inadequate — it has no match for the prevailing market price. At the beginning of the season, the cost of jute was Rs.2167 per quintal while the current cost of cultivation of jute per *bigha* was around Rs.6500. Who will bear the loss resulting from the huge gap in investment and return? The situation has since worsened and the price per quintal of jute has now come down to its lowest ebb at around Rs.1700 and even to Rs. 1600.

The Central government established Jute Corporation of India in 1971 to procure jute at the Minimum Support Price. But unfortunately, the Minimum Support Price of jute fixed by CACP is arbitrary, baseless and does not reflect any scientific price mechanism or prevailing marketing factors. Surprisingly, some bureaucrats in the comfort of luxury fix up the price of jute on the basis of reports from Kalyani Agricultural University. It has been reported that Kalyani Agricultural University did not send any report last year, yet the Ministry of Agriculture and CACP announced the price on a notional figure. Sir, jute is being grown on 9 lakh hectares of land in the said seven States including West Bengal. The jute industry provides livelihood for about 2 crore people, which include families of 40 lakh jute growers with 5 persons each in a family. This huge population of jute growers and their families are now facing acute crisis and hunger. The Honourable Chief Minister of West Bengal has announced a bonus of Rs.100 per quintal over and above the MSP of raw jute. She had also requested the Central government to sanction at least Rs.300-400 as bonus per quintal for the jute growers. Unfortunately, there has been no response from Central government. I urge upon the government that the jute cultivation in the

country should not meet the same despicable fate of indigo cultivation during the regime of East India Company. We hear about crop holidays in some parts of South India. We should see to it that the situation does not lead to a crisis similar to the famine in 1770, of 1943 or that of 1966 in Bihar.

Sir, we urgently need 11 lakh metric tonnes of rice in West Bengal to be distributed among the common people through PDS. Government in West Bengal has already started purchasing rice through Essential Commodities Corporation and other agencies. But we do not have sufficient fund for procurement. The State of West Bengal is reeling under severe financial crisis as the previous government in the State had left behind a total debt of around Rs.2 lakh crore on the public exchequer. We have, therefore, requested Central government to immediately sanction funds so that we can procure rice and distribute them among the poor people through PDS. Again, we have not received any positive reply from Central government.

Lastly, I would like to point out that Jute Corporation of India has 171 purchasing centres, yet only 40 centres are functioning. They have purchased only 1 lakh quintal of jute out of about 70 lakh quintal that arrived in the market. I know that it may not essentially concern the Minister of Agriculture and would rather be happy to present these facts before Textiles Minister. Yet I take this opportunity to appeal to the Central government through the Honourable Minister of Agriculture to sanction more funds to Jute Corporation of India, so that they can procure more to ameliorate the financial crisis being faced by the jute growers. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज इस सदन में एक बहुत ही गंभीर मसले पर चर्चा चल रही है। इससे पहले भी संसद के दोनों सदनों में हम इस विषय पर चर्चा कर चुके हैं। मैं यहां विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं, उनके बारे में नहीं कहूंगा, न उनके आंकड़े दूंगा। प्रश्न यह है कि किसान आत्महत्या क्यों करते हैं, इसको कैसे रोका जा सकता है और इसका निदान क्या है? आखिर गवर्नमेंट को ऐसे कौन से प्रयास करने चाहिए ताकि किसानों के सामने आत्महत्या करने की नौबत न आए?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि किसान जो पैदा करता है, उस पर जो लागत आती है, उसे अपनी उपज का उससे कम मूल्य मिलता है। इस बारे में कई कमीशंस बैठे, सरकार की भी reports हैं, जो लागत है, उससे कम भाव बाजार में मिलता है। यह पिछली बार भी हमने देखा था। इस बारे आपने MSP कुछ बढ़ाई थी, लेकिन अभी धान की स्थिति यह है कि उसका मूल्य 1,100 रुपए से ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक FCI ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं भी कोई खरीद केन्द्र नहीं खोले और किसान उसे 800 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर है। उसके धान की लागत 900 से 1,000 रुपए है, CACP के हिसाब से भी उसे अधिक मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन उसको 800 रुपए क्विंटल का दाम मिल रहा है। ऐसी हालत में वह आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा, तो क्या करेगा?

एक तो सबसे मुख्य चीज़ यह है। स्वामीनाथन साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसमें कहा था कि जो लागत मूल्य है, उसमें पचास फीसदी और जोड़ दिया जाए, उसके बाद एम.एस.पी. निर्धारित किया जाए, इस हिसाब से गेहूं और धान का एम.एस.पी. 1500 और 1600 रुपए क्विंटल होना चाहिए, जो कि नहीं है और किसान घाटे में जा रहा है। यह उसकी आत्महत्या का सबसे बड़ा कारण है।

दूसरा, यह कि उसको जो खाद लेनी पड़ती है, उसके दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। बीजों के दाम अनाप-शनाप बढ़ जाते हैं, कभी-कभी उसमें spurious बीज निकल आते हैं। कीटनाशक दवाएं भी बहुत महंगी हैं और डीज़ल, बिजली, सब महंगा है। तो जब ये चीज़ें महंगी हो रही हैं, तो उसकी लागत और बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए उसके सामने संकट तो है ही, पर उसके सामने एक बड़ा संकट और आ गया है। आपकी जो योजना है “मनरेगा”, उसकी वजह से अब किसान को कोई मज़दूर नहीं मिल रहा है। संकट यह आने वाला है कि किसान खेती करना चाहेगा, तब भी खेती नहीं कर पाएगा और देश भूखों मरने की स्थिति में आ जाएगा, यह प्वाइंट आप नोट कर लीजिए। मैं स्वयं अपनी खेती देखता हूं और खेती करता भी हूं। स्थिति यह है कि धान काटने के लिए कोई मज़दूर नहीं मिलता, क्योंकि मनरेगा ने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि वह कागज़ पर 120 रुपए के दस्तखत ले लेता है, चालीस रुपए उसको दे देता है कि लो, अपने घर बैठो और साठ रुपए रख लेता है। देश का सारा पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है और उससे कोई constructive काम नहीं हो रहा है, उल्टे agriculture पर इसका जबरदस्त adverse असर पड़ रहा है, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जब किसान की खेती की फसल बोने और काटने का वक्त हो, उस वक्त उतने दिनों “मनरेगा” को या तो suspend कीजिए या फिर कोई और alternate व्यवस्था कीजिए। किसान को कहीं कोई मज़दूर नहीं मिल रहा है और किसान कोई काम नहीं कर पा रहा है। यह बहुत बड़ा संकट किसान के सामने आ गया है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि देश में साठ परसेंट ज़मीन ऐसी है, जो वर्षा पर आधारित है। इसलिए कोई स्पष्ट और ऐसी सुसंगत जलनीति बनाइए कि खेती को पानी मिल सके और पैदावार बढ़ सके। पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है और उसमें भी संकट यह कि जलस्तर और नीचे गिरता चला जा रहा है। जलस्तर कैसे रुके, इसके लिए water harvesting की व्यवस्था जहां तक संभव हो सके, जैसे संभव हो सके, वह करने की कोशिश गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा एक सुझाव है।

मेरा एक सुझाव और है कि यह जो पशु धन है, यह किसान का सबसे ज्यादा सहयोगी और उसकी स्थिति को संभालने वाला सहारा हुआ करता था, वह अब धीरे-धीरे खत्म हो रहा है। कुछ ऐसी पॉलिसी आई कि गोवंश इधर से उधर नहीं जा सकता है। हमारे इलाके में सैकड़ों ऐसे पशु बाज़ार और मेले होते थे, जिसमें हजारों लोगों को रोज़ी-रोटी मिलती थी। वे हरियाणा से, राजस्थान में परबतसर आदि जगहों से, बहुत बढ़िया नस्ल की गायें और बछड़े लाया करते थे। उनको फिर हमारे यहां आरा से, बिहार से लोग आकर खेती और अन्य कामों के लिए ले जाते थे, तो वह सब बंद हो गया। कोई आ-जा नहीं सकता है। हजारों लोगों की रोज़ी-रोटी उसमें चली गई। एक भैंस रखकर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : परमिशन से तो आते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, नहीं.... प्लीज़।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : आप कैसी बात करते हो? क्या किसान परमिशन ले लेगा? आप एम.पी. हैं, आपको परमिशन मिल जाएगी, लेकिन दूसरों को नहीं मिल पाती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप चेयर को address कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत जल्दी खत्म करूंगा, आप जानते हैं, मैंने ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया है, आपने दो मिनट ज्यादा ले लिए हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैं एकदम प्वाइंटेड बात कह रहा हूं। मैं एक-दो सुझाव और दे रहा हूं। श्रीमन्, एक भैंस रखकर एक महिला पूरे परिवार को चला लेती है।

उसके दूध, उसके घी से अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा लेती है, अपना घर चला लेती है। यह animal husbandry का सेक्टर ऐसा सेक्टर है, जिसकी संभावनाएं अपार हैं। खेती में एक सीमा से ज्यादा पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इसमें कर सकते हैं। दूध और मांस से ज्यादा पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। दूध और मांस से जो कैपिटल जेनरेशन होती है, जो रेवेन्यू रिसीट होता है, वह बहुत अधिक है। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के धान से आपको जो रेवेन्यू रिसीट होता है, अकेले दूध से उससे ज्यादा है। इसी तरह से वह गेहूं से भी ज्यादा है। अगर दोनों को जोड़ दिया जाए तो उससे भी ज्यादा दूध और मांस का रेवेन्यू रिसीट है। जब यह स्थिति है तो उसको बढ़ाने के लिए...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Wheat and rice together...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : जी। यह स्थिति है। इसलिए उसको बहुत अधिक बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है। इस तरह से कम प्रयास में किसानों को ज्यादा लाभ देने की स्थिति हो जाएगी। महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। जब बाढ़ या सूखा आता है तो उसको आप राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित कर देते हैं। कुछ चीजें हैं, जैसे आग लग जाती है, किसान का सब कुछ जल जाता है। इसी तरह से पाला पड़ता है। पाला उसमें नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि पाला को इसमें रखिए क्योंकि पाला पड़ने पर आम से लेकर अरहर, आलू तथा अन्य पूरी की पूरी फसलें रातों-रात खत्म हो जाती हैं। इसके लिए आप उसी लाइन पर कुछ राहत की व्यवस्था करें तो किसान बच सकता है। महोदय, किसान कर्ज लेता है, जिसकी वजह से वह मजबूरी में ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : प्लीज़, अब समाप्त करें।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, आप जानते हैं कि जीवन सबसे कीमती होता है। आदमी को अगर जिन्दा रहने की उम्मीद रहती है तो बहुत कष्ट में भी वह जिंदा रहना चाहता है, लेकिन अगर कोई आत्महत्या करने को विवश हो, तो इसका मतलब यह है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : प्रो. साहब, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैं केवल आधा मिनट और लूंगा। अगर वह आत्महत्या करने को विवश है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि वह पूरी तरह से निराश और हताश हो चुका है, उसके सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं बचा

है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्याज दर चार परसेंट हो। जो लोग नौकरी करते हैं, उन्हें पेंशन मिलती है, एमपीज़ को पेंशन मिलती है, एमएलएज़ को पेंशन मिलती है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जो देश को खिलाता है, जो समय से पहले बूढ़ा हो जाता है, उसे 65 वर्ष की उम्र के बाद - चाहे वह स्त्री हो या पुरुष किसान हो - पेंशन देने की घोषणा की जाए। ऐसा करके बहुत कुछ काम हो सकता है। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री डी. राजा।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : किसान इंग्लिश में कब से बोलने लगे। हिन्दी नहीं तो कम से कम अपनी मातृभाषा में तो बोलें।

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपके नेता ने सबसे पहले अंग्रेजी में भाषण दिया था।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with a heavy heart, I rise to speak on this subject — Agricultural distress resulting in suicides of our farmers. We are discussing this important subject in the absence of our hon. colleague, Dr. Swaminathan. Unfortunately, he is not present today in the House. Sir, it is very sad to see the pathetic conditions which prevail in our villages, the wretched conditions in which our farmers live and the rising suicides in our country. I have a fact sheet in my hands which says, “Rising India’s tragic harvest.” Since 1995 onwards to 2010, the total number of suicides were 2,56,913. The fact sheet says, it is India’s tragic harvest. So, this is the condition of our farmers. Mr. P. Sainath of ‘The Hindu’ has been continuously writing with great pains and passion on the sufferings of our farming community, on the suicides in our villages.

Sir, I totally agree with Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar when they said that this Short Duration Discussion is not enough to discuss this. We need a Special Session of Parliament to discuss the whole question of our agrarian distress.

Sir, what is the primary cause for farmers’ suicides? I understand it is the indebtedness of our farmers. When I was a student in college, I used to read one of the economists who said, ‘Indian farmer is born in debt, he lives in debt, he dies in debt, and, after his death, he leaves debt for his heirs.’ That condition continues even today. So, we will have to have a serious introspection. It is not a question of this Party or that Party. It is the question of our nation, the welfare of the farming community of our nation, the productivity of our agriculture, the production in our agriculture. So, we should look at the issue with all seriousness. That is why, I think, there is necessity for a Special Session. Since the Minister is sitting here, I would like to bring to his notice that the total expenditure on ‘agriculture and allied activities’ fell by 4.3 per cent in 2010-11 and 2011-12. There is a decline of 4.3 per cent; that is, by Rs. 5422 crores. This

is figure regarding decline in expenditure on agriculture and allied activities. Within agriculture and allied activities, it was in 'crop husbandry' where the largest fall in revenue expenditure occurred. Sir, if you take the 'food storage and warehousing', there was a decline in expenditure by Rs. 1453 crores between 2010-11 and 2011-12. The Minister should take note of this. 'The Agricultural Research and Education' witnessed an absolute fall in revenue expenditure by 5.8 per cent. So, where is the public investment in agriculture? On the one hand, we say that public investments in agriculture should be multiplied, and, on the other hand, this is the condition. In every Head, you find a decline in our expenditure and there is no tangible increase in investments in agriculture.

Having said that, Sir, due to constraints of time, I am addressing the main causes for agricultural distress. One is the rising cost of cultivation with high dependence on external inputs. For instance, take the cost of cotton production on which Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar spoke in detail. The cost of cotton production in backward regions like Vidarbha has gone up by 42 per cent this year as compared to last year. According to a study by the Central Institute for Cotton Research reported by the Indian Express, as against, Rs. 25,662 per quintal last year, the production cost this year has gone up to Rs. 36,359 for farmers who till their own land. A 42 per cent rise, Sir! This is what Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar was also referring to. The second main cause is unremunerative prices. Whatever the farmers get today doesn't cover the cost of cultivation. The third reason, Sir, is the unsustainable cropping patterns on production practices. Most agricultural universities have a 200-acre farms size today where they grow crops, but their experience or knowledge does not go beyond the boundaries of the university farms, and there have been no attempts at social mobilization of farmers. The fourth reason, I must point out, Sir, is the trade liberalization and export-import policies.

Now, the Government has been talking about Free Trade Agreement with the European Union. Several rounds of talks are over. But, what would be its impact? It would definitely have an adverse impact on our dairy sector, on our poultry sector, even on our fishery sector. The Government should take note of this. On the face of it, Free Trade Agreement looks goody-goody. We have Free Trade Agreement with the Asian countries and with the European Union, but what would be its impact on our agriculture? I am raising this question in the context of our negotiations with the European Union. It would have an adverse impact on our dairy sector and the poultry sector.

Then, there is lack of support system, like credit, insurance, markets, storage and farmer collectives. Now, we do not have an institutionalized and guaranteed credit system. The next main reason is the neglect of rain-fed agriculture in India.

Sir, having made these points, I now come to the concluding part of my speech. I would not ask many questions now, but I would like to quote the Report of the NABARD. Some measures had been suggested by NABARD in its report on 'Suicide of farmers in Maharashtra — causes and remedies'. For the upliftment of farmers there is need for a joint initiative by the State Governments, Central Government and financial institutions.

Sir, I would like to make some points here that were made by NABARD. One, timely and adequate support must be given by way of credit to farmers with focus on small and marginal farmers and they must be provided with modern equipment for improved agricultural productivity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, conclude, Mr. Raja. Take a look at the time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you could extend the time-limit.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have only four more points to make. I would not take much time of the House.

The second point is, issue *kisan* credit cards to all the eligible farmers and give them access to short-term, medium-term and long-term loans from all the banks. Then, form self-help groups of tenant farmers, share-croppers and agricultural workers and give them micro-credit through banks. Encourage the farmers to adopt allied activities such as dairy, fishery, poultry, etc. along with farming activities. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, please allow me to complete.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is pleading your case, which I really don't mind.

SHRI D. RAJA: The subject is such, Sir.

Then, Sir, there needs to be diversification or crop rotation in agricultural production in the changed scenario. There must be adoption of upgraded technology inputs, along with provisions of infrastructure inputs like power and subsidized cost, supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, tractors and credit provisions through all nationalized banks. Adoption of non-farming activities, arrangements of markets, contracts for...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken six minutes more.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir.

These are questions raised by NABARD. I am not a *kisan*. I am not the son of a *kisan*, as some Members claim. I am the son of landless agricultural workers. With great difficulties they gave me education. Whenever I happen to visit my village, I feel pained to see the deserted look

the village wears. I remember the work of one of the greatest English poets, Goldsmith, who wrote 'My Village' where he had talked about the conditions in a village. That reminds me about my village also. I feel sad to think of them; why should our agricultural workers and farmers remain in that state? Why can't the Government intervene? Why can public investments not be multiplied in our agriculture?

Sir, this is a serious subject and I would conclude by supporting Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar who said that we need a special Session to discuss it. What is the loss we would incur if Parliament discusses the plight of our agriculture and farmers? So, Sir, this is a serious subject and we should address the issues relating to our farming community. The Government talks about the right to food. Will they ensure food for all our citizens if our agriculture is neglected? As Mani Shankar Aiyar quoted, 'Anything can wait but not agriculture.' That is what Nehru said. In the name of Nehru, I am asking: What are we doing for our Indian agriculture and Indian farmers? This is a serious issue. The whole House must take it up and the Government should be sincere in its commitment to uplift our agriculture.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to express my concern on the on-going farmer-agrarian crisis in this country. History says that Indian agriculture is 9000 years old. In these 9000 years, this civilization has never witnessed a crisis of this magnitude. For the first time this great nation is witnessing that farmers in large numbers are committing suicides. What is the reason? I am not a farmer; I am not an economist, but I am a concerned citizen of this country. As I read materials and as I go through websites to know why this crisis has come in this country, the answer is the policies of the Governments which have come to power in the Centre from 1991, particularly the UPA Government. The policies of the UPA Government saw the massacre of 50,000 Tamils in Sri Lanka and the policies of the UPA Government see the suicide of 2,50,000 farmers in this country. What are these policies? One, urban centric policies; two, lack of adequate rural infrastructure; three, lack of advice to farmers on what to cultivate and how to market his produce and, most importantly, lack of adequate financial support to farmers. Allow me, Sir, to quote various studies done on the subject. The National Sample Survey Organisation says, "Almost half of India's 100 million farming families are in debt. India's stunning urban-centric economic growth has bypassed the farm sector where growth is estimated to have slowed to 2.6 per cent from 3.8 per cent two years before. Even though farming supports 60 per cent of India's 1.2 billion people, it contributes only a fifth of gross domestic product and accounts for only around 15 per cent bank credit. Economic liberalization since 1991 has not helped either, with duties being gradually phased out and farmers facing tough competition from heavily subsidized European or American growers. In the past, farmers

used to sell to the Government at a price fixed in advance, but that safety net was removed for cotton growers in 2005, leaving them at the mercy of middlemen who often browbeat them to sell their produce at unprofitable rate. Farmers are often underfinanced by banks, forcing them to turn to private lenders whose usurious interest rates bind them to a never-ending cycle of debt.” A 2006 study by the Mumbai-based Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research found that 86.5 per cent of farmers who committed suicides were indebted and their average debt was about 835 US dollars, that is, around Rs. 45,000. Forty per cent of them had suffered crop failure. An Indian farmer commits suicide because he cannot repay a loan of Rs.40,000. “In the name of liberalisation, state support was completely withdrawn and the vacant space has been occupied by the private sector in an unregulated manner,” says the Madras Institute of Development Studies.

Sir, we are surrounded by agricultural economies. Vietnam was miserable twenty years ago. Now it exports rice all over the world. What is there in Cambodia? It exports rice all over the world. You take the case of Cambodia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma. Have you heard of farmers committing suicide in these countries?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Beware of your timelimit. You have already taken one minute extra. I am only cautioning you because if you go to Cambodia and Thailand, you will not have the time to come back.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Sir, we are surrounded by agriculture-based economies like Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, and Indonesia. Have you heard of farmers committing suicide in these countries?

I was searching the Internet to know if farmers are committing suicide in other countries. Stunningly, I saw one article which says “Indian Farmer Suicides — A Lesson for Africa’s farmers.” The main reason why only in India farmers commit suicide is this. The main reason being families have lost land; the families have borrowed money; and they have killed themselves to end their misery. A typical moneylender charges 30-40 per cent interest on a four-month loan. He collects his dues at harvest time but exacts an extra premium compelling farmers to sell their cotton to him at a price lower than it fetches in the market. That is the reason. In order to repay or to avoid repaying Rs.45,000 an Indian farmer commits suicide. Whose mistake is this?

Finally, Sir, after reading reams and reams of material on farmers’ suicide, this Government has made another blunder. Recently, it has increased the price of fertilizer. I request the UPA Government to change its policies. Don’t be lukewarm to the crisis of rural India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Barun Mukherji.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, he has gone to attend a meeting.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will call him later.

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Mid-Year Analysis 2011-12 published by the Finance Ministry says at page 8 that, "The level of agricultural output is critical to macroeconomic stability through augmented levels of supply of food items." If the Government evolves the policies around this analysis, I will be very happy. I associate myself with my senior colleagues, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu and others. I will touch only two or three points because of paucity of time. Indebtedness, suicides, and crop holidays are due to insufficient income derived to meet the consumption needs of the farmers.

That is the manifestation of this agricultural crisis or agricultural distress. One thing is, if you look at the First Five Year Plan, our share of agriculture to GDP was 50 per cent and it used to cater to the needs of 60 per cent of the population, and public investment was also 50 per cent. By 1985, we were able to achieve self-sufficiency, and in the same Parliament, the erstwhile Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, announced that we had become self-sufficient; that was during the period of Green Revolution. So, we attained a stage where we had even exported rice and wheat to other countries. That was the situation in those days. Step-motherly treatment and also globalisation policies adopted by successive Governments led to this agricultural crisis and the inequalities among industry, manufacturing sector and service sector versus agriculture sector. This is also one of the main causes for non-profitable agriculture.

Sir, I want to bring it to the notice of the Minister that because of the deregulation of inputs, that is, fertilisers, pesticides and seeds, the prices have gone up. Recently, there is an increase of 80 per cent in fertiliser prices. Added to this factor are the spurious seeds and spurious pesticides. This is also one of the causes for the suicides and inequality.

Sir, the next point is cost of agricultural cultivation. Due to inflation or whatever they want to call it or diesel charges, power charges and agricultural wages — I don't want to touch that subject, but because this is also added in the cost of cultivation, I have to bring it to the notice of the House — the cost of agricultural cultivation has gone up. But, the Government has put in place regulatory mechanisms and retail price of the agricultural produce because of which agriculture has become non-profitable.

The next thing is, mechanism of fixing the MSPs. Sir, two years back, I led a national media team to a village in Nalgonda where they were collecting data from the data centres for arriving at the MSP. When we visited that village, we came to know that no officer from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics had visited that village. Actually, he has to visit that in both *rabi* and

kharif seasons, to collect the data and that data is to be sent to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Then, they will compile and send the information to the CACP. Based on that data, CACP recommends some price for the agricultural produce to the Minister and the Government. They then arrive at some price based on some other criteria of international prices, and taking into account the situation within the country, they then announce unrealistic MSP which is not at all reflecting the cost of cultivation. So, that is the situation. Now, they are taking excuse. Sir, I think, I will get eight minutes. We are three Members in 'Others' category.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already taken five minutes. Take two minutes more.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Okay, Sir. This is an unrealistic MSP for the crops, which is fixed for the agricultural produce. Another important thing is there is a lot of gap between the farm gate price and the retail market price. The middleman is knocking away. For this the Government wants to curb the middlemen, cartels and the trading people. They are taking lame excuses. On Monday, in reply to Q.No.262, I had put a supplementary question to Prof. K.V. Thomas, hon. Minister. He gave a reply; I quote "Tomato is mainly produced in Andhra Pradesh. And in view of the agitations taking place in Andhra Pradesh, there was some problem in the movement of trucks and rail transportation to many cities." Actually tomatoes are produced in the Rayalaseema area where there is no agitation and where is no problem for transportation also. They are taking such lame excuses and explaining to the House instead of controlling cartelization and middlemen. They are giving such type of explanations which will neither be useful to the farmers nor to the consumers. It is only helping the middlemen. Such type of policies will never help agriculturists. So, farmers are declaring crop holiday in progressive areas, leave alone drought prone areas, and backward areas. This is the situation in progressive areas, how could the agriculturists survive in drought prone areas? Everybody is leaving the agriculture and the disparity between the industrial sector and the agricultural sector is growing. (*Time-bell rings*) I am going to conclude in one minute.

Another point is there is lack of infrastructure in back end chains and they wanted to open the retail chains for the FDIs. Public investment in agricultural sector has gone down from 4 per cent of the GDP to a little more than one per cent. If they increase the public investment; and improve the infrastructure instead of focusing on FDI that will be sufficient for the development of this agriculture, and relieving the problem. (*Time-bell rings*) I am concluding, Sir. The Government has shown keen interest in opening up of the economy and integrating it with the global economy without preparing the institutional policy mechanism to absorb.

4.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please wind up.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: I am concluding, Sir. The Government all through since 2004 focused on the creation of wealth through growth-oriented policies. There is hardly any focus on distribution of wealth through development-oriented policy. In view of this, *aam aadmi* will be like *aam aadmi*; and rich will be like richer. I am demanding that the MSP should be cost of production plus 50 per cent as recommended by the M.S. Swaminathan Commission. Restore the public investment in agriculture to 4 per cent of the GDP. Compensation to crop loss as recommended by the Hooda Committee, *i.e.*, Rs.10,000 per care should be paid. This was appointed by this Government only. The guidelines of crop insurance should be changed and the loss should be calculated based on normal average yield not on the basis of average of last five years of crop production. There has to be a consistent policy on imports and exports of agriculture produce. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Mr. Reddy. Now, Dr Gyan Prakash Pilania.

DR GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thanks to your honour. While raising a discussion on the situation arising out of the present agrarian crisis resulting in suicides by the farmers in the country, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu has given a graphic, heart-rending, moving and endless description of farmers' woes. 'अंतहीन व्यथा कथा किसान की' उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से मुखरित की। The pertinent question is your honour जिसको हम कहेंगे कि 'यक्ष प्रश्न' है, who is responsible? Who is accountable for the massacre of farmers?

I won't call it 'suicide'. It can't be voluntary act, until and unless a man is in great distress, in great agony and in great crisis. The scenario is that it is 'genocide' of farmers. Nearly 17,000 farmers committing suicide, *harakiri* or '*khudkushi*' or 'suicide' or, whatever you call it, 'hanging themselves' or 'taking selphos on', it is not a minor matter. Had, in Europe or in America, in England or in Germany, in France or in any other country, a single farmer committed suicide, there would have been a revolution. In Tunisia, one person committed suicide, burnt himself. He was a '*rehdiwala*'. It led to "Jasmine Revolution". It led to a revolution in Arab countries. A farmer of India न तौलता है और न ही बोलता है। वह गुँगा है, गुँगा। He is not organised group. That is why the whole trouble is there. The irony is that the Agriculture Minister is one who is known as the 'messiah of farmers'. He has a promise to keep. He has a packet to give to the farmers. Farmers have hope from him. In spite of him being there, there is a spate of suicides day by day. Every half-an-hour, one farmer commits suicide! Forty-seven farmers commit suicide daily. There is such a horrendous scenario, a scenario of despair, a scenario of gloom, a scenario

which we can call “आपातकाल” in *krishi* sector. He is not reaping a crop, but he is reaping a crop of death. That is what has happened. There are three basic reasons for this, which, I think, the hon. Agriculture Minister knows better than me. One is that he is not getting proper remunerative minimum support price for his produce. वह घाटे में रहता है। उसका धंधा घाटे का धंधा बन गया है। आज किसान का खेत सूखा है, आज किसान का परिवार भूखा है, आज किसान का बेटा बेरोजगार है और किसान को भविष्य में कुछ नहीं दिखता। इसलिए, किसान का बेटा चपरासी बनना चाहता है, कांस्टेबल बनना चाहता है या फौज में भर्ती होना चाहता है, लेकिन खेती नहीं करना चाहता है। वह मजबूरी में खेती करता है। खेती उस देश में मजबूरी क्यों हो गयी, जो किसान-प्रधान देश है? वह उस देश में मजबूरी क्यों हो गई, जहाँ महात्मा गांधी कहते थे- ‘देश की आत्मा किसान में निवास करती है और देश का दिल छः लाख गाँवों में धड़कता है?’ उस किसान की ऐसी हालत क्यों हो गई? इसलिए, क्योंकि हम उसको प्रोड्यूस की सही कीमत नहीं दे रहे हैं। We have Dr. Swaminathan here. We have Dr. Gill here. They are very enlightened people in the field of agriculture. They are doyens of agriculture science. They have given suggestions. There are reports of the Commissions also. But they have not been followed. It is a sheer shame. It is a sheer matter of national concern that our farmers are committing suicide. I won’t blame anyone. I will only say that the whole system needs a relook; the whole system needs revamping. Farmer’s inputs must be given to him at cheap, proper and right rates. He needs seed first of all. That should be standard seed. That should not be a kind of seed which can’t be relied upon. That should be given to him at the right time, in season time and at right price. Seed is the first need of a farmer. The second need is, as is very obvious, water for irrigation. भारतीय खेती मानूसन का जुआ है। उसके लिए प्रोपर इरिगेशन का इंतजाम होना चाहिए। उसको तीसरी चीज़ जो चाहिए, वह है - fertilizers for growth.

The fertilizer price, P&K, has risen by 100 per cent. Because of this the farmer is greatly distressed. Apart from price, he does not get it at the right time. The whole Government is responsible. I wouldn’t name one Minister. I am addressing Shri Sharad Pawar because, as I said earlier and repeat it, he is known as the Messiah of farmers. I will ask him इधर-उधर की बात न कर, मेरे मेहरबान, यह बता, किसान की खेती क्यों लुटी, यह बता, किसान की खेती का कारवां क्यों लुटा। मुझे राहजन से गिला नहीं, तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है, तेरी रहनुमाई का सवाल है, तेरी रेपुटेशन का सवाल है। विचार कीजिए और सोचिए कि क्या किया जा सकता है, क्या करना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : पिलानिया जी, समय की कमी है, मैं क्या करूँ?

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I will stop here, Sir. There is no difficulty. किसान जन्मता कर्ज में है, रहता कर्ज में है, मरता कर्ज में है, यह दूसरी चीज़ है। पहला है, he is not getting Minimum Support Price; secondly, he is not getting right inputs at right price and third is indebtedness. जो debt का trap [] [] [], that kills him, as Hori of Godan was killed. Even now Hori is there in every village and

he commits suicide. Let us hope and pray that under the wisdom of our learned Agriculture Minister, the fate of *kisan* will change and become better and the *kisan* will be able to say, "I am proud of my profession". Today, he says, "I am doing this job because I am helpless". That should not happen. Thank you very much, Sir, for your kind indulgence.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, it is a very important issue. Let us have a special Session on this issue. Kindly give more time to the Members who are speaking.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : सर, किसान के लिए कम से कम 15 दिन का एक सेशन होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 1 अरब 25 करोड़ की आबादी के लिए तीन घंटे बहुत कम हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Panyji, I really wanted to give maximum time, but only because of the time constraint, I am helpless. Your Party...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : सर, किसान के लिए एक full session बुलाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, I am not speaking for my Party. Actually, a special Session should be called to discuss this issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If I don't limit the speeches, you will have to sit up to midnight. Are you ready for that?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we can complete the debate today and the Minister can reply to the debate on Monday. Sir, complete the discussion today and the reply can be given on Monday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have no objection to it.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार से full time लीजिए और किसान के लिए 15 दिन का डिबेट कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, like all my colleagues, I am very happy that not only are we having a worthwhile debate, but as Shri Naidu said, the subject is such, the national distress is such, that it is not a party matter. I have been listening to the speeches very carefully. I think it is in that spirit that everyone has spoken, from whichever side of the House. There is no doubt that there is a great crisis facing Indian agriculture. That really means it is a crisis facing India. Sixty per cent of the people are on the land, but as Tiwariji said, I think, their share of the GDP is steadily falling to 14 per cent now, and tomorrow, to 10 per cent and, then 5 per cent. So in a 'Rising India' or 'Shining India', whatever we would like to call it, from time to time, how are, these 60 per cent or more people, going to share that nominal 5 or 10 per cent; survive and accept this situation? I don't think they will accept it. We are a democracy. We are a very proud democracy, a democracy with great resilience and strength.

I have been seeing, for the last seven years, various aspects of this House; I believe, whatever anybody does, is contributing to the voice of the Indian people on some issue. That is the way I have always taken it. Therefore, we have invented the Zero Hour. The British Parliament does not have it. No other Parliament has it. But we invented it. And why not! Therefore, if this is the situation, we have to look at India seriously, and perhaps, have a longer debate. I am grateful that the Minister, looking at the spirit of the discussion, has straightaway agreed to the Members' request to reply on Monday.

Technically, it was said, my friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, also focussed on that — that it was all about suicides. In fact, he pointed out the names of certain States where suicides are well-known. But, I think, there was a grave omission. Punjab, unfortunately, has had a very large number of suicides; they are documented. Mr. Dhindsa's district was specially recorded by NGOs under Shri Inderjit Singh Jajee, and was reported widely; they covered the rest of the area as well. I remember, once sitting in Tarn Taran, next to Amritsar, in a Jalsa; somebody came to me and said that a forty-year old, vibrant farmer of a particular village had committed suicide, left behind two daughters and sisters. It was because of all this indebtedness. So, suicides are only a manifestation of the distress. Therefore, we have to discuss the larger problem of Indian agriculture.

Talking of the Punjab, — I come from there and I worked my life there in the Agriculture Co-operatives — I had written a book titled, "An Indian Success Story — Agriculture and Co-operatives in Punjab", and I had left a few copies in our library. Now, I do not want to promote my book; but since we are on the subject, I am mentioning it. The University of Cambridge also invited me; it was sometime in 1974-75. It was a study of Indian indebtedness in the 19th century, from 1850 onwards, what happened in Tamil Nadu, what was happening in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and other States, — I dug out a lot of information and did a lot of work because I worked in that area and I was interested. The Co-operatives Act, 1904 by Lord Curzon, was amended in 1912. Up to 1947, the entire agriculture in India was based on the Co-operative Movement which had an impressive performance. But the British had one major difference in policy. They said, "We will not inject money into it." There might have been multiple reasons. They said, "Co-operative is pooling all of us, farmers, in the village to help one, then help the other, return the money, so on and so forth." In 1947, the new Government of India was formed; Nehruji was the Prime Minister, and we had the Gadgill Committee on Indian Co-operatives; the Gadgill Committee Report was a fat document. They changed the policy, and they said, "In new India, we have to inject money into the co-operatives and in to agriculture through co-operatives, which cannot be exploited, and quite the same way, can be supervised — which they did — and we have to take care of our expanding food needs." The Punjab story,

the Green Revolution story, is totally a story of co-operative achievement. We all know about Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Southern States; we all know about them as great achievers. But Punjab, in the 60s, 70s and up to the 80s, the Green Revolution in Punjab, first on wheat and, then, on rice, was a revolution of inputs. We got the Mexican seeds, Borlaug's seeds, in 1967. Shri C. Subramaniam was Minister, and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, directed him, and they got a ship full of seed. We, in Punjab, took the chance. The then Development Commissioner took the whole ship, when others were frightened that in case it failed, there would be a political crisis. Sharad Pawarji was there in a higher position, and I was also around. I think he will endorse what I am saying.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Others said, "No".

DR. M.S. GILL: They all said, 'No'. But we said, "Give us the whole ship." In 1967, we sold it. In April, 1968, there was so much grain that all schools had to be shut and we had no roads, no godowns. And the production jumped by three to five times. He endorses that, and we all know about it. Then, we went on and on.

The Punjab story was simply a story of inputs. That is how I wrote in that book. Chemical fertiliser was brought in for the first time; they needed it. So, given the Mexican seeds, whoever could put the fertiliser, water and, for both fertiliser and water, cheap credit, the cheap credit that came from the cooperatives will do the trick. There was no magic to Punjab. We did these three things. There are 11 lakh tubewells in little Punjab today. U.P. does not have even a fraction of those even today. You can count them. But they were all put by cooperative land mortgage banks which you now call land development banks. Cheap loans from the country, from the Government of India, from the Reserve Bank. That did the trick.

But today I also have to say that Punjab is stagnant. As Tiwariji said, the freedom we got from President Johnson and PL-480, came out of that Green Revolution, 1967-68 onwards. But it was basically a one-and-a-half per cent of India, the Punjab little pocket. That does not give you security even today. If something negative happens there, what are you going to do? We all talk of surplus grain and we will send it here and send it there. That still remains the picture. But what is the picture in Punjab? Today, for long years, our yield has been stagnant. There are no new varieties of wheat or rice with which we can push it up yield. And Punjab was never the highest in the world. जिसे हिंदी या पंजाबी में कहते हैं, "अंधों में काना प्रधान!" — 'Among the blind, one-eyed is a great man'! That's all. So, Punjab yield is nothing to compare with the world, Japan or China or anybody else.

But today, it is totally stagnant. And, then, in that great production of wheat and rice, we have ruined our land. The underground water has gone down to 300, 400, 500 feet. They want

submersible pumps now. The rich can have them; the poor farmers cannot. Pesticides have poisoned everything. We have paid a heavy price for the grain we have. Therefore, in 1998 — I gave a convocation in the Punjab Agriculture University — I said, at that time, “Gentlemen, Punjab is not a great agricultural State. It is only a grain growing factory. And factories have a lockout. And you will have a lock out”. Today, they have. Farmers, mainly small farmer, only last week blocked all the roads going to Chandigarh — Mr. Dhindsa knows. There is all this unhappiness.

This involves the country's security and, then, the future needs. The population is now 120 crores. We were thirty crores at Independence. Sadly, it is still going up more than what is acceptable or desirable. And we need more grain just to feed people. Parallel to that, we also have our democratic views that 75 or more percentage of people should get heavily subsidised grain. That would be a subsidy of hundred thousand crores of rupees roughly. Now, where is all this going to come from? Everybody in the deficit States want it but where is it going to come from? I was the Development Commissioner in Punjab from 1985 to 1988. Then I came to Delhi. I commissioned the first report, *'Diversification of Punjab Agriculture'*. We said we want to move away from wheat and rice. We have overused our ground water. They have again carried on doing it. Johal Committee Report repeated it again. But we haven't succeeded. We want to succeed. We want to go to other things like horticulture or whatever is the alternative. Therefore, we are a little stuck. And, incidentally, you want to give to the public, naturally at very low prices, therefore a heavy subsidy, therefore, what the FM said the other day 'rising revenue deficit'. Everybody is concerned. Then, you can't make it up by making the farmers grow more and more at less and less prices. Let us be clear about that. Everybody in life, whether in industry or in commerce or in the service sector, wants to earn more. We have heard repeatedly from everybody of the little the farmer is earning. And our friend here, Prof. Swaminathan, did make an assessment and a request but we haven't been able to take it up. So, this is the problem we are facing. In this, one is investment. I tend to agree with Mr. Raja. My observation over a long time in Government having been in one position or the other has been that we haven't made the investment as much as we should have and as is necessary. And that has to be raised; otherwise, we will have difficulties. That is the first one. The second is, ultimately, the farmer has to get cheap credit. The credit system today, even the figures that we give—it was mentioned by one of my colleagues here and I am aware of that—is 18 per cent. What is this 18 per cent which Mrs. Indira Gandhi had put down as the minimum share to agriculture? Whatever is supposed to be shown as agriculture credit out of the total kitty by the banks, that is now camouflaged by the

expansion into all sorts of things which are really non-agricultural. The example was given here by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. All of you know much more than I do on this. Now, the agricultural credit that I understand in my lifetime I have been working on this is, is a crop loan, it is a medium-term loan for a tube well, at the most it can be given for the purchase of a tractor. You must give to things like that which go directly to the farmer.

Sir, I have another thing to say. Today, the cooperative credit has gone down. It has gone down in Punjab also. I had been the Secretary for cooperatives in the Ministry of Agriculture. Sadly, in my judgment, today cooperatives are going down everywhere. The nationalized banks, at one level you think that they will give loans because they are public sector banks. But, they are not oriented to dealing with the farmer. They would like to give one loan of Rs. 5 crores or 2 crores, as long as he can categorise it. But, when a bank officer has to give Rs.5,000 each to 10,000 farmers, he does not like to do it even in the public sector banks, I can say that. Therefore, the farmers are not getting credit. That is the concern. Sadly, today, in Punjab, more than 50 per cent credit is given by *Aadhtiyas* and *Sahukars* at 35 per cent. Can you take any loan at 35 per cent for any work? Why the farmer, can you repay it? So, the cheap credit availability has totally gone down. That is a disaster, that is part of the suicides and it would go on happening.

Something very interesting to me is the debt recovery. I think, I have said it here before some time that in 1937, the Unionist Government in Punjab, Shri Chhotu Ram of Rohtak all my friends from old Punjab or Haryana know about the great hero of peasants of India, even today had passed law in favour of the peasants. They said, "You cannot take away his land and his means of livelihood the bullocks and household goods just because he owes you a loan." Now, we do it! The law has been changed! (*Time-bell rings*)

Sir, allow me a few more minutes.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. It is for the Chair to decide. His party has more speakers, still. What can I do?

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I will wind up soon, I am not going to take long.

Now, the law allows the police and the magistrates to go and take away his one acre in Punjab, Bhatinda and anywhere else. I have been protesting against this. This is an utterly retrograde step from what was achieved under the British by our Chhotu Ram, Khizr Hayat and Sikandar Hayat Khan. This is what we are facing. On agricultural prices, many have said and I do not want to repeat it.

Sir, one thing I would like to put to the hon. Minister. Agricultural research and agricultural extension need to be brought up again. Even in Punjab it does not exist today. There is no Budget to these universities, to do any research; they just pay salaries. The Minister, I hope, will find money. In any arrangement for farmers with the new FDI, whenever they come or do not, I only have one thing to say. Any agreement between a goat and a tiger cannot be fairly kept. The goat will be eaten. The two-acre owning peasant is the goat. Please remember that.

Finally, the Budget is being made in December, I know the schedule. I end with an expression of great sympathy for the Agriculture Minister. Why? Agreeing to what has been said earlier, while he carries the burden of answering to this debate, the fact is nothing much will happen unless the Power Minister, the Fertilizer Minister, the Irrigation Minister and the Finance Minister collectively strengthen his hands. Therefore, I hope, this debate will strengthen his hands in getting more money for agriculture in the Budget. Thank you.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this subject. But, I think, you will appreciate that it is very difficult to talk in brief to address such a vast problem like the agrarian crisis. Anyway, I would like to put my observations as short as possible. The paradox of the agrarian crisis situation is that if the farmer puts all his resources, even by securing high-interest rate loan and produces a bumper crop, he stands to suffer as he does not get remunerative price for his produce. On the other hand, if the farmer fails to make his produce due to shortfall in rainfall, obviously, in that case also, the farmer stands to suffer. In such an adverse situation of two-way attack, the farmer is forced to commit suicide. Unfortunately, the Government is allowing the tragic situation to continue for years together. It is a shame for the whole nation. We may have a look at some figures relating to farmers suicides. Sir, 15 States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and others, out of 28 States, have shown worst farmers suicides during eight years, from 2003-2010, totalling 40,804. (Interruptions) If we consider a wider period, across the entire 16 years, from 1995 to 2010, more than a quarter of a million, *i.e.*, 2.5 lakh Indian farmers have committed suicides. The other part of the crisis situation is also no less pathetic. Prior to committing suicides, we have seen farmers burning their own produce simply because they are not getting remunerative price for their produce. Frustrated farmers are burning their own produce like cotton, paddy, jute, etc. They are throwing away their golden produce like potato, tomato and others. What a tragic loss for the country, and the Government is a silent spectator. To further clarify the crisis situation, we may examine a few Minimum Support Price offered by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho, please.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Sir, for jute, the MSP is only Rs.1,665 per quintal. But considering its input cost, it should be, at least, Rs.2,100 per quintal. For common type paddy, the MSP is Rs.1,080 per quintal, while for Grade A type, it is Rs.1,110 per quintal. But for producing common type paddy, the total input cost comes to Rs.920 per quintal. If we add to it packaging cost and carrying cost, the total input cost comes to Rs.980 per quintal. Then, where lies the farmer's profit?

Sir, the Agricultural Farmers Commission headed by Prof. Swaminathan recommended, long before, that the MSP should be based on input cost plus 50 per cent of farmer's cost. Unfortunately, the Government has not yet implemented this recommendation. To get rid of this crisis situation, I urge upon the Government to implement the recommendation given by Prof. Swaminathan and his Commission.

Of late, another additional problem has been created in West Bengal. A new procedure or procurement has been introduced there by which the Government is making payment to the farmers by cheque. But the poor farmers are finding a lot of difficulty in the procedure, including a long time to encash the cheque. Hence, the procedure needs to be revised. Lastly, there are other important measures to be taken. In short, I should say that the important measures that the Union Government need to take immediately are- (1) to allow subsidy to the farmers to neutralise the steep hike in prices of fertilizers, (2) to increase the inflow of bank credits to the farmers at a very low rate of interest, (3) to arrange more public investment in agriculture, which must be taken as a national priority. I hope, we can discuss more if a longer time spreading over at least two days' discussion is allotted we can...

AN HON. MEMBER: Seven days.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: He suggested seven days. Seven days is needed to discuss the problem. We can discuss more jointly and find a way out of this great agrarian crisis. Thank you.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज एक गंभीर विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कहने को तो भारत कृषि प्रधान देश कहलाता रहा है और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था कृषि पर आधारित रही। देश की साठ प्रतिशत जनता आज भी रोटी, कपड़े और रोजगार के लिए खेती पर निर्भर करती है, लेकिन जब से यह उदारीकरण, डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. और विदेशी कंपनियों का कृषि के क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप प्रारंभ हुआ या देश में उनकी entry हुई है, उसके बाद से हम देख रहे हैं कि कृषि पर एक प्रकार का संकट पैदा होना प्रारंभ हो गया है और कृषि धीरे-धीरे एक घाटे का सौदा बनती जा रही है। यही कारण है कि उसके बाद किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हुआ है। अब यदि हम टाइम पीरियड देखें कि कब और उसके बाद कितना अधिक हुआ है, तो जब

तक हम देशी तरीकों से खेती करते थे, तब तक यह आत्महत्या का क्रम प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन बीज के धंधे में जब से हमने विदेशी कंपनियों को लाने की बात की, जैसे बात आई थी Monsanto वगैरह की, तो आप देखिए कि उसके बाद से उनका एकाधिकार होता चला जा रहा है। हमारा देशी बीज खत्म हो गया, foreign companies का एकाधिकार हो गया, विदेशी बीज पर हम निर्भर हो गए हैं और हर साल वे उसकी कीमत बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनकी monopoly है और हमारी मजबूरी है। देशी बीज अब बचा नहीं है। देशी बीज के खत्म होने के बाद से आज यह परिस्थिति बन गई है कि चाहे वे कितना भाव बढ़ाते जाएं, हर बार हमें लेने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। हमारे देशी बीज में germination capacity थी, एक साल, दो साल, तीन साल, अच्छे बीज को छांटकर काम चलाते थे, लेकिन विदेशी बीज में germination capacity नहीं है। एक बार के बाद इसका termination हो जाता है, दूसरे साल हम उसको बो ही नहीं पाते हैं और इसके कारण यह स्थिति बन रही है कि हर बार बढ़ी हुई कीमत पर किसान को लेना पड़ रहा है। Fertilizer हमारे यहां नहीं हो रहा है, वह बाहर से आ रहा है। बाहर से आने के कारण हमें आयात करना पड़ता है, इसलिए उसके भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं बाकी खाद की कीमतों में नहीं जाऊंगा। इसी साल डी.ए.पी. में अकेले चार सौ रुपए, पांच सौ रुपए प्रति बैग के आधार पर बढ़ोत्तरी हो गई है। इसी प्रकार fertilizer बाहर से आ रहा है, सीड बाहर की विदेशी कंपनी का है, उसमें लगने वाले pesticides की सारी मल्टीनैशनल कंपनियां विदेशों की हैं। तो अब स्थिति यह हो गई है कि सारा का सारा, जो कुछ उसमें लग रहा है, वह विदेशी है और हम विदेशी आधारित कृषि पर निर्भर हो रहे हैं। कहने के लिए केवल ज़मीन के मालिक हम हैं, लेकिन बाकी लगने वाली सारी चीजें एक प्रकार से विदेशी हैं। हम अपनी ही खेती पर एक मज़दूर के रूप में कार्य करने की स्थिति में आ गए हैं। लागत और उत्पादन पर खर्च इसी कारण बढ़ रहा है। जो हमारा प्रोडक्शन है, आप देखें कि पिछले वर्ष अप्रैल से सितम्बर की अवधि में हमारी कृषि विकास दर 5.4 परसेंट थी और इस वर्ष यह 3.2 परसेंट रह गई है। अगर overall पूरे साल का देखें, तो यह ढाई परसेंट के आसपास बनती जा रही है। अब स्थिति यह बनती है कि उत्पादन लागत बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उत्पादन घट रहा है। बाज़ार की तुलना में जो कृषि उत्पाद है, उसका मूल्य बराबर नहीं मिल पाता है और किसान इस सारे दुष्चक्र में पिसता जा रहा है। इस कारण निराश, हताश किसान अपने घर, परिवार और बच्चों को देख नहीं पाता, उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाता और हताशा में आज किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहा है।

यह परिस्थिति है। यह हालत इन कारणों से है। महोदय, मैं बाकी सब चीजों पर नहीं जाना चाहता, बहुत सी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। यदि हम आंकड़ों को देखें तो 1999 से सालाना 1963 किसान महाराष्ट्र में आत्महत्या कर रहे थे। 2004-05 में 3500 और 2009 में अकेले महाराष्ट्र में 3858 ने आत्महत्या की। 1999 से, जब से राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो ने यह रिकॉर्ड रखना चालू किया, तब से 2010 तक कुल 2,56,450 किसान अभी तक आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। यह बात मैं उनके रिकॉर्ड के आधार पर कह रहा हूं। सवाल इस बात का है कि आखिर यह हो क्या रहा है, सरकार कर क्या रही है? हम आज सतही तौर पर उपाय की बात करते हैं, हमने कोई ठोस प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया, आपने उस हिसाब से कोई स्टडी नहीं की कि क्या होना चाहिए, कहां-कहां हो रहा है, किस एरिया में किस तरह की प्रॉब्लम है। यही कारण है कि गांव से लोग पलायन कर रहे हैं। आज आप गांव के अंदर चले जाएं तो वहां पर आपको युवा ऊर्जा नहीं दिखेगी। गाँव का नौजवान, यूथ भाग रहा है,

किसान खेती से विमुख हो रहा है, वह शहर में मजदूरी करना पसंद कर रहा है, लेकिन खेती नहीं कर रहा है। इस कारण से खेती करने के लिए आज गांव में मजदूर भी नहीं है सिर्फ बुजुर्ग बचते चले जा रहे हैं और जो इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या का भार ढोने वाली खेती थी, आज वह अपने आपमें खुद एक प्रकार से भार बन गयी है। महोदय, मैं केवल दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। जब यह बात होती है कि हम खेती के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं तो कहते हैं कि हम फर्टिलाइज़र पर सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। हमने इस साल 96000 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी दे दी। फिर कहते हैं कि हमने लोन बांट दिया। पहले 26 परसेंट लोन था, अब बढ़ते-बढ़ते 48.6 परसेंट तक आपकी लोन कैपेसिटी हो गयी, लेकिन इसका क्या लाभ हो रहा है? बढ़ी हुई फर्टिलाइज़र की कीमत के हिसाब से आप सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। वह सब्सिडी किसान को नहीं जा रही, वह फर्टिलाइज़र के फैक्ट्री मालिक को जा रही है। उसने फर्टिलाइज़र की कीमत बढ़ा दी। एक तरफ किसान को 526 रुपए प्रति बोरी इस बार ज्यादा देना पड़ा, यह भी मार्किट में उस मालिक व्यापारी को गया, उस इंडस्ट्री वाले को गया और आप जो सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, वह भी उसको गयी। आज वह डबल फायदा उठा रहा है, लेकिन किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। किसान को सब्सिडी का कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। यह सब्सिडी बजट में कृषि के खाते में दिखायी जाती है...(व्यवधान)... सर, मुझे थोड़ा सा समय लगेगा। अभी विदेशी बीज की बात की गयी। मैं कपास के बीज के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। मैं खुद किसान हूं, मैं कपास बोता हूं। आज कपास की स्थिति यह बनी हुई है कि एक-एक एकड़ जमीन में हमारा 700 ग्राम बीज कॉटन का लगता है। 700 ग्राम में 60 परसेंट का एक प्रकार से उसमें जर्मिनेशन होता है। इसलिए हमें यदि वह लगाना है तो हमें 1400 ग्राम का पैकेट खरीदना पड़ेगा और 1000 ग्राम का मात्र जर्मिनेशन होगा। उस 700 ग्राम वाले पैकेट की कीमत 1600 रुपए हो जाती है। इसमें भी दो तरह का बीज होता है। एक बीज, जो बीटी कॉटन है, उसमें तीन तरह की इल्ली को रोकने का होता है और एक चार प्रकार की इल्ली को रोकने का होता है और उसकी कीमत 2000 रुपए पर बैग के हिसाब से होती है। आज हमें इसके लिए 4000 रुपए पर बैग देना पड़ता है। उसमें फर्टिलाइज़र, बिजली, पानी और लेबर - इस सबको आप देखें तो उसकी कॉस्ट के हिसाब से प्रोडक्शन कम हो गयी। जब पहली बार मैंने बीटी कॉटन लगाया, 1 बीघा में वह 12 क्विंटल होता था, अब वह धीरे-धीरे घटते-घटते 6 क्विंटल पर आ गया है। उसकी कॉस्ट तो बढ़ती गयी, फर्टिलाइज़र का भाव बढ़ गया, पेस्टीसाइड का भाव बढ़ गया, सीड का भाव बढ़ गया लेकिन प्रोडक्शन कम हो गयी। उसकी वजह से प्रॉब्लम यह हो रही है कि आज सारा जो कॉटन ग्राइंग इलाका है, उसमें आज इस तरह की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। इसलिए इसके बारे में अगर हमने बहुत ज्यादा चिंता नहीं की तो स्थिति और खराब हो जाएगी। आज यही स्थिति सोयाबीन की हो रही है। सोयाबीन का प्रोडक्शन इस साल घटते-घटते 1 बीघा में दो क्विंटल पर आ गया है। आज सोयाबीन की स्थिति भी ऐसी ही बन रही है। आज शुगरकेन में हालत यह है कि उसमें किसान को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। आप यूपी, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और सब जगह देख लें...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। आप देखें कि हम संकर भी 10 परसेंट लेवी लेते हैं। किसान अपना माल इंडस्ट्री वाले को देते हैं तो वह इंडस्ट्री वाला कहता है कि 10 परसेंट सब्सिडी सरकार देगी, जब उसका पेमेंट होगा, तब हम आपको पेमेंट करेंगे। 90 परसेंट उसका ब्लॉक पड़ा रहता है, धीरे-धीरे मार्किट में देगा या एक्सपोर्ट करना हो तो समय पर उसकी परमिशन नहीं मिलती है। इस कारण से किसान को समय पर भुगतान नहीं होने से उसकी हालत खराब होती है। शुगरकेन किसान की यह हालत है।

कैश क्रॉप की यह स्थिति इसी कारण से बन रही है। कैश क्रॉप में कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन हमें उसका लाभ वापस नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि धीरे-धीरे यह असंतोष बढ़ रहा है, आत्महत्या के आंकड़े किसान में आक्रोश पैदा कर रहे हैं। यदि समय रहते हमने इस बात की चिंता नहीं की तो जैसा अभी बताया गया, मोरक्को में यदि एक सब्जी विक्रेता के आत्महत्या करने के कारण एक सप्ताह के अंदर एक सप्ताह में पूरे मोरक्को के अंदर विद्रोह हो सकता है।

सारे विश्व में यह स्थिति है, लीबिया में यह स्थिति है, अभी हमारे यहां तो केवल रामलीला मैदान से जंतर मंतर तक ही वह स्थिति दीख रही है, यदि खेत और खलिहान तक आक्रोश पैदा हो गया, तो श्रीमान जी, बहुत कठिनाई पैदा होगी। मैं सोचता हूँ कि किसान के इस असंतोष को उसकी मजबूरी न समझें, हम उसकी चिंता करें और जो कुछ उपाय भी विचार में आए हैं, उसके आधार पर अगर नई नीति नहीं बनाई गई तो हम इसका हल नहीं कर पाएंगे। इस देश के बारे में गंभीरता से सोचकर कुछ उपाय सोचने पड़ेंगे, जो सीधे किसान को लाभ दे सकें। यही मेरा निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (ओडिशा): धन्यवाद, सर। एग्रीकल्चर के तहत जो सदस्य शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन आए हैं, उनको मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। मौजूदा हालात को देखते हुए इस सेशन में प्राइस राइज और किसानों के बारे में दो बार चर्चा करने के लिए प्रस्ताव लाने वाले संसद सदस्यों को भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी। सर, इसमें जो पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा है, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहूंगी, लेकिन मैं इतना कहना जरूर चाहूंगी कि कल तक मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा बाकी राज्यों में किसानों के सुसाइड केस बढ़ते जा रहे थे और यह उन्हीं राज्यों तक सीमित भी था। लेकिन आज हर जगह, हर राज्य में सुसाइड के मामलों से ऐसे किसान प्रभावित होते गए। कई राज्यों में धान की आमद ज्यादा होती है, कई राज्यों में कपास ज्यादा होता है, कई राज्यों में जूट ज्यादा होता है तथा हर राज्यों की भौगोलिक स्थिति भी अलग-अलग होती है तथा उनके मौसम की स्थिति भी अलग-अलग होती है। तो किसान कहीं न कहीं से अलग-अलग रास्ते से अलग-अलग तरीके से प्रभावित हो रहा है। सर, जब हम किसानों के सुसाइड की बात करते हैं, इसमें केवल सीधी सी बात है कि हम लोग एक नजरिये से उस ओर देखते हैं कि किसानों के ऊपर ज्यादा बोझ हो गया है जिस कारण वह सुसाइड कर रहा है। लेकिन हम लोग यह भी कहना चाहेंगे कि यह समाज दो भागों में विभक्त हो गया है, एक हायर सोसाइटी और दूसरी लोअर सोसाइटी। आजकल किसानों के बच्चे शहरों की तरफ आकर पढ़ने की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं। साइंटिफिक-वे में उपज को कैसे बढ़ाना है, पुराने जमाने के किसान धीरे-धीरे कम होते जा रहे हैं और आधुनिक प्रणाली में किसानों को जो उपज बढ़ानी चाहिए वह नहीं बढ़ पा रही है। हम लोग जितना भी कहें कि किसानों के लिए आर्थिक नीतियां ज्यादा बनी हैं, ठीक है, अधिक जरूर बनी हैं और हम लोग इसमें मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस के तहत उसको कीमत देते हैं। अब दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही है और किसान तथा किसानों के बच्चों को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश हो रही है। सर, कृषि नीति के तहत आज उनको सब्सिडी के नाम से हम सुविधा दे रहे हैं, खाद की, बीज की और ट्रैक्टर आदि की सुविधा उनको मिल रही है। उससे पहले मेरे ख्याल से, जब मैंने गांव से आने के बाद शहर में राजनीति शुरू की तथा मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपना व्यक्तिगत अनुभव कह रही हूँ कि समाज के जैसे दो भाग हो गए, एक भाग ने कृषि को अपनाया, उनकी जाति का जिक्र मैं नहीं करना चाहूंगी, इन्होंने कृषि के साथ पशु-पालन को अपनाया तथा इस कार्य में अपने आपको कृषि और

पुश-पालन के साथ बहुत जबर्दस्त इवॉल्व करके देश को कृषि उपज में आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की। समाज के दूसरे भाग ने शहर की तरफ बसने की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि जिस तरह से मौसम बदलता जा रहा है, तथा जिन महीनों में जो मौसम आना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। कुछ राज्यों में मीडियम और माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, तो इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट के तहत भी वे लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं और वे सम्पूर्ण रूप से मौसम के तहत कृषि करना चाहते हैं। जो पुराने जमाने में कृषि करने के तरीके थे उसी से वह किसान अपनी कृषि उपज करता था, जबकि आज हर कोई फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर डिपेंडेंट है।

उसकी वजह से हमारे देश में 35 करोड़ जानवर हैं। उनका जो Bio Manure है, उसको हम लोग आराम से डेवलप कर सकते हैं। पुराने जमाने में, ट्रायबल क्षेत्र में Bio Manure से खेती होती थी, उसको हम अब भी अपना सकते हैं।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि फर्टिलाइजर और केमिकल का हम यूज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसकी पूरी ट्रेनिंग हमारे लोगों को नहीं है जिसकी वजह से खेती की उर्वरा शक्ति कम हो रही है। हमारे देश में कोल्ड स्टोरेज का अभाव है जिसकी वजह से हमारे देश में लोग अनाज का अच्छा स्टोरेज नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे देश के लोगों को कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जितना काम करना चाहिए, उतना उत्पादन वे लोग ट्रेनिंग की कमी की वजह से नहीं कर पाते हैं।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि गांव में भी हर ब्लॉक में कोल्ड स्टोरेज होना चाहिए। जो गांव में पशु पालन की व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसके लिए animal husbandry department को एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री के साथ कोऑर्डिनेशन करके ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों में काम करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगी कि ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों के गांवों में जो जमीन है, जो खेती है, उसकी उपज की ताकत घटती जा रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उसके लिए भी Bio Manure के तहत उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ट्रेनिंग लोगों को दी जानी चाहिए। यह ट्रेनिंग अपने देश में देने के साथ-साथ विदेश में भी दिलवाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चर को भी उद्योग का दर्जा देना चाहिए क्योंकि जो डाक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स होते हैं, उनको प्रॉपर दर्जा मिलता है। गणतंत्र दिवस पर, 26 जनवरी को बाकी लोगों की तरह किसानों को भी अवार्ड मिलने चाहिए। किसानों का साइक्लोजिकल ट्रीटमेंट भी करना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि मैं एक गांव में गयी थी। उस गांव में चार-पांच बोरिंग वाटर हैं, लेकिन एक भी बोरिंग वाटर में पानी नहीं था। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब हम इतनी सहायता कानून के तहत उनको देते हैं, लेकिन ग्राउंड रियलिटी में देखा जाए तो पूरी सहायता उनके पास नहीं पहुंचती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि कृषि नीति के तहत आप कानून बनाकर जो बेनिफिट किसानों को देने की कोशिश करते हैं, वे बेनिफिट उन तक नहीं पहुंचते हैं। उनको केवल कानून तक सीमित न रखते हुए, कैसे बेनिफिट उनके पास पहुंचे और उन पर कैसे अमल हो, इसको हम सब लोगों को देखना चाहिए। सर, मैं धन्यवाद देने के साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन और गरीबी हटाओ के तहत जब तक आप गांव के लोगों को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप शहर के नौजवानों को कृषि की तरफ आकर्षित नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारी एग्रीकल्चरल उत्पादन की जो

नीति है, यह सफल नहीं हो पाएगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद महोदय। आज मैं हिन्दी में बोलना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आज जिस विषय पर मुझे बोलना है, मेरे जो किसान बंधु हैं, यह उनका विषय है। इसलिए किसान जिस जुबान में बोलते हैं, उसी जुबान में मैं बोलने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस विषय पर भाषण करते हुए मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक रहा है। मैं खुद को शर्मिंदा महसूस कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि हम तीन-चार घंटे से इस विषय पर बात कर रहे हैं, शायद उस समय में हमारे एक दो किसान बंधुओं ने अपना जीवन खत्म कर दिया होगा। इतनी स्पीड से हमारे किसान बंधु आज आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। मैं जिस प्रांत से आता हूँ उस प्रांत से हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी भी आते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में अगर आप किसानों की आत्महत्या का प्रमाण देखें, तो दो या तीन किसान हर दिन अपना जीवन समाप्त कर रहे हैं। सर, यह शर्मिंदा होने की बात है। सर, यह कहा जाता है कि 21वीं सदी के शुरू से आज तक, दस सालों में इस देश के 2,15,000 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। उनके आत्महत्या करने के अलग-अलग कारण दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में 2,15,000 किसानों ने अपना जीवन समाप्त कर दिया। सर, मैं इसको आत्महत्या नहीं कहूंगा, बल्कि मैं इसे genocide कहूंगा। This is a genocide. जब हिरोशिमा, नागासाकी में बम गिरा, तो हमने उसे genocide कहा था। हम उसका स्मरण करते हैं। अमरीका पर जो हमला हुआ, हम हर साल उसको स्मरण करते हैं। यह mass killing हुआ।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Singh, don't stand like that; with your back towards the Chair. Don't do that.

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत: लेकिन जब इस देश में दस सालों में दो लाख से ज्यादा लोग अपना जीवन समाप्त करते हैं, उनको कौन स्मरण करेगा और उनके रिश्तेदारों के आंसू कौन पोंछेगा? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बीच-बीच में किसी पैकेज की घोषणा करते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में तीन साल पहले ऐसे ही एक पैकेज की घोषणा हुई थी। उसके बाद वहां पर चुनाव हुए और चुनावों का जो परिणाम निकला वह भी उनके पक्ष में गया, लेकिन उस पैकेज का क्या हुआ? वह पैकेज कहां गया? किसी किसान तक वह पैकेज पहुंचा है? यह पैसा किसने खर्च किया? अभी मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र में किसानों की स्थिति इतनी अच्छी है कि वे मोटरसाइकल खरीद रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम कौन से किसानों की बात कर रहे हैं और कौन से किसान मोटरसाइकल खरीद रहे हैं? क्या हम उन छोटे-छोटे वर्गों की बात करते हैं, जिनके पास धन है? अभी जैसा कि चंदन मित्रा जी ने बताया कि कलावती के देवर ने भी सुसाइड किया, क्या उसके पास मोटरसाइकल थी? क्या उसकी स्थिति सुधारी गई थी? इस स्थिति से छुटकारा पाने के लिए हम बोलते हैं कि किसान ने आत्महत्या की है। यह आत्महत्या किसान की खेती की वजह से नहीं थी, उसने अपनी बेटी की शादी के लिए आत्महत्या की। कोई बोलता है कि उसका बेटा बेकार घूम रहा था, वह कुछ व्यसनाधीन हो गया था, इसलिए उसने आत्महत्या की। कोई बोलता है कि उसका घर गिर गया था और रिपेयर कराने के लिए उसके पास टाइम नहीं था, इसलिए उसने आत्महत्या की। कोई बोलता है कि वह बहुत बीमार था और मरने ही वाला था, इसलिए उसकी आत्महत्या दिखाई गई है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Shantaram Naik, please.

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत: सर, यह स्थिति बहुत चिंताजनक है। अगर हम किसानों की आत्महत्या पर चर्चा करते हैं, तो आपको यहां से बार-बार सदस्यों को बोलना पड़ता है कि आप बात मत करिए। यह हमारी जिम्मेवारी है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या किसानों के बारे में यह हमारी संवेदना है? जब हम इस विषय पर चर्चा करते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is going on? Mr. Yadav, why are you sitting there and talking? I agree with him. Such an important topic is being discussed and everybody is talking. It is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; please. If you want to talk, please go out and talk; but not here. Mr. Raut, please go head.

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत: थैंक यू सर। जब मैं वर्ग की बात करता हूँ तो यही बात मेरे ध्यान में आती है। जब गरीब किसान की बात चलती है, तो लोगों को हंसी आती है और मज़ाक सूझता है। आप यह सोचिए कि यह कैमरा देशवासियों को सब कुछ दिखा रहा है।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि महाराष्ट्र में जो गन्ना-किसान हैं, उनमें एक रोष है और जो कपास पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं, वे भी क्षुब्ध हैं। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? सरकार उनके बारे में ध्यान क्यों नहीं देती है? जैसा कि हमारे साथी वेंकैया जी ने कहा था कि किसानों को उनके माल का दाम कम मिल रहा है और उपभोक्ता को वही माल ज्यादा दामों पर लेना पड़ता है। यह बीच का पैसा कौन खा रहा है? ये कौन दलाल हैं, जो बीच में पैसा खा रहे हैं और इनको बीच में पैसे खाने का कौन मौका दे रहा है? जो बीच का मार्जिन होता है, वह किसकी जेब में जाता है? वह किस इलैक्शन में खर्चा होता है? सर, इसके लिए एक निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा। मैं एक पत्रकार हूँ और जब मैं एक रिपोर्टर था तब हमारे कृषि मंत्री महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री थे। हम हमेशा उन्हें एक long sight वाले, यानि दीर्घ दृष्टि वाले मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में देखते थे। जब उनसे बात करते थे, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि आज देश की स्थिति इस तरह की हो गई है, जिसका कारण यह है कि कृषि के ऊपर निर्भर रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा है।

सबसे ज्यादा percentage of people are dependent on agriculture. That is the basic nature of Indian agriculture. सर, यह आज भी ऐसा ही चल रहा है। उन्होंने उसी समय यह कहा था कि अगर इस किसान को बचाना है, इस किसान को बचना है, अपने गाँव में ही जीवित रहना है, तो इसके लिए कृषि पर चलने वाले उद्योग, agro-industry, अपने गाँव में ही शुरू होनी चाहिए। अगर हर गाँव में, हर मुहल्ले, हर बस्ती में एक कृषि उद्योग चालू हो जाएगा, तो यह किसान सिर्फ कृषि पर आश्रित नहीं रहेगा, बल्कि उसकी आमदनी कृषि उद्योग से भी होगी। अगर वह किसान खेती का काम करता है, तो उसका बेटा कृषि उद्योग में काम करेगा। यह एक बहुत बड़ी सोच थी। सर, आप मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one more speaker left.

डॉ. भारतकुमार राऊत: यह एक बहुत बड़ी सोच थी। आज आप कृषि मंत्री बन गए हैं, लेकिन आपके दृष्टिकोण को क्या हो गया है? मुझे आपसे यह पूछना है कि क्यों नहीं हर गाँव में कृषि के उद्योग शुरू हो पाते हैं? सर, अगर किसान को बचाना है तो किसान के लिए उसके गाँव में ही कुछ उपलब्धि निर्मित करनी

5.00 P.M.

चाहिए, कुछ उद्योग का निर्माण करना चाहिए। मेरे तीन साल के काल में हम तीसरी बार इस विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं, यह बात कर रहे हैं, इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि हम पर अगले समय में ऐसी बात करने की नौबत नहीं आनी चाहिए। मेरी उनसे विनती है कि आप इस विषय को गंभीरता से लीजिए। यह देश की जिम्मेदारी है, यह कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, आप इसको राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न समझकर देखिए। किसान इस देश की बैकबोन है, इसलिए आप उस पर गौर से देखिए। मैं इतना कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): थैंक यू वेरी मच। श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास। आप आइए, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी का टाइम खत्म है, इसलिए पाँच में मिनट बोलिए।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका भी नाम लेंगे, आपको भी बुलाएंगे। आपका नाम इधर है, मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। I am calling out names by order.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज पूरा सदन इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त कर रहा है। मैं उन सब बातों को नहीं कहूंगा, जो हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कही हैं। मैं सभी की बातों का आदर करते हुए केवल एक विषय की ओर सभी का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। सन्, 1929 में महात्मा गाँधी जी ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को पत्र लिखा था कि गाँव की ओर देखना चाहिए, इस पर तुम्हारी क्या राय है। उस समय जो कुछ कहा गया था, मैं यहां उसको कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ, परंतु गाँव को प्रोत्साहित करने की बात नहीं कही गई थी। बाद में, जब उन पर देश का दायित्व आया, तब भी उन्होंने यह बात पूछी थी कि देश की पुनर्रचना के लिए गाँव के संदर्भ में तुम्हारी क्या नीति होनी चाहिए? उस समय भी उत्साहजनक उत्तर नहीं आया था। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि जब हम किसानों की बात करते हैं तो इस देश में “गाँव की ओर चलो”, इसका जो आह्वान महात्मा जी ने किया था, हमें उसका विस्मरण हो गया। आज जब इस विषय पर हम किसानों की आत्महत्या की बात कर रहे हैं, तो मैंने माननीय कृषि मंत्री, शरद पवार जी का एक वक्तव्य अखबार में पढ़ा था कि जिन लोगों ने गऊ के आधार पर अन्य व्यवसाय शुरू किए थे, गऊ के संपूर्ण परिवार के आधार पर, गाँव में ही अन्य व्यवसाय शुरू किए थे, उनसे और उपार्जन किया था, ऐसे लोगों की आत्महत्या की संख्या में कमी आई है। यह बात बहुत महत्व की है। आज से कुछ दिन पहले, मैंने इस विषय पर एक विशेष उल्लेख लाया था। मैं ऐसी संस्थाओं से जुड़ा हूँ, जो संपूर्ण गो वंश पर बहुत अधिक अनुसंधान कर रही हैं। उन लोगों ने पाया है कि हम केवल गऊ के दूध पर ही विचार न करें। हम दुनिया में सबसे अधिक पशुओं वाले और सबसे अधिक दूध उत्पादक देश हैं, गऊ के जो अन्य उत्पाद हैं, देश आज उन पर भी ध्यान दे रहा है। ये गोबर है, गो-मूत्र है। भारत सरकार की एक संस्था के सहयोग से नागपुर का जो कृषि अनुसंधान केंद्र है, उसने गो-मूत्र के आधार पर कैंसर के इलाज के लिए अमरीका से एक पेटेंट प्राप्त किया है।

आजकल इस देश में गौमूत्र से हजारों दवाइयाँ बन रही हैं। यदि हम उनको गौमूत्र का दाम दे सकते हैं, तो अच्छा होगा यदि गोबर से बनने वाले पदार्थों का विचार किया जाए, तो इनसे अनेक चीजें बन सकती हैं। मैंने

विशेष उल्लेख में उसकी पूरी सूची दी थी कि उससे टाइल्स बन रहे हैं, फ्लोरिंग बन रही है, कार्पेट बन रही है, फिनाइल बन रही है, गौमूत्र से दैनिक उपयोग की अनेक चीजें बनने लगी हैं। माननीय महन्त जी, जो आपके राज्य मंत्री हैं, वे हमारे प्रदेश छत्तीसगढ़ के हैं। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनके राज्य में एक कामधेनु विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हुआ है। हमारी बहन तिरिया जी ने भी पशुओं की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है और यादव जी, जो कभी उस समिति के अध्यक्ष रहे हैं, उन्होंने भी इसके बारे में कहा है। मेरा सरकार से यह कहना है कि गऊ के जो अन्य उत्पाद हैं, गोबर और गौमूत्र, जिन पर अनेक प्रयोग हो रहे हैं, अनेक अनुसंधान हो रहे हैं, अनेक उद्योग खुल रहे हैं, यदि सरकार उनको अधिक सहायता देगी, तो किसान को गाँव में ही अपने परिवार को संभालने के लिए गौ-उत्पादों से जो सहायता मिलेगी, हम उसका लाभ उठा सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से यह विनती करता हूँ कि अपने आने वाले बजट में इस ओर भी कुछ प्रावधान करें, ताकि गाँव में ही किसान और उसके परिवार को गौमाता के आशीर्वाद से जीवन रक्षा का वरदान मिले। इससे आत्महत्या में न केवल कमी आएगी, बल्कि वह समाप्त हो जाएगी। धन्यवाद।

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, आज यहाँ जो...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से मेरा नाम है। इतने लोगों ने बोल लिया...(व्यवधान)...

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I go by the order. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, आपका नाम 'Others' में है। मैं order-wise जा रहा हूँ। This is the order. मैं आपको बुलाऊँगा। I have not broken the order. I strictly go by that order. ढिंडसा जी, आप इस बात को समझिए कि I go by the order.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, यह क्या order है? आप हमें किस वक्त बुलाएँगे? कांग्रेस के 3-3, 4-4 लोग बोल चुके हैं।

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But I have to go by the order.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: कांग्रेस का पाँचवाँ मैम्बर बोल रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): कांग्रेस का टाइम बाकी है, इसलिए बोल रहा है।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, बीच में मुझे भी टाइम दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, I go by this list. ...*(Interruptions)*... अहलुवालिया जी, आप इन्हें समझाइए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): सर, यह समझाने की बात नहीं है, समझने की बात है ...*(व्यवधान)*... समझने की बात है कि Punjab is the granary basket of the country. He is the sole representative of Punjab. ...*(Interruptions)*... He wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I cannot go by States. ...*(Interruptions)*... All States are equal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I do not agree with you on this point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I can listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, आपने मुझे बुलाया है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't make a noise.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is it not a fact when a Member approaches the Chair to accommodate him a little earlier, the Chair accommodates him? Will you accommodate him or not? There are so many instances.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you take your seat now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dhindsa's name is at ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We are aware of this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, जब मैंने आपसे पूछा, तो आपने कहा कि पाँचवाँ नम्बर है। उसके बाद तो कई लोग बोल लिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please understand my position. Your number is fourth in the list of Others. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not put it; it is according to the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have raised your point; Dhindsaji also raised his point, now it is my duty to clarify it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When a Member requests you to put him a little earlier, do you accept it or not? Tell me. Are you not doing it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me say now.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is it not a practice? We have this practice in the House. What is wrong with it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me reply to it. I am on my legs. You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is wrong with it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I do not understand what Mr. Ahluwalia is saying. Dhindsaji asked me whether his name was there. I told him that his name was there and I would call him according to the order. He did not request me to change the order. Had he requested me to call him a little earlier, I would have done that. I had no problem with that. I always oblige Members. But such a request did not come from him. I strictly go by the order given here. And it is not made by me. **ढिंडसा जी, आप बैठिए।** You did not ask me to call you a little earlier. I go by the order. I repeat, Dhindsaji did not ask me to change the order to call him a little earlier. He only asked me if his name was there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Now I have to explain it. I told him that his name was there and I would call him as per the order. Another point that you raised is on Punjab. We all have great admiration for Punjab. I also eat chapatti made of wheat of Punjab. We respect farmers of Punjab. But the Chair cannot discriminate ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair is impartial. The Chair cannot discriminate against any State. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको टाइम मिलेगा, आप बैठिए...**(व्यवधान)**...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, एक मिनट। मैंने यह इसलिए नहीं कहा, चूंकि आपने कहा था कि आपका पांचवां नम्बर है, तो मैंने सोचा कि चलो ठीक है। लेकिन उसके बाद दस-बारह मैम्बर बोल चुके हैं। मैं रिक्वेस्ट तो तब करता अगर आप कहते कि आपका नम्बर बहुत पीछे है।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You told him that his number was fifth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is fifth in the category of 'Others'.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How could he know that it was in the category of 'Others'? He thought that his turn would be fifth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then there was a communication gap. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we know the chart is there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dhindsaji, you will be the next speaker. Please sit down. **ढिंडसा जी ने मुझसे यह नहीं कहा...**(व्यवधान)**...** **ढिंडसा जी, आप बैठिए, बैठिए...**(व्यवधान)**...** **ढिंडसा, जी आप बैठिए, अभी मैं आपको बुलाऊँगा...**(व्यवधान)**...** **नेक्स्ट स्पीकर आप ही हैं, बैठिए...**(व्यवधान)**...**

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो रिक्वेस्ट करेगा, क्या उसको आप पहले बुला लेंगे?...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I had called her. Let her finish. अभी मैं आपको भी बुलाऊँगा, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: नहीं, नहीं, अगर मुझे पहले पता होता तो...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is over. I had explained it. Please take your seat. Please sit down. आप ही नैक्स्ट स्पीकर है, बैठिए। प्लीज़, आप बैठिए, बैठिए।

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय,...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't talk here. If you want to talk, you can go outside and talk. Please take your seat. I am calling you next.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: मैं वॉकआउट पर सकता हूँ...(व्यवधान).... मैं वॉकआउट कर जाऊँगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं चलेगा...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am calling you next.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: हम जिन्दगी भर लड़े हैं और लड़ते रहेंगे, हम डरेंगे नहीं। ऐसा नहीं है कि आप इतना...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप नाराज़ क्यों होते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: पांचवां नम्बर बोल कर...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मैंने अभी उनका नाम बुलाया है...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: हमारी पार्टी ने...(व्यवधान).... हमने कभी इतना बरदाश्त नहीं किया है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there was a communication gap. ...*(Interruptions)*... I saw my elder colleague asking you something. I don't know about the communication. Now you are saying that had he requested you, you would have considered it. You told him that his name was in the fifth position. He thought that he would be the fifth speaker. How much time are you giving to the category of 'Others'? You can give him time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am not denying him. What is this Mr. Ahluwalia? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you making unnecessary allegation? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not denying him any time. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make such allegation on the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not making any allegation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are making allegation.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not making any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are forcing me to do that. That is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have not denied him. I went strictly by the order. You can verify that.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन नहीं बुलाया गया...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको मुझे पाँचवें नम्बर पर बुलाना था, लेकिन नहीं बुलाया गया...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, जब आपने इन्हें बोला था कि पाँचवें नम्बर पर बुलाएँगे, तो उनको क्यों नहीं बुलाया?...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have explained. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: क्या वे असत्य बोल रहे हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या वे असत्य बोल रहे हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I didn't say. I told him that he is in the 'Others' category. I thought he is asking that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you are sitting in the Chair. What you will say will be true...*(Interruptions)*... and whatever he will say is wrong! What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He can ask from here also. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can find out the position from the Table Office. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can also do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I know the position. But, the point is, the way you are clarifying, it seems as if you are the only truth-speaker in the House ...*(Interruptions)*... and others are not. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Now, you finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next is Mr. Dhindsa. ढिंडसा जी, नेक्स्ट नाम आपका है। मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। अब आप बैठिए। साधौ जी, please continue.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यहाँ इतने गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है...*(व्यवधान)*... और लोग टाइम को लेकर झगड़ रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और यहाँ समय को लेकर लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please speak on the subject.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज यहाँ एक गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं कुछ बिन्दुओं पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ...*(व्यवधान)*...

महोदय, किसान एक ऐसा वर्ग है, जिसकी रोजी-रोटी तथा बहुत कुछ प्रकृति पर निर्भर होता है। बहुधा फसलों में बीमारी की वजह से तथा प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की वजह से किसानों की फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है। इस पर बहुत ज्यादा न बोलते हुए मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव यहाँ पर देना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, इतिहास गवाह है कि श्रीमती गांधी जी ने जो हरित क्रांति का शंखनाद किया था, उससे किसानों के जीवन में खुशहाली उत्पन्न हुई थी। आज सरकार के द्वारा 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज माफ किया गया, समय-समय पर समर्थन मूल्य दिया गया और सब्सिडी बढ़ाई जा रही है, लेकिन इन सब के बावजूद भी आज किसान आत्महत्या की ओर जो कदम उठा रहा है, इसके ऊपर गंभीर चिन्तन करने की जरूरत है। यहाँ पर राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर सभी को गंभीर चिन्तन और मनन करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, आज भारतीय खेती की चाल, उसका चेहरा और चरित्र, ये सब बदल रहे हैं। खेती परम्परागत तरीके से हट कर नया रूप ले रही है। आज हमारे गाँव सामाजिक शक्ति के केन्द्र नहीं रह गए हैं। गाँव आजकल सरकारी कृपा, बैंकों और बाजारों पर निर्भर रह गए हैं। आज हमारे केन्द्र सरकार की बहुत सारी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं। इनमें राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन, दलहन योजना, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना, मैकमैनेजमेंट कृषि यंत्रीकरण योजना, आइसोपाम योजना, एकीकृत अनाज विकास कार्यक्रम, बीज ग्राम योजना, आदि योजनाएँ हैं। इसके बावजूद भी किसान आज परेशान हो रहा है, क्योंकि किसान को इन योजनाओं के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं होती है। जब किसान सरकारी अफसरों के पास जाता है तो उनके यहाँ टारगेट का हवाला दिया जाता है कि इतना टारगेट निश्चित है और इस टारगेट से हम ऊपर पहुँच गए, इसलिए आपको हम सुविधा नहीं दे पाते हैं।

महोदय, आज किसान को समय पर खाद-बीज नहीं मिलता, न उसको सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं और न ही उसे बिजली उपलब्ध है। सूखा अलग पड़ रहा है, पाला अलग से है, तुषार का प्रकोप है और किसान परेशान हो रहा है।

महोदय, चूँकि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूँ, इसलिए आपको मैं मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ बातें कहना चाहती हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर 2005 से लेकर 2011 तक करीब 8,360 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। अभी 2011 के आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, लेकिन लगभग 10 हजार किसानों ने मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर आत्महत्या की है।...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सदस्या मध्य प्रदेश की बात कर रही हैं, तो...(व्यवधान)...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने दिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने दिया जाए, महोदय।...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में खेती बर्बाद हो रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear you.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: सर, केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के साथ पक्षपात कर रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One of you can speak.

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा 547.207 करोड़ रुपए दिया गया था।
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One of you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you speak, I can't understand. Only if one of you speak, I will respond.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के साथ नाइंसाफी कर रही है।...(व्यवधान).... इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार जिम्मेदार है।...(व्यवधान)...

डॉ. चंदन मित्रा (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, वहाँ न खाद है और न बीज है।...(व्यवधान).... वहाँ खेती करना मुश्किल हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान).... यह केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार जिम्मेदार है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान).... One of you speak.

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: महोदय।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के साथ पाक्षपात कर रही है।...(व्यवधान).... वहाँ यूरिया नहीं दे रही है।...(व्यवधान).... वहाँ के लिए कोयला नहीं दे रही है, जिसके कारण वहाँ बिजली पैदा नहीं हो रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is also on record. Nothing will go on record. I can't hear you.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: *

श्रीमती माया सिंह: *

डॉ. चंदन मित्रा: *

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: *

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: *

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One of you speak. कृपया आप लोग बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... I cannot hear आप पहले बैठिए, ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down, sit down, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... माया जी, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. Sit down. I will call you. Please sit down.

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: महोदय।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): माया जी, आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान).... One of you can speak. If there is any need, I will correct it. Please sit down. Mr. Pany, I called Mayaji, please sit down.

*Not recorded.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, मध्य प्रदेश के साथ केन्द्र नाइंसाफी कर रहा है। रासायनिक खाद के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने जितनी मांग की, उस मांग के अनुरूप इन्होंने उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की। सम्माननीय सांसद को अपने शब्द, जो उन्होंने कहे हैं, वापस लेने चाहिए, क्योंकि यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है।...**(व्यवधान)**... केन्द्र ने हमें समय पर खाद की आपूर्ति नहीं की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी बनती है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down. You made your point. Sit down. अब आप लोग बैठिए। Now you made your point.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, वे हाउस को mislead कर रही हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You made your point. आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी बात बोल चुके हैं, इसलिए अब आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... Please continue your speech. Sit down.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर,...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your leader has spoken, please sit down. आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... माया जी बोल चुकी हैं, इसलिए आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... माया जी ने जो कहा है, वह on record है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is there. Now you confine to the subject. Don't go away.

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: सर, मैं subject पर ही बोल रही हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, please, you have only two more minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, मध्य प्रदेश की रासायनिक खाद की मांग को मंजूर किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are also creating problems. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have only two more minutes

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: सर, मेरा समय तो उन्होंने ले लिया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why are you people creating problems? ...**(Interruptions)**...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: सर, केन्द्र सरकार ने शीत और पाले से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए 400 करोड़ रुपए दिया था, लेकिन नुकसान का सही सर्वे नहीं होने के कारण पैसा बराबर नहीं बंटा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि 2007 से 2011 तक 1241.07 करोड़ रुपये फसल विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के माध्यम से दिये गये थे, जिनमें से 328.3 करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं हो पाये, वे किसानों को नहीं मिल पाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इसके साथ ही, किसानों पर 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का कर्जा बाकी है और 35 लाख से अधिक किसान को ऑपरेटिव बैंकों में कर्जदार हैं। सर, प्रत्येक किसान का 50 हजार माफ करने की बात कही गयी थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि राज्य सरकार को यह कहा जाए कि किसानों के साथ जो छलावा हो रहा है, उस पर कार्रवाई की

जाए। मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है।...(व्यवधान)... सर, वहाँ खाद नहीं मिल रही है, पूरी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है और बीज नहीं मिल रहा है। वहाँ केवल 6 घंटे बिजली मिल रही है,...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: सर, वहाँ बिजली कटौती केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा हो रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: आप वास्तविकता को स्वीकारें।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि केन्द्र सरकार यहाँ से जो बीज भेज रही है, जो खाद भेज रही है, उसका वितरण कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के माध्यम से होना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, मेरा समय अभी बाकी है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात): सर,...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't question my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't question my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, बीटी कॉटन के बीज का पैकेट, जो 830 रुपये का होता है, वह 1400 और 1500 रुपये ब्लैक में मिल रहा है। यूरिया का जो पैकेट 282 रुपये प्रति 50 किग्रा का है, वह 380 से 400 रुपये ब्लैक में मिल रहा है। सर, ये जो middle men हैं, उनको blacklisted करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी कि जो डीएपी है, वह 30 परसेंट निजी क्षेत्र को दिया जा रहा है...(व्यवधान)... इसकी कालाबाजारी हो रही है। इसके ऊपर भी मैं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूँगी कि उस पर अंकुश लगाया जाना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...
...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, now please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, दो-तीन मिनट।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए!...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति का जो...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब आप बैठिए।

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: दो मिनट सर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. You have taken more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one more speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one more speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri S.S. Dhindsa.

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your party has one more speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your party has one more speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, सम्माननीय सांसद ने अभी जो यहाँ अपना भाषण दिया है, वक्तव्य दिया है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है और उसको कार्यवाही से निकालना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, मध्य प्रदेश के साथ जो यह नाइंसाफी केन्द्र की सरकार कर रही है और जो यह पूरा असत्य भाषण यहाँ दिया गया है...*(व्यवधान)*... उसको पूरा विलोपित कर दिया जाए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't take his time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please don't take his time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't take his time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर,...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What you have said is on record and what she has said is on record. The reply will be there. You don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... You also don't worry. Your point is also there. डिंडसा जी, अब आप बोलिए।

*Not recorded.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. पहले तो मैं आपका आभारी हूँ और मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना भी पड़ रहा है कि आपने इस चेयर पर बैठ कर मेरे साथ जो रवैया अख्तियार किया, वह अच्छा नहीं है।

सर, मेरी पार्टी,. मेरा सूबा, मेरी स्टेट, जिसने इस देश के लिए इतना कुछ किया हो, जिसने आज़ादी में 90 परसेंट कुर्बानियाँ दी हों, आज हम जो subject discuss कर रहे हैं, 60's में जब इस देश की सरकार आस्ट्रेलिया और अमेरिका में अपनी झोली लिए फिरती थी कि हमें अनाज चाहिए, तो पंजाब ने देश में green revolution लाया। आज भी पंजाब देश का food basket है और आज भी 60 परसेंट..

एक माननीय सदस्य: हरियाणा ने भी।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: हरियाणा उस वक्त पंजाब के साथ था। सर, आज भी 60 परसेंट फूड ग्रेंस पंजाब ही देता है। यही नहीं जब भी यहां पर कोई ज्यादाती हुई या कोई जंग लड़ी गयी, तो सब से ज्यादा कुर्बानी पंजाब की हुई। जब यहां पर emergency लाकर देश को गुलाम बनाया गया तो मेरी पार्टी लगातार 19 महीने, जब तक emergency खत्म नहीं हुई तब तक हमारी पार्टी देश के लिए लड़ती रही। वह अपने लिए नहीं लड़ी और उस देश के लिए अनाज पैदा किया। इस देश के लिए हम ने फौजी दिए। लड़ाई में 25 परसेंट फौजी हमारे थे। सर, आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारे साथ बहुत कुछ हुआ, वह आज विषय नहीं है।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): आप subject पर आइए!...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): डा. एम.एस. गिल साहब भी बोले, वह भी पंजाब से हैं। वह एग्रीकल्चर सेक्रेटरी रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अभी गिल साहब भी बोले हैं। वह भी पंजाब से हैं।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: वह लड़ायी में नहीं थे। गिल साहब मेरे esteemed colleague हैं। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बातें की हैं। उन का बड़ा तजुर्बा है। सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने बहुत अच्छा फैसला किया कि इस विषय पर आज डिस्कसन हो रहा है जिस में ढाई लाख किसानों ने खुदकुशी की है। उस का क्या कारण रहा, यह सभी पार्टी के लोगों ने डिस्कस किया है, लेकिन किसान की बदकिस्मती यह है कि आज हर आदमी उन के हक में बोलता है। कहा जाता है कि वह अन्नदाता है। सर, इस विषय पर बहुत बार डिस्कसन हो चुका है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि सत्र में इस विषय पर डिस्कसन नहीं हुआ, लेकिन उस के बाद किसी ने कोई action किया? अभी पिलानिया जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि शरद पवार जी agriculturist हैं, वह agriculture के बारे में जानते हैं, उन के पास यह महकमा है। हमें उम्मीद थी कि वह किसान के लिए कुछ करेंगे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी बेबस हैं, जैसे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बेबस हैं क्योंकि ताकत कहीं और है। इन के हाथ में ताकत नहीं है। वह कुछ कर नहीं सकते। वह किसान के लिए करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जैसे मैंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बेबस हैं तो यह भी बेबस हैं क्योंकि तार कहीं और से जुड़ी है। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या कभी किसान के भले के लिए कुछ हुआ।

सर, यहां पर एक बहुत बड़ा भ्रम है कि पंजाब का किसान बहुत अमीर है। यह मैं clear करना चाहता हूँ, कृषि मंत्री जी इस बात को भुला दें। सर, सब से ज्यादा कर्जई पंजाब का किसान है। वहां पर 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा 5 एकड़ वाले किसान हैं। वहां के किसान ने देश को अनाज देने के लिए अपनी जमीन बर्बाद कर ली। आप कहेंगे कैसे बर्बाद कर ली? वहां पर पानी का लेवल इतना नीचे चला गया है कि आज कोई tubewell लगता है, तो वह एक लाख रुपए से कम में नहीं लगता और पांच एकड़ वाला किसान ट्रैक्टर लेता है तो वह

उस की किस्त नहीं दे पाता। सर, एक दफा भी एक फसल तबाह हो जाए तो वह किसान दस साल नहीं उठ सकेगा, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार उस की फसल का 1500 रुपया मुआवजा देती है जब कि 3 हजार तो उस पर खर्च हो जाता है। हम लड़ते रहे कि इसे ज्यादा करो क्योंकि हमारे यहां तो दरियाओं में floods आते ही रहते हैं। हम ने कहा कि इसे बढ़ाओ, लेकिन किसी ने नहीं बढ़ाया। सर, पंजाब सरकार ने 1500 में 3500 रुपए प्रति एकड़ डालकर 5000 रुपया दिया, लेकिन केन्द्र से कुछ नहीं आया। सर, पंजाब का किसान बहुत अनाज पैदा करता है, हरियाणा का भी करता है। हम उन के साथ हैं, लेकिन क्या आप उसे पूरी खाद देते हैं।

हमारे पास किसान रोज आते हैं, उनको डीएपी नहीं मिलता। डीएपी कहां से आए? वह यहां से जाएगा। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि पंजाब में डीएपी और यूरिया, हरियाणा में भी यही हाल है, यह बैठे ईश्वर जी, आप पूछ लीजिए, हम जो अनाज पैदा करते हैं, उनको आप डीएपी नहीं देते। दूसरा, मेरा एक और ऐतराज है, जैसा पिलानिया जी ने कहा, अग्रवाल साहब ने भी कहा, यह एमएसपी कौन फिक्स करते हैं? इसके लिए क्या कोई साइंटिफिक तरीका अपनाया जाता है? किसानों की मांग है, हमारी पार्टी की भी मांग है, जो बहुत दिनों से की जा रही है कि एमएसपी सही तरीके से फिक्स हो, जिसके दो-तीन तरीके हो सकते हैं। पहला, हमारे इस्टीम मैम्बर, जो आज यहां नहीं हैं, प्रो. स्वामीनाथन, सरकार ने उनकी एक कमेटी बनाई थी और उन्होंने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी, उसको आप लागू करो। दूसरा, जैसे मुलाजिमों के लिए एक प्राइस इंडेक्स है, उसके साथ इसे जोड़ दो, क्योंकि कीमत तो हर चीज की बढ़ती जा रही है, खाद की बढ़ गई, पानी की बढ़ गई, लेकिन जब एमएसपी की बात होती है, तो चार आदमी बैठकर तय कर देते हैं और सरकार कहती है कि पांच रुपए हमने और बढ़ा दिए। एमएसपी का कोई तरीका तो होना चाहिए, कोई साइंटिफिक तरीका तो होना चाहिए। आप किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी से जानकारी ले लो, मंत्री जी, आपके पास सभी यूनिवर्सिटियों की रिपोर्ट पड़ी हैं, आप जो एमएसपी देते हैं, क्या कोई यूनिवर्सिटी उसको मानती है कि उतना ही खर्चा उस पर आता है? किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी से रिपोर्ट ले लो, किसी भी कमीशन से रिपोर्ट ले लो। जब एमएसपी सही नहीं है, तो किसान पर कर्जा होगा ही होगा। अब कर्जा ले लिया, उसकी एक फसल खराब हो गई, तो वह उठ नहीं सकेगा और आखिर में वह खुदकुशी करेगा। क्या इस समस्या का हल ढूंढने की सरकार ने कोई कोशिश की है? देश के किसान को बचाने के लिए, जिसको हम अन्नदाता कहते हैं, जो सारे देश का पेट पालता है, उसकी खुदकुशी रोकने के लिए क्या आज तक हमने कोई ऐसी बात की है, जिससे वह खुदकुशी न करे, उसका कर्जा माफ किया जाए, या कुछ ऐसा हो? आप ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करते।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाऊस में भी हमारे साथ ऐसी बात होती है। हमारा कृषि प्रधान सूबा है। मैंने उस दिन एक नोटिस में पढ़ा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने 21 टैक्सटाइल मिल पास की हैं। Punjab is one of the largest cotton producing States, लेकिन पंजाब को एक भी नहीं। इसको मैं क्या मानूं? क्या कॉटन पंजाब में नहीं होती? 21 टैक्सटाइल मिल पास कीं। मगर पंजाब को क्या दिया? एक भी नहीं। हमने कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर से बात की, मगर वह टाल गए और कहने लगे कि मैंने ऐसे किया, वैसे किया। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि अगर आपने कॉटन को बचाना है, तो पंजाब के साथ ऐसा क्यों करते हो? पंजाब के लिए भी कुछ न कुछ आपको करना चाहिए। दूसरा, सभी कहते हैं कि अगर पानी को बचाना है, तो डायवर्सिफिकेशन करो और जो अपनी कैश-क्रॉप्स हैं, उसको लगाओ, क्योंकि उसका एमएसपी है। किसान उसको क्यों लगाएगा? आज आप देखिए, पंजाब में आलू का क्या हाल हो रहा है? एक रुपए किलो भी उसको कोई उठाने को तैयार नहीं है।

क्या उसके लिए सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है? वहां लोग उसे एक रुपए किलो सड़कों पर लेकर बैठे हैं, लेकिन किसान को तो उसका एक रुपए किलो भी नहीं मिल रहा, जो यहां मार्केट में दस रुपए किलो मिल रहा है। किसान क्या करेगा? क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कुछ सोचा है, जो ऐसा हो रहा है? क्या किसानों को बचाने के लिए कुछ सोचा है? कृषि मंत्री जी खुद बताएं कि क्या एक रुपए किलो आलू वहां पर कोई उठाने के लिए तैयार है? अगर किसान को आपने बचाना है, तो इसका कोई तो हल होना चाहिए। हम यहां बैठते हैं, अपनी बात करते हैं, उसके बाद कोई रिजल्ट नहीं मिलता है। इसका सरकार कोई रिजल्ट निकाले। कृषि मंत्री जी, हम आपकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं, आप बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, बहुत अच्छे किसान हैं, मैं भी किसान हूँ, किसान का बेटा हूँ, इनसे हमें उम्मीदें भी बहुत थीं, पिलानिया जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा। मैं बहुत सी बातें इसलिए नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि मेरे कुलीग और इस्टीम कुलीग डा. गिल ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से बात की, उनका बहुत अच्छा तर्जुमा है,...

उन्होंने अपनी बातें यहां रखी हैं और मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। अभी गिल साहब बता रहे थे कि पंजाब में उनके डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक ब्लॉक में, एक साल में 90 किसानों ने खुदकुशी की है। इस समस्या का कोई हल तो निकलना चाहिए। हमारे साथ क्यों भेदभाव हो रहा है? पंजाब का क्या कसूर है, हमारा दोष क्या है? हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि हम अनाज देते हैं, सब कुछ करते हैं, लेकिन जब लेने की बात आती है, तो उसे कोई लेता नहीं है और हम सड़कों पर बैठे रहते हैं। ऐसा इसलिए हो रहा है क्योंकि हमने Emergency के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी थी। खैर, वह बात अब खत्म हो गई। अब तो उस बात को छोड़िए। पंजाब, जो देश का अन्नदाता है, उसको आप क्यों मार रहे हैं? 1984 में दंगों के केस में भी आज तक किसी को इन्साफ नहीं मिला। मैं इसे कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन दिल्ली में ही इतना कत्ले-आम हुआ। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 3,500 से 4,000 तक आदमी उसमें मारे गए, लेकिन आज तक एक आदमी को भी सज़ा नहीं हुई। हमें कहीं से इन्साफ नहीं मिला। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम यहां बैठकर आप हमारे साथ भेदभाव मत कीजिए। मेरी भी अपनी पार्टी है, मैं अपनी पार्टी का लीडर हूँ। अगर ऐसे ही चलता रहा, तो हम boycott कर देंगे। हम यहां बोलने के लिए नहीं आएंगे। आप हमसे कह दीजिए कि आप यहां मत आइए, हम आपको बोलने नहीं देंगे, तो हम नहीं आएंगे। हमारे साथ पहले भी बहुत कुछ होता रहा है।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप किसानों के लीडर के तौर पर यह जरूर सोचिए कि जिन राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें नहीं हैं, उन राज्यों में भी खाद की जरूरत है, बिजली की जरूरत है, पानी की जरूरत है। इसलिए केन्द्र को यह नहीं करना चाहिए कि जहां कांग्रेस की सरकार हो, वहां पर खाद की कोई किल्लत न हो, लेकिन जो नॉन-कांग्रेस सरकारें हैं, वहां पर खाद ही न मिले। फिर आप उस सरकार पर आप इल्जाम लगाते हैं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप यह जरूर ध्यान रखिए कि देश को अनाज की जरूरत है और किसान पूरे देश का पेट पालता है। कम से कम कृषि के क्षेत्र में भेदभाव मत कीजिए, किसानों के साथ भेदभाव मत कीजिए। किस स्टेट में कौन सी सरकार है, उस स्टेट का चीफ मिनिस्टर कौन है, इसके चक्कर में किसान को मत मारिए। मेरा कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि आप किसानों का ध्यान रखिए और पंजाब के किसानों की मांगों को भी पूरा कीजिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, I have some more names with me, which I got after the discussion was started. But since the reply would be given only on Monday, I would call these names too. The Congress Party has eight minutes left and it has one speaker. Then, there are four more names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात): मैं भी इस विषय पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात में...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is what I am saying. Please, sit down.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: सर, झारखंड में...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me speak. ...*(Interruption)*... Please, cooperate with me. This is what I want to bring to the notice of the hon. House. This is a big headache for the Chair. There is a direction from the Chairman, more than once, that names should be given before the discussion starts so that the Chair can adjust the timings for the speakers. Now, what happened was that names were given after the discussion had started. This is the problem. And then, after giving their names, Members request that they should be allowed to make their speeches early. Even Mr. Dhindsa had given his name after the discussion had started. ...*(Interruption)*... But, it is my duty to explain.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There is no need for an explanation. You could have said this earlier. Now, Mr. Dhindsa has left and you are saying this. That is not fair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is a need. When the hon. Member...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you could have said this before Mr. Dhindsa left. You are saying this and it is not fair, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am not blaming anybody. Please sit down.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You are blaming, Sir, and you are repeating it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, you may be aware that after the speech, immediately the Member should not leave the House.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then, where is Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar? Where is your first speaker, Sir? ...*(Interruption)*... Where is your Dr. Sadho? ...*(Interruption)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You alone raised that point.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Chair should be impartial. When you pass any such ruling, it should be for the entire House. You should also count your own Members, those who spoke, whether they are present in the House or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You alone said that, I did not say! Why did you say, 'he went' when I was making a general statement? After you raised that point. ...*(Interruption)*... I have to repeat it. Hon. Members, please remember that the names should be given before the discussion starts. Otherwise, it is very difficult to accommodate. However, this subject being very important one, I am calling other Members also to speak. Now, Mr. Ashk Ali Tak, is it your maiden speech? ...*(Interruption)*... He told me like that, let me ask him. ...*(Interruption)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you are the Chief Whip of the Congress Party and you know it. Why are you asking him?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me complete. Mr. Ali, you told me that it is your maiden speech. Even then, you cannot speak more than what time is available for the Congress party. ...*(Interruption)*... I have given the ruling, please sit down. Mr. Ali, the Congress party has seven minutes, and you can take not more than nine minutes.

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के विद्वान और वरिष्ठ नेताओं, सदस्यों और इस विषय के विशेषज्ञों की इस चिंता से स्वयं को और अपने दल को भागीदार बनाता हूँ। जो लोग कल तक किसान को नहीं जानते थे, कल तक किसान को नहीं पहचानते थे, उन लोगों ने भी आज किसान को जाना और पहचाना और सबने कहा कि वह अन्नदाता है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी के माध्यम से उन तमाम नेताओं को और उन नीतियों को नतमस्तक होकर प्रणाम करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की आज़ादी के समय और उससे पूर्व जो परिस्थितियाँ किसान की थीं, जिस प्रकार किसान से लगान वसूला जाता था, जिस प्रकार से हमारे किसान का शोषण होता था, उसकी मुक्ति का काम महात्मा गांधी की रहनुमाई में इस देश में हुआ। सामन्ती राज गया, लोकतंत्र आया और लोकतंत्र की लड़ाई चाहे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में लड़ी गई, चाहे सरकार पटेल के नेतृत्व में लड़ी गई, वह लड़ाई किसान की लड़ाई थी। वह चाहता था कि नया सवेरा आएगा और उस सवेरे में मेरा बच्चा भी देश का प्रधान मंत्री बनेगा, प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री बनेगा, बड़े से बड़ा बैरिस्टर और advocate बनेगा। उसको यह स्वप्न देखने का अधिकार मिला। लोकतंत्र की इस रहनुमाई में हमारे उस किसान को गणेश मानकर उसकी अरदास करने की कोशिश की गई और भाखड़ा जैसे डैम बनाए गए, इस संरचना के साथ कि अगर पैदावार बढ़ानी है, तो उसके लिए पानी का इंतज़ाम करना पड़ेगा, सिंचाई का इंतज़ाम करना पड़ेगा। कृषि मंत्री जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से उन नेताओं को प्रणाम करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने agriculture के साथ-साथ irrigation system को develop किया।

मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूँ, वहां पर नहरें नहीं हैं, वहां पर अकाल पड़ता है। 63 साल की आज़ादी में जिस प्रदेश के पचास साल अकाल में गुजरे हों, ऐसा किसान भी वहां ज़िंदा है। वहां का किसान बहुत मेहनती है, मेहनतकश है, होंसले वाला है कि वह गरीबी में जीया है और गरीबी में जीकर उसने अपने आपको जीवित रखा है, भेड़-बकरी को ज़िंदा रखा है, गाय, भैंस और ऊंट को ज़िंदा रखा है। कब? जब उसके पास बरसात नहीं थी, जब उसके पास कोई इरीगेशन सिस्टम नहीं था, उसने अपना एक सिस्टम डेवलप किया। वह आज भी

देश के सामने एक नज़ीर पैदा करता है कि हम भूखे रहकर भी देश की तस्वीर बदलने में अपना योगदान देते हैं - चाहे सैनिक के रूप में हो, चाहे कृषक के रूप में हो - हमने उस तस्वीर को बदला है। हमने आत्महत्या का मार्ग नहीं स्वीकारा है। आज चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो, कर्नाटक हो, केरल हो, तमिलनाडु हो या पंजाब हो, जो अग्रणी राज्य हैं उनका किसान उन परिस्थितियों से जूझ नहीं पा रहा है। राजस्थान का किसान तो पचास साल से उन परिस्थितियों से जूझा है। उसका बीज चला जाता है, उसकी गाय मर जाती है, उसकी भैंस मर जाती है, उसका ऊंट मर जाता है, तब भी वह जिंदा रहता है और अपने बच्चों को भी जिंदा रखता है। दुनिया के नक्शे पर उस किसान ने एक तस्वीर पैदा की है पहले हमने प्रदेशों में, हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी इकोनॉमी को स्ट्रेंगथन किया और अब दुनिया के नक्शे पर जाकर इस किसान ने अपना लोहा मनवाया कि नम्बर एक का व्यक्ति किसान के घर में, किसान की गूदड़ी में पैदा हो सकता है। मैं आपकी नीतियों को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ। चाहे ऋण के कारण, चाहे फसल की विफलता के कारण, चाहे सूखे और बाढ़ के कारण, चाहे सामाजिक कारणों से, चाहे भूमि के हो रहे टुकड़ों के कारण हमारी आज़ादी के बाद जो तीन-चार पीढ़ियाँ आयीं, उनकी जोत छोटी हो गयी। छोटी जोत में वह अपना पेट कैसे चलाए, अपनी गाय को कैसे पाले? वह भी अब सपना देखना चाहता है, वह भी 21वीं सदी में जीना चाहता है, वह भी मोबाइल और टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ जीना चाहता है, वह टेक्नोलॉजी आप उसको देंगे। उसका बच्चा भी सपना देखता है, वह भी तेज रफ़्तार की गाड़ी में दौड़ना चाहता है, वह भी ट्रैक्टर से खेती की जोत करना चाहता है। अब वह ऊंट से खेती नहीं करना चाहता, वह बैल से खेती नहीं करना चाहता। ऐसे में जब उस पर कर्ज चढ़ता है और कर्ज का चक्कर चलता है, तो ठीक नहीं है। कृषि मंत्री जी, मैं आपकी उस सोच को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि 2007 में डॉक्टर स्वामी रंगनाथन के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिए गए, जिनके कारण देश में 2007 में कृषि नीति आयी। कृषि नीति के आने के बाद आज भी उसको आवश्यक रूप से हमें अटेंशन देने की जरूरत है। आज राजस्थान ने एक नज़ीर पैदा की है। राजस्थान के अंदर आज से तीन साल पहले सरकार बनी। जब वहां किसान की सरकार बनी और किसान का बेटा जब मुख्य मंत्री बना तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहली घोषणा, जो किसान के हक में की गयी, वह यह थी कि पांच साल तक बिजली का दाम किसान के लिए नहीं बढ़ाया जाएगा। आज किसान आपसे ऐसी घोषणा की अपेक्षा करता है कि एग्रीकल्चर को अगर आप प्रोडक्टिविटी के साथ जोड़ना चाहते हो तो प्रोडक्ट देने वाला किसान आज आपको इस बिजली का महंगा दाम नहीं दे सकता है। इंडस्ट्री वाला दाम दे सकता है, औद्योगिक घराने दाम दे सकते हैं। ऐसे में किसान से अगर आप अपेक्षा करते हो कि वह हरित क्रांति का अग्रदूत बने, इंदिरा जी का सपना पूरा करने के बाद आज हिन्दुस्तान अगर इस बात पर गर्व कर सकता है कि हमने अपने पेट को ही नहीं भरा है, हम पड़ोसी के पेट को भी भरने की क्षमता रखते हैं, तो उसके लिए हमें एग्रीकल्चर के साथ-साथ बिजली देनी पड़ेगी और जैसा राजस्थान में किया गया है, वैसा वायदा आप कीजिए कि हम बिजली का दाम नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, हम इरीगेशन का दाम नहीं बढ़ाएंगे। पंजाब की बात करें, गुजरात की बात करें, विकसित राज्यों के साथ 2006 का पुनर्वास का पैकेज जो आपने 31 जिलों से शुरू किया, वह उन जिलों से शुरू किया, जहां पर किसान ने सुसाइड कमिट किया। मार्च 2011 तक आपने उसको कॉन्टीन्यू किया है और कॉन्टीन्यू करते हुए 19,880 करोड़ रुपए आपने इसमें दिए हैं। हम आपको साधुवाद देते हैं। ऋण माफी और राहत का जो पैकेज 2008 में 65,318 करोड़ का आपने दिया है...

किसान को जो ऐसी ताकत देने की ओर किसान को उठाने की जो आपने पहल की है, मैं उसके लिए आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी का और यू.पी.ए. की चेयर पर्सन का दिल की गहराइयों से शुक्रिया अदा

करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उसको ताकत दी है। हमको सहारे की आवश्यकता है, हमको संयोग की आवश्यकता है और वह संयोग हमको मिलेगा, आपके माध्यम से। उनके लिए कोई सहायता हो, सहायता राशि हो या फसल में ऋण का मामला, हो उस मामले में आपने जो ब्याज में छूट दी है तथा इसमें किसानों से 4 परसेंट ब्याज के लिए बैंको को रोका है, इसके लिए हम आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं। भण्डारण की समुचित क्षमता नहीं होने के कारण आज किसानों का माल खेत में सड़ जाता है, मंडी में सड़ जाता है और रास्ते में सड़ जाता है। लेकिन आपने भण्डारण के लिए जो दो हजार करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है, उसके लिए मैं आपकी सोच का और प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। आज पंजाब के अंदर आलू सड़ रहा है, राजस्थान में प्याज और टमाटर सड़ रहे हैं, हम लोगों ने अपना पसीना देकर, अपना खून देकर के उसको सींचा है, लेकिन जब भण्डारण की समुचित क्षमता नहीं होती है तो हम अपनी फसल को रख नहीं पाते हैं तो इस कारण किसान रोता है। आज किसान का बच्चा आपसे अपने सपने मांगता है तथा अपने सपनों को साकार होता हुआ देखना चाहता है। इस भौतिक युग में उनको बिचौलिए से बचाइए तथा आज की 21वीं सदी में अगर आप इनको बिचौलियों से नहीं बचा पाएंगे तो किसानों के बच्चों के सपने टूट जाएंगे।

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

श्री अशक अली टाक : दलों की अपनी मर्यादाएं हो सकती हैं, लेकिन किसान तो हमारा व सब का अन्नदाता है, इसमें दल की सीमाएं नहीं आनी चाहिए, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात का टकराव नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं आज राजस्थान के नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को और अधिक सुविधाएं देने की आवश्यकता महसूस करता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद और कृषि पर मैं अपनी मेडन स्पीच दे पाया, इसके लिए भी धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, the Indian peasantry is under assault and who is assaulting him? Aggression is from the deep penetration of high pressure marketing lobbyists for cost intensive agricultural inputs like chemical fertilisers, pesticides, genetically modified BT Cotton etc. Collapse of the Government agricultural extension services has aggravated the crisis. Today the place of Government agricultural extension service has been taken over by vendors of agricultural inputs. To make money, they push sale of such commodities which are often not relevant for optimal agricultural production and productivity. They also supply credit to the farmers to enable them to buy these products, some of which are totally irrelevant for productive purposes. Appearance of this Trinity — the vendor, the extension service provider and the money lender — all rolled in one has got the farmers under its lethal grip. Five or six mega TNCs control about 85 per cent of the world's food grain trade. The trade is highly volatile. So, they are now trying to have a backward linkage to control production through genetically modified seeds. They are much more costly than the best variety of indigenous seeds. Farmers are losing their autonomy as independent productive agents and getting hooked to corporate sector for supply of seeds and other inputs. I am not going into the figures of death and all that because it has already been repeated by so many people. There is no point repeating it again. I am coming to the causes. Some researchers have observed that

among the reasons for causes of suicides was the substitution of food crops by non-edible commercial crops tempted by the prospect of profit in a globalised market. Increase in the cost of agricultural inputs whose prices are determined by giant national and, more so, trans-national companies, secular fall in the prices of primary produce, both in the national and international markets, failure of the financial institutions in reaching the small and marginal farmers, repressive and exploitative role of private moneylenders, replacement of traditional home-grown seed by high price GM seeds marketed by TNCs and their local subsidiaries and total lack of any safety net, including crop and/or other insurance cover. They fall victim to the cruel and pitiless market forces over which they had no influence, not to say any control. Many of them took their own life, perhaps, following the Shakespearean dictum and I quote :

“He that dies pay all debts.”

Long-term trends in the Indian agriculture are deeply disturbing. Prof. Vyas, a noted agricultural economist, sternly warned that good harvest in the past two years should not make the policy-makers complacent when the long-term trends remain ominous and grim. There was also deceleration in the growth of other dynamic ancillary sectors like horticulture, dairying and fishing. The Government does acknowledge that the overall growth of agriculture during the Eleventh Five Year Plan would be around 3 per cent which is significantly lower than the target of 4 per cent.

One of the reasons for stagnation in agricultural growth is, as has been pointed by many hon. speakers, inadequate public investment in agriculture. Replying to a question a few months ago, the hon. Agriculture Minister admitted that there had been slackening of the rate of public investment in agriculture...*(time-bell rings)*...

Skewed land holding pattern and unsustainable production relations are also contributing to the agrarian crisis. The latest NSSO Survey of 2004-05 shows that marginal and small farmers constitute 96 per cent of the peasant population. This group owns 66 per cent of arable land, whereas 4 per cent of medium and large farmers own 34 per cent of land. In early 70s, Mrs. Indira Gandhi launched the Second Round of Land Reform measures to prevent the Green Revolution turning into red. And, it succeeded, both in containing ultra-left extremism and giving a fillip to agriculture. It is estimated that in India, currently, 25 per cent to 35 per cent of arable land is cultivated by unrecognised sharecropper. If they could be given security of tenure as was done through Operation Barga in West Bengal, it would have given a boost.

The famous British Historian, Eric Hobsbawm observed in his latest book, ‘with the death of a peasantry, the nation would die.’ Can we allow this colossal tragedy to happen knowingly? Thank you.

6.00 P.M.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस देश के उच्च सदन, राज्य सभा में एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय पर बहस हो रही है। इस देश में हर कोई यह चाहता है कि किसान आत्महत्या जैसी कोई एक भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना न घटे।

महोदय, यहां पर सभी पार्टियों की ओर से बयान दिया गया और हम सभी सदन के सीरियस मेम्बर्स, जो सुबह से शाम तक बैठे रहते हैं, सभी की ओर से निवेदन किया गया कि चाहे हमें बहस के उपरांत दो-तीन मिनट ही क्यों न मिलें, हम इस विषय पर अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त करेंगे। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वे यहां पर पूरे समय बैठे रहे हैं। मैंने देखा है कि ये केवल एक बार ही एक मिनट के लिए इस सदन से बाहर गए थे, बाकी पूरे समय अपने स्थान पर बैठे रहे हैं। मैंने भी पूरे समय अपने स्थान पर बैठकर सदन की पूरी बहस सुनी है। शायद इसीलिए मेरी पार्टी की ओर से और आपकी ओर से मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया गया है।

महोदय जब कभी भी सदन में किसानों की आत्महत्या के बारे में चर्चा होती है, तो पंजाब का नाम अवश्य आता है क्योंकि पंजाब देश का प्रमुख अन्न भंडार है। पंजाब में किसान बहुत ही परिश्रम से उत्पादन करते हैं। मैं इसको ऐसे रिलेट करता हूं कि मैं अस्सी के दशक में विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ता था। उस समय एक बार माननीय लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी के लिए भुवनेश्वर में एक सभा आयोजित की गई थी। मैंने भी उस सभा में भाग लिया था। उन्होंने बहुत ही दर्दनाक ढंग से अपने मन की व्यथा व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि आज मैंने एक अखबार में पढ़ा कि 'There is no killing in Punjab today'. महोदय, 1980 के दशक में दुर्भाग्य से पंजाब में आतंकवाद का माहौल था। वहां पर ऐसा वातावरण था कि प्रति दिन वहां पर killing होती थी। अस्सी के दशक में यह था कि 'No killing in Punjab today'. आज देश के कई प्रांतों में किसानों की आत्महत्या हो रही है, विदर्भ में हो रही है, तेलंगाना में हो रही है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हो रही है और पंजाब में तो हो ही रही है तथा ओडिशा में भी हो रही है। आज हमारे साथ मोइनूल हसन जी ने कहा कि केरल और बंगाल में भी किसानों की आत्महत्या हो रही है। देश के जिन प्रांतों में किसानों की आत्महत्या हो रही है, आज अगर आप सभी रिपोर्ट्स को देखें तो पता चलेगा। जैसा कि अभी पिलानिया जी ने कहा कि हर दिन 47 किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं और आधे घंटे में एक आत्महत्या होती है। आज पत्रकार यह कभी भी नहीं लिख पाएगा 'There is no किसान आत्महत्या today'. आज किसान की आत्महत्या नहीं हुई है, यह बात इस देश के पत्रकार कभी नहीं लिख पाएंगे। यहां पर हर आधे घंटे में एक किसान आत्महत्या हो रही है।

महोदय, मैं हर सत्र में स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन में यह लगाता हूं और अनस्टार्ड में भी लगाता हूं और यह मांग करता हूं कि राज्य सभा में बहस हो जाए और उम्मीद करता हूं कि लोक सभा में भी बहस हो जाए। हम लोग पॉलिटिकल प्वाइंट्स स्कोर करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमें यह संकल्प लेना चाहिए कि यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दुर्घटना बंद होनी चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश की ओर से अभी पॉलिटिकल प्वाइंट्स स्कोर किए गए हैं। अभी दो दिन पहले ही भारतीय जनता पार्टी के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष, इस सदन के सदस्य श्री प्रभात झा ने किसानों की आत्महत्या पर दर्दनाक बयान दिया था। इसलिए आज हम सबको यह संकल्प लेना होगा और देश के किसानों से निवेदन करना होगा कि आप कृपया आत्महत्या मत करिए, क्योंकि आत्महत्या बहुत ही दर्दनाक मामला होता है। इसके लिए पवार साहब को जिम्मेदार ठहराने का प्रयास होता है, लेकिन 2004 से केन्द्र में जो यूपीए की सरकार है,

कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार है, मैं उसको इसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराने का प्रयास करूंगा। पवार साहब तो इस सरकार में केवल एक मंत्री हैं, लेकिन सरकार की पूरी नीति गलत है।

महोदय, इसमें लैंड रिफॉर्म की बात आई। मैंने लैंड रिफॉर्म काउंसिल के बारे में एक अनस्टार्ट क्वेश्चन लगाया था। इस देश में यह लैंड रिफॉर्म काउंसिल प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित हुई है। इस भूमि सुधार परिषद को गठित हुए साढ़े तीन साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन इसकी एक भी बैठक नहीं हुई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, ओडिशा में किसानों की भयंकर आत्महत्या हो रही है। सन 2009 से 2011 तक तीन सालों में वहां 252 किसान आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। वहां पर हमारी किसान मोर्चा पार्टी के लोग जाते हैं और मैं स्वयं भी वहां जाता हूँ। अगर कोई भी किसान आत्महत्या करता है तो हम उसके परिवार से जाकर मिलते हैं।

आज मैं यहां पर यह निवेदन करूंगा कि उड़ीसा में किसानों की जो आत्महत्या हो रही है, उस पर गंभीरता से सोचें। एक बार मेरा 5 मार्च, 2010 को उससे संबंधित एक स्टार्ट क्वेश्चन था। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा, क्योंकि कृषि मंत्री जी की पार्टी, वहां पर रूलिंग पार्टी के साथ है। भले ही, यहां पर कृषि मंत्री जी यू.पी.ए. सरकार में हैं, लेकिन वहां पर रूलिंग पार्टी के साथ उनकी पार्टी का चुनाव ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मेरा यह निवेदन है कि माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने 5 मार्च, 2010 को सदन में, इस सभा पटल पर माना था कि ओडिशा में किसानों की आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, किंतु आश्चर्य की बात है कि वहां की सरकार किसानों की आत्महत्या के बारे में नहीं मानती है कि किसान क्यों आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब वे रिप्लाई करेंगे, तो ओडिशा में जो किसानों की आत्महत्या हो रही है, कम से कम उसके बारे में अवश्य ज्ञान देंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय, मेरा लास्ट मुद्दा है। माननीय मंत्री जी क्रिकेट से संपर्क रखते हैं। “कृ” से कृषि होता है, “क्रि” से क्रिकेट होता है। माननीय मंत्री जी बी.सी.सी.आई. को ज्यादा जानते हैं, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको सी.सी.आई. में जो धंधा हो रहा है, उसको भी देखना चाहिए। बी.सी.सी.आई. क्या है, यह पता है, लेकिन सी.सी.आई. यानी कॉटन कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया। आज के प्रस्ताव के जो मूवर हैं, माननीय एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी, उन्होंने मुझे एक बार आंध्र प्रदेश भेजा था। मैं वहां पर किसानों की आत्महत्या के स्थान पर गया था। वहां सिरसिला नाम का स्थान है, नालगोंडा है। वहां पर जो सी.सी.आई. है, (कॉटन कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया) जब कपास का किसान माल लेकर सी.सी.आई. के सामने आता है, तब सी.सी.आई. उसको रेट नहीं देती है, वह बिचौलिया ही ले लेते हैं, क्योंकि सी.सी.आई. के साथ उनका संपर्क होता है। इसलिए मैं विनती करूंगा कि मंत्री के नाते सी.सी.आई. में हो रही धांधली के प्रति उनको ध्यान देना होगा। इतना कहकर समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, you have only five minutes. Now, only two more speakers are there. Nobody has any objection. I hope that everybody agrees that the debate should continue.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, सबसे कम हम ही बोलेंगे? आप सबसे कम समय हम ही को दे रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : वह ठीक है। आपने अभी नाम दिया, इसलिए पाँच मिनट बोलिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, हमारी पार्टी भी है, चार सदस्य हैं और पार्टी से मैं अकेला ही बोलने वाला हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, आपने पहले ही बोलकर हमें डीरेल कर दिया है, हम तो बोल ही नहीं पाएंगे, आप हमको प्यार से बोलने दीजिए। अध्यक्ष जी, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य एम. वेंकैया नायडु साहब और उनके तमाम साथियों का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने किसानों की आत्महत्या के संदर्भ में विशेष तौर पर अल्पकालिक चर्चा की शुरुआत की है। महोदय, यह देश किसानों का देश है और इस देश की लगभग 60-65% आबादी किसानों की है। हमारी जो आर्थिक निर्भरता है, वह खेत और खलिहान पर निर्भर करती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि विगत कुछ वर्षों में किसानों की जो रुचि है, वह खेत के प्रति कम हो रही है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर किसान आत्महत्या करने का काम भी कर रहे हैं। आज सदन चर्चा कर रहा है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि सदन चिंतित है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार चिंतित है। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी खास तौर पर खुद एक योग्य किसान हैं, उन्होंने अपनी पूरी जिंदगी किसानों के लिए कार्य करने का काम किया है। वे लगातार कई वर्षों से कृषि मंत्री हैं, इसलिए उन्हें अहसास भी होता है और किसानों के अहसास को समझते हुए जो कठिनाई है, उसके लिए उन्होंने कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम भी उठाए हैं। महोदय, आज स्थिति यह है कि किसान का जो लागत मूल्य है, किसान वह लागत मूल्य भी नहीं प्राप्त कर पा रहा है। वह ब्याज पर ऋण लेकर खेत और खलिहान में मेहनत करता है और उत्पादन करने के बाद जो खाद्यान्न सामग्री आती है, उसका मूल्य भी उसको नहीं मिल पा रहा है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि आज आलू का दाम, प्याज का दाम या धान का जो दाम है, वह भी उसे नहीं मिल पाता है। हम बिहार से आते हैं, बिहार में अभी 400 से 500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल धान लेने वाला भी कोई नहीं है, जबकि वहीं पर यूरिया और खाद का दाम 1200 रुपये बैग है।

इतनी अधिक कालाबाजारी में खाद वितरण किया जा रहा है, पता नहीं क्या सिस्टम है। उसके बाद आप किसान को समुचित सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। डीजल का रेट बढ़ गया है। बिजली नहीं मिल पा रही है, इसकी कीमत भी बढ़ गई है। सारी की सारी जो लागत है, उसकी दर बढ़ती जा रही है। किसान परेशानी की हालत में है और वह कम कीमत पर अपना उत्पाद बेचने के लिए मजबूर है। यही कारण है कि वह जो ऋण लेता है, उसे चुका नहीं पाता है, जिसकी वजह से वह आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है। महोदय, इसके लिए चिन्ता करने की जरूरत है।

आज सबकी लॉबिंग है, बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों की लॉबिंग है, मगर किसान बिल्कुल असंगठित है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी लॉबिंग करने के लिए कोई उचित फोरम नहीं है। मैं तो माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि कृषि में रुचि रखने वाले जो सांसद हैं, आप अपने नेतृत्व में उनका एक फोरम बनाइए और आप समय-समय पर उनके सुझाव लेने का काम कीजिए। हम चर्चा करवा देते हैं, हमेशा चर्चा होती है, मगर आम तौर पर उस फोरम के माध्यम से आप उन सांसदों का सुझाव लीजिए, ताकि उसे implement करके आप उन किसानों की समस्याओं का निदान करने का काम कर सकें।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज उत्पादन क्षमता भी कम हो रही है, इसलिए खेती के प्रति लोगों की रुचि नहीं हो रही है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने की नहर है, उसकी समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। क्या कोई व्यवस्था है? मैं समझता हूँ कि मौसम भी साथ नहीं दे रहा है, प्रकृति भी साथ नहीं दे रही है। खास तौर से जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ, वहाँ तो कभी बाढ़, कभी सुखाड़, बिहार जैसे प्रदेश में भयानक स्थिति है। वहाँ के किसान बदहाली और फटेहाली से गुजर रहे हैं। (समय की घंटी) वहाँ के खेतिहर मजदूर पंजाब जा रहे हैं, वहाँ के खेतिहर मजदूर दिल्ली आ रहे हैं, वहाँ के खेतिहर मजदूर महाराष्ट्र जा रहे हैं, हरियाणा जा रहे हैं और वहाँ जाकर अपनी जीविका उपार्जन करने का काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसे राज्यों की जो मूलभूत समस्याएँ हैं, जिनसे वे लगातार लड़ रहे हैं, उन राज्यों के किसानों की समस्याओं की तरफ गौर फरमाने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, इसकी तरफ विशेष रूप से देखने की जरूरत है। कई राज्यों के माननीय सदस्यों ने यहाँ अपनी भावनाओं को रखने का काम किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे बिहार की जो खेती है, उसमें उर्वरक क्षमता बहुत ज्यादा है, वहाँ के लोग मेहनती हैं, मगर वहाँ पर्याप्त रूप से संसाधन की कमी है। वहाँ बिजली की कमी है, सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, किसानों को सही समय पर खाद नहीं मिलती है और अगर मिलती भी है, तो उचित दाम पर नहीं मिलती है।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि चूंकि लाभ बिचौलिए ले जाते हैं, इसलिए उनको बाजार उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता है। किसानों के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि किसानों को सीधे ब्लॉक स्तर पर बाजार उपलब्ध कराया जाए, ताकि पंचायत से, गाँव से लोग ब्लॉक आएँ। आप जो समर्थन मूल्य दे रहे हैं, उसे बड़े पैमाने पर बिचौलिए खा जा रहे हैं। यह किसानों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। यही कारण है कि आज किसान बहुत परेशानी से गुजर रहा है और खेती के प्रति उसका रुझान कम हो रहा है। शहरीकरण होता जा रहा है, लोग शहर की तरफ जा रहे हैं, नौजवान नौकरियों के पीछे जा रहे हैं। अब तो नौकरियों का असर भी कम हो रहा है। इसलिए अगर अभी भी देश की स्थिति को मजबूत करना है, देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना है, तो खेत और खलिहान पर निर्भर करने वाले (समय की घंटी) जो किसान हैं, उनकी तरफ देखना पड़ेगा।

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

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं दो मिनट में conclude कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, दो से तीन मिनट नहीं होगा। प्लीज मुझे बोलने दीजिए। थैंक्यू।

मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। अगर देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करना है, देश को तरक्की की तरफ ले जाना है, तो जब तक करोड़ों लोग, जो खेत और खलिहान पर निर्भर करते हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जाएगा, तो निश्चित तौर पर देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं हो पाएगी। नई इकानॉमिक पॉलिसी आई, जिसकी वजह से हमारे देश की जो व्यवस्था थी, वह चौपट हो रही है। आप कृषि को उद्योग का दर्जा दीजिए। किसान नए-नए ढंग से खेत और खलिहान में काम कर सकें, उत्पादन कर सकें, आप इसकी व्यवस्था करने का काम कीजिए। आज बहुत-सी जगहों पर वही परम्परागत व्यवस्था है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आज उसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। नई तकनीक से खेती हो, ताकि वे अधिक-से-अधिक उत्पादन कर सकें, जब तक किसानों को बाजार नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ... मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, कि किसान की रुचि खेती की तरफ नहीं जाएगी।

यह एक बड़ा ही भयानक और खराब संकेत आ रहा है कि खेत और खलिहान में काम करने वालों की संख्या कम हो रही है। वैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या भी हमारे देश के लिए एक प्रॉब्लम है, क्योंकि इसके कारण खेत टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में बंट रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर भी नियंत्रण करने की आवश्यकता है।

आपने कोई कृषि भवन बनाने का काम नहीं किया। जिस भवन में आप बैठते हैं, शायद वहां कृषि डिपार्टमेंट है। अलग से आप एक कृषि भवन बनाइए, जिसमें किसानों के रहने की एक अलग व्यवस्था करवाई जाए। लोग बाहर से दिल्ली में आते हैं, लेकिन उनके रहने का कोई आश्रय नहीं होता है। वे बेचारे दर-दर भटकते रहते हैं...(समय की घंटी)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने जा रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा, एक किसान होने के नाते आप किसानों के दर्द को समझते हैं, किसानों की समस्याओं को समझते हैं। आप उसके लिए कोई ठोस उपाय निकालिए, ताकि माननीय सदस्यों ने आज अपनी जो भावनाएं रखी हैं, उनका कोई ठोस उपाय निकले।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए, बैठिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : आप उनका कोई एकमुश्त ठोस उपाय निकालिए, ताकि आत्महत्या करने वाले किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करें। जब देश के कृषक खुशहाल होंगे तभी यह देश खुशहाल होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। तीन मिनट में मैं केवल तीन-चार सवाल ही पूछना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बिल्कुल सही, ऐसा ही होना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मेरा पहला निवेदन है कि समर्थन मूल्य तय करने का तरीका कितना गलत है, इसकी चर्चा बहुत हुई है। कृषि मंत्री जी महाराष्ट्र से हैं। वे जानते हैं कि पहले गन्ने का आन्दोलन हुआ, अब कपास के, सोयाबीन के और धान के किसान भी आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। वे आन्दोलन क्यों कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि

अन्य फसलों के समर्थन मूल्य के दाम तो बढ़ा दिए गए हैं, लेकिन गन्ना, कपास, सोयाबीन और धान के मूल्य में ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। इसके लिए आज सभी किसान आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। इससे यह साफ हो गया है। कि समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करने का आपका कोई ठीक तरीका नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि इसकी मध्यावधि समीक्षा की जाए। इसकी मध्यावधि समीक्षा क्यों नहीं हो सकती? कृषि मंत्री जी इसकी मध्यावधि समीक्षा करके गन्ना, कपास, धान एवं सोयाबीन का समर्थन मूल्य तुरन्त बढ़ाने की घोषणा करें, यही मेरी मांग है।

महोदय, मांग केवल समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाने की नहीं है, मांग है लाभकारी मूल्य की, remunerative prices की। We have seen over the years that the terms of trade have gone against the farmers, and they continue to go against the farmers.

स्वामीनाथन जी अपने सदन के सदस्य हैं और जाने-माने कृषि विशेषज्ञ भी हैं। उनके कमिशन ने एक सूत्र दिया है कि जितना भी लागत का खर्चा आता है, उनको उससे 50 फीसदी ऊपर दिया जाए, तब वह लाभकारी मूल्य बनता है। मेरी दूसरी मांग है कि स्वामीनाथन जी का जो सूत्र है, आप उस 'स्वामीनाथन फार्मूला' पर अमल कीजिए। यह क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है? बार-बार हम यह मांग करते हैं और बार-बार शरद पवार जी जवाब देते हैं कि हमने यह स्वीकार नहीं किया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसे क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह बताइए, नहीं तो इसे लागू कीजिए।

मेरी तीसरी मांग है, आप कहते हैं कि हम समर्थन मूल्य बहुत बढ़ाते हैं और एनडीए के ज़माने से समर्थन मूल्य आज बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिए गए हैं, लेकिन, सर, लागत का खर्चा भी तो बेतहाशा बढ़ रहा है। आप जितनी गति से मूल्य बढ़ा रहे हैं, उससे ज्यादा गति से खाद के, दवाओं के, बीज के, पानी के, बिजली के और डीज़ल के, सब चीज़ों के दाम बढ़ते हैं। किसान तो घाटे में ही रहता है। यह एक दुष्चक्र हो गया है। आप समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाएंगे तो लगता है कि एक षडयन्त्र के तहत ये कम्पनियाँ भी अपने दाम बढ़ा देती हैं। मेरी मांग है कि किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य तो मिलना ही चाहिए, लेकिन आप इनकी कीमतों पर भी कोई नियन्त्रण करेंगे कि नहीं? कम्पनियाँ किसी भी कीमत पर बेतहाशा सामान बेचेंगी, सरकार देखती रहेगी, किसान मरते रहेंगे, आत्महत्या करते रहेंगे, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इनकी कीमतों के नियन्त्रण के बारे में आप निश्चित घोषणा कीजिए कि आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

मेरा आखिरी सवाल है, देश को आजाद हुए 64 साल हो गए। सिंचाई की जितनी क्षमता है, जितनी irrigation potential है, आज तक उसका 50 फीसदी भी दोहन नहीं हुआ है, वह काम मैं नहीं आया है। क्या किसान और 100 साल तक राह देखता रहेगा कि मेरे खेत तक पानी आएगा? बिना पानी खेती का कोई मतलब नहीं है। सिंचाई की जो क्षमता देश के अन्दर है, अगर वह नहीं आएगी तो क्या होगा? इसलिए आने वाले दस साल में Let us declare that in this decade we would exploit all the irrigation potential and take the water to the farms of the farmers. क्या सरकार यह करने की घोषणा करेगी और उसके लिए किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम की घोषणा करेगी? यही चार सवाल पूछ कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : महोदय, मैं झारखंड प्रदेश से आता हूँ। वैसे हमारे यहाँ खान ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन खेती भी बहुत होती है। मैं सरकार से कोई विशेष माँग नहीं करता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि आबादी के अनुसार इस देश का बजट किसान के प्रति होना चाहिए। आप बजट में क्या प्रोविजन करते हैं? किसान को कुआँ नहीं मिलता है, किसान को बाँध नहीं मिलता है। अगर भारत की सारी नदियों को एक साथ जोड़ने का

उपाय भी हो, किसान को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जाए तो किसान किसी सरकार से सब्सिडी नहीं चाहेंगे। हमें वह व्यवस्था चाहिए।

मान्यवर, सरकार कहती है कि हमने 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया। भारतवर्ष में देवघर जिला हमारे संथाल परगना में है, जहाँ किसानों का अपना एक बैंक है और उसका नाम 'ग्रेन बैंक' है। उसके 17 हजार किसानों का कर्ज मात्र 2 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपए इस सरकार ने माफ नहीं किया और कहती है कि 70 या 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए माफ कर दिए! इसमें सभी बी.पी.एल. किसान हैं। यह भारतवर्ष का एक रिकॉर्ड है। उस बैंक के किसान कर्जदार हैं और सभी बी.पी.एल. हैं। उन 17 हजार किसानों का कर्ज मात्र 2 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपए माफ नहीं किया गया। वह भी झारखंड सरकार का एक कोऑपरेटिव बैंक है। यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है। मैंने वित्त मंत्रालय को पत्र लिखा, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे सब किसान हैं, उनका कर्ज कैसे माफ हो, इसका भी आप कुछ उपाय कीजिए।

मान्यवर, हम सभी सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप किसानों के लिए एक स्पेशल सत्र बुलाइए। जब हमारी आबादी करीब 125 करोड़ है, तो उसके लिए हम एक दिन की बैठक में चिन्तन नहीं कर सकते हैं। किसानों की समस्याओं पर विचार के लिए एक स्पेशल सेशन होना चाहिए। दोनों सदन बैठें और इस पर चर्चा करें। इस देश की बृहत् आबादी, जो हम सब अपने को किसान कहते हैं, उसके लिए चर्चा करके हम उसको क्या उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। एक दिन मैं इनके चैम्बर में इनसे मिला था। हमारे झारखंड के संथाल परगना में barren land लाखों-लाख हेक्टेयर्स है। उस समय दलहन या दाल का दाम 100 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गया था। मैंने कहा कि मंत्री जी, हमारे यहाँ barren land पड़ी हुई है, उसमें आप दलहन की खेती कराइए, हम समूचे भारतवर्ष को 30 रुपए किलो दाल खिलाएँगे। ऐसा करके दिखाया है। यह काम हुआ है, लेकिन बहुत कम सेक्टर में हुआ है। मैं कहूँगा कि इसको बृहत् क्षेत्र में किया जाए।

आप कहते हैं कि हम किसान को सब्सिडी देते हैं। आपने धान-खरीद का जो मूल्य निर्धारित किया है, 1080 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल, उस पर किसान से परचेज नहीं होता है। आज किसान का धान 600 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है, जैसा अन्य साथियों ने भी कहा। अगर हम उनकी फसल उचित मूल्य पर लेने की व्यवस्था करें तो भारतवर्ष समूचे विश्व को खिलाएगा। इसकी गारंटी यहाँ का किसान, अन्नदाता किसान देता है।

मान्यवर, वैसे तो मेरी बहुत-सी बातें हैं, लेकिन अब मैं अपनी अंतिम बात कहूँगा जिस समय खेती होती है, उस समय मनरेगा का काम चलता है। वही लेबर खेती में भी काम करती है और वही लेबर मनरेगा में भी हाजिरी बनाकर पैसे उठाती है, लेकिन मनरेगा में काम नहीं करती। उससे सरकार का मैन्डेट भी जाता है और किसान का भी काम नहीं होता। इसके लिए मैं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी से मिला था तथा कृषि मंत्री जी से और सरकार से भी यह आग्रह करूँगा कि खेती के समय मनरेगा के कच्चे काम को बंद कर दीजिए। उस समय अगर आपको पक्के काम कराना हो तो उसे कीजिए, लेकिन खेती के समय कच्चे काम नहीं कीजिए। इससे खेती के लिए लेबर भी नहीं मिलती है और मिट्टी का जो काम होता है, उससे पैसा बर्बाद होता है।

मान्यवर, मेरे पास कहने के लिए बहुत कुछ था, लेकिन आपने मुझे जो समय दिया उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपने दल के नेताओं को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इतना समय दिया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The discussion is over. Hon. Minister will reply on Monday, the 19th December, 2011.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on Thursday, the 15th of December, 2011, allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

BUSINESS TIME	ALLOTTED
Consideration and passing of the following Bills, As passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Two Hours
(b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Two Hours
(c) The Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right to User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010.	Two Hours
(d) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011 — <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	Three Hours

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 16th December, 2011.