

Vol. 225  
No. 22



Friday  
4 May, 2012  
14 Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

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PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OR RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF  
BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY  
PRINTOGRAPH, KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

## RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 4th May, 2012/14th Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Dr. Mahabir Prasad, a former Member of this House on the 16th of February, 2012, at the age of 73 years.

Born at Kirtipur in Darbhanga District of Bihar in 1939, Dr. Mahabir Prasad had his education at R.K. College, Madhubani, CM. College, Darbhanga, S.K.J. Law College and L.S. College, Muzaffarpur and Bihar University.

A college teacher by profession, Dr. Mahabir Prasad served as Lecturer of Hindi in Bharat Sewak Samaj College, Supane, Bhagalpur University. He founded many High Schools in Bihar, besides serving as President and Secretary of several educational institutions. He also served as Chairman of the National Language Council, Bihar, and Hindi Legislative Committee, Bihar.

Dr. Mahabir Prasad had a few publications to his credit, including, “Krishna Kavya Parampara Mein Murli Prasang”. He also wrote articles in many prestigious journals. He served as Chief Editor of the weekly ‘Jana’.

Dr. Mahabir Prasad started his legislative career as a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1967 and was also a Member of that Assembly in 1969 and 1977. He served as Minister of State for Housing, Irrigation and Power in 1968; Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in 1969; Minister of Education, Local Self-Government and Welfare from 1970 to 1971; and Minister of Law, Food, Supply and Commerce from 1977 to 1979 in the Government of Bihar.

Dr. Mahabir Prasad represented the State of Bihar in this House from April, 1982 to January, 1985.

In the passing away of Dr. Mahabir Prasad, the country has lost an able administrator and a distinguished parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. Mahabir Prasad.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### **Powers of Chairman of NCMEI**

\*401. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Muslim Majlis-e-Mushawarat has condemned the recent divestment of the administrative and financial powers of the Chairman of National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) and has demanded to restore forthwith those powers and also stop interference in the working of the Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

#### *Statement*

(a) and (b) A joint representation from the All India Muslim Majlis Mushawarat has been received in this Ministry against the purported withdrawal of powers of the Chairman, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI).

(c) There has been no change in the financial and quasi-judicial powers of the Chairman, NCMEI or of the Commission. The Chairman, NCMEI in a communication has also informed that there is no governmental interference in the administrative or financial matters of the Commission. Two amendments relating to administrative powers of the Chairman have been made on 28.02.2012, after vetting by the Ministry of Law & Justice in order to bring the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Financial and Administrative Powers) Rules, 2005 and National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Procedure for Appeal) Rules, 2006 in conformity with the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Provision in NCMEI Act	Rules prior to Amendment	Present Rules <i>i.e.</i> after Amendment
1.	Section 6, Officers and other employees of Commission: (1) The Central Government shall provide the Commission with a Secretary and such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Commission under this Act.	As per Item 1 of Schedule to Rule 3, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Financial and Administrative Powers) the Chairperson shall have the powers in respect of appointments and promotions against vacancy in respect of sanctioned post.	After deletion of item 1 of Schedule to Rule 3 the Central Government shall have the powers in respect of appointments and promotions against vacancy in respect of sanctioned post.
2.	Section 9 (3), Procedure to be regulated by the Commission: All orders and decisions of the Commission shall be authenticated by the Secretary or any other officer of the Commission duly authorized by the Secretary in this behalf.	Rule 28, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Procedure for Appeal) provided that a copy of the order, certified by the Secretary, or such officer as Chairman appoints in this behalf.	Rule 28 now provides that a copy of the order, certified by the Secretary, of such officer as Secretary appoints in this behalf.

**श्री मोहम्मद अदीब :** सर, मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में यह कहा गया है कि कोई चेंज नहीं हुआ है। हकीकत यह है कि अपने जवाब में खुद इन्होंने आगे यह लिखा है कि चेयरमैन की administrative और financial power इन्होंने ली है। इन्होंने इसमें तफसील से जवाब भी दिया है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब Railway Claims Commission, Central Administrative Board, Human Rights Commission, National Consumer Commission – इन सबमें चेयरमैन की पावर है, तो यहां चेयरमैन को neutralize करने का मकसद क्या है और सरकार क्या इनकी पावर वापस करेगी?

†[جناب محمد ادیب: سر، میرے سوال کے جواب میں یہ کہا گیا کہ کوئی چینج نہیں ہوا ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اپنے جواب میں خود انہوں نے آگے لکھا ہے کہ چیئرمین کی ایڈمنسٹریٹو اور فائننشل پاور انہوں نے لی ہے۔ انہوں نے اس میں تفصیل سے جواب بھی دیا ہے۔ تو میں منٹری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب Railway Claims Commission, Central Administrative Board, Human Rights Commission, National Consumer Commission†[ان سب میں چیئرمین کی پاور ہے، تو یہاں چیئرمین کو neutralize کرنے کا مقصد کیا ہے اور سرکار کیا ان کی پاور واپس کرے گی؟]

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make it quite clear that, in fact, there is no change in the financial and quasi judicial powers of the Chairman of NCMEI or of the Commission. In fact, I have here a letter written by the three members of the Commission to the Prime Minister of India where they themselves have said - I do not want to quote every word and phrase of that letter- 'we understand that the amendment was made to harmonise the provisions of the rules with that of the Section 6 of the Act, which would now rest in the Central Government to be exercised on the recommendation of the Commission. We believe that the amendment to rules has given rise to the speculations that the powers of the Commission have been curtailed, which is not the correct position. We hope our letter will clarify the position to your satisfaction.' I have a letter of the Chairman himself who says, 'With reference to the question tabled by the distinguished Member of Parliament, I wish to inform you that there is no governmental interference in the administrative or financial matters of the Commission.' I think the matter should be set at rest.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, मुझे यह फिक्र है कि इस कमीशन ने जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया को माइनॉरिटी स्टेटस दिया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं इसकी सजा तो नहीं दी जा रही है? अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो दूसरे कमीशंस में कमिश्नर की पॉवर इतनी क्यों है और यहां पर कमिश्नर की पॉवर क्यों छीनी गयी और एक सेक्रेटरी के हवाले की गयी?

† جناب محمد ادیب: سر، مجھے یہ فکر ہے کہ اس کمیشن نے جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ کو سائنارٹی اسٹیٹس دیا تھا۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کہیں اس کی سزا تو نہیں دی جا رہی ہے؟ اگر ایسا نہیں ہے تو دوسرے کمیشنس میں کمشنر کی پاور اتنی کیوں ہے اور یہاں پر کمشنر کی پاور کیوں چھینی گئی اور ایک سیکریٹری کے حوالے کی گئی؟

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I am sorry, Sir, that this kind of allegation has been made, and, I am, in fact, somewhat surprised that allegations of this nature have been made because of some decision of the NCMEI in respect of a particular institution. When the Commission itself says that there is no interference, I do not think that this is a question that arises. May I just inform the distinguished Member that in the affidavit filed in the High Court, just to allay the fears of the distinguished Member, the statement is that the Government of India respects the declaration made by the NCMEI in its judgment? When in the High Court itself we have supported the decision of the NCMEI, I do not understand on what basis such an allegation can be made, and I reject it.

#### Funds for railway projects

\* 402. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently admitted that there is no shortage of funds for various railway projects;

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

(b) if so the details of railway projects which could not be completed in the past three years due to paucity of funds;

(c) whether Railways have decided to set up a high speed corridor to execute various railway projects in a time bound manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

*Statement*

(a) No, Sir. In fact, considering the large number of sanctioned projects, there is a huge requirement of funds. The major projects for expansion of rail network and capacity augmentation are of new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, workshops, metropolitan transport projects and electrification. These projects require ₹ 1,53,460 cr for completion as on 1.4.2012. The progress of the works is slow due to less allocations of Gross Budgetary Support.

(b) The number of projects, for each category mentioned above, which are funded through Gross Budgetary Support is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no decision to set up a new Corporation to speed up execution of various projects. However, Special Purpose Vehicles like Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. and Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation are already functioning for faster execution of projects entrusted to them. Railways have also proposed to set up a Rail Road Grade Separation Corporation for faster completion of Road Over/Under Bridges.

*Statement*

*Projects in each category funded through gross budgetary support*

Planheads	Number of projects in progress	Funds required for completion (Rs. in cr.)
New Lines	129	72,151
Gauge Conversion	45	19,200
Doubling	166	32,878
Electrification Projects	53	3,211
Workshops including Production Units	504	17,535
Metropolitan Transport Projects	21	8,485
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1,53,460</b>



**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** श्रीमन्, मैं तीन नयी रेलवे लाइन्स के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ। पहली, 1984 में गुना-इटावा रेल लाइन तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय माधव राव सिंधिया जी के द्वारा स्वीकृत हुई थी। दूसरी, आगरा-इटावा रेल लाइन का शिलान्यास स्वयं तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने किया था और तीसरी, इटावा-मेनपुरी रेल लाइन, जिसका शिलान्यास तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी की उपस्थिति में उस वक्त के महामहिम राष्ट्रपति डा. अब्दुल कलाम जी ने किया था। तीनों योजनाओं पर काम इतना धीरे चल रहा है कि 26 साल बाद, आज भी इटावा-गुना रेल लाइन पूरी नहीं हो पायी। इसी तरह से मेनपुरी-इटावा रेल लाइन पर आधी लाइन बिछ चुकी है लेकिन पैसे के अभाव में अब काम रुका हुआ है। यही स्थिति आगरा और इटावा रेल लाइन की, नॉर्थ-सेंट्रल रेलवे की लाइन्स की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पेसिफिकली जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा? इस संबंध में यहां पर कई बार आश्वासन दिया जा चुका है, हर बार रेल बजट पर बोलते समय मैंने यह मामला उठाया है, लेकिन यह काम पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है।

**श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी :** सभापति महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि रेलवे को अपने 918 प्रोजेक्ट्स को कम्प्लीट करने के लिए करीब 1,53,460 करोड़ रुपए की जरूरत है। इसलिए रेलवे में जब भी रिसोर्सिज़ मोबिलाइज़ेशन होता है, उसी के अनुरूप उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को प्रमाणित किया जाता है। हमने प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को सजेशन दिया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर रेल योजना बनायी जाए जिसमें, जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बाकी रह गए हैं, उन सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स को लिया जा सके जिससे सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स को हम जल्द से जल्द पूरा कर सकें।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** एक मिनट, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय सभापति जी, तीनों लाइनों के बारे में स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आपने सवाल नहीं पूछा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** सर, मेरे सवाल को माननीय मंत्री जी समझ नहीं सके हैं। किसी में 90 फीसदी काम हो चुका है, किसी में तीन-चौथाई काम हो चुका है, किसी में 50 फीसदी काम हो चुका है। ऐसा नहीं है कि इसके लिए अलग से कोई और व्यवस्था करनी है। यह काम इतने लम्बे समय से लटका हुआ है। जो काम 1984 में शुरू हुआ और 2012 में भी पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा, आखिर इसकी कोई समय-सीमा है या नहीं है?

**श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी :** चेयरमैन साहब, रेलवे के पास इतने सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स आ रहे हैं। इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के आने की वजह से, उन पर अनुदान दिए जाने की वजह से पूरी मुश्किलता में हम जितना योगदान कर सकते हैं, वह हम करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी वजह से इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के पूरा होने में विलम्ब होता है। जब से रेल शुरू हुई है इसके लिए ज्यादा वक्त जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह परम्परा बहुत खराब है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** नरेश जी, आपका सवाल नहीं है। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Just a minute. Hon'ble Minister of Railways wants to reply. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, यह परम्परा बहुत खराब है कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर रिप्लाई नहीं देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** यह आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... पहले आप उनकी बात तो सुनिए।

SHRI MUKUL ROY : Hon. Member is asking about three particular railway lines. I have given the answer, as a whole, in summary. I will look into the matter of these three particular lines and will get back to the hon. Member.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, अभी जैसे राम गोपाल जी ने पूछा, मुद्दा केवल एक, दो और पांच रेलवे लाइन का नहीं है, जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हाथ में लिए हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए 1,53,460 करोड़ की जरूरत है। इसके साथ ही नई घोषणाएं भी कर रहे हैं। ये प्रोजेक्ट्स कब तक पूरे होंगे, 25 साल की योजना हो गई। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसके लिए जब तक जनरल बजट से सपोर्ट नहीं मिलती, तब तक ये प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे नहीं हो सकते हैं। अटल जी के समय में लगातार तीन साल 15-15, 20-20 करोड़ की उसके लिए राशि दी, 50-60 हजार करोड़ रुपये जनरल बजट से रेलवे को दिए गए तब जाकर कोई काम पूरा हुआ। क्या इस तरह की जनरल बजट से सपोर्ट 50-50 हजार करोड़ या 25-25 हजार करोड़ रुपये आने वाले 4 साल के लिए आपने मांगी है, उस पर वित्त मंत्री ने क्या कहा है और क्या सरकार इसे देने के लिए तैयार है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : चेयरमैन सर, हमने इस साल भी 2012-13 में बजटरी सपोर्ट करीब 49,000 करोड़ रुपये की मांगी थी, लेकिन सरकार ने हमें 24,000 करोड़ रुपये 2012-13 के बजट में दिए हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो criteria of sanction of projects है, वह National Transport Policy Committee 1980 के तहत है। जो project lines serving industries या tapping minerals के लिए जाती है, missing links होती है, उसके लिए बनाई जाती है, strategic line है, उसके लिए बनाई जाती है, lines for establishment of new growth centres for giving access to remote areas से होकर जाती है, new line projects for socio-economic और ज्यादातर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे socio-economic हैं, वॉयबल नहीं है। इसलिए non-remunerative projects में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है और साथ में ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। नये प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट, पॉलिटिकल, पब्लिक सबसे डिमांड आती हैं। इसलिए हम इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को रिजेक्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं, हम इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को लेते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, एक लाख करोड़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री डी. राजा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, पीपीपी में 50 हजार करोड़ देंगे, तभी तो होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी, उसका जबाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We can have a longer discussion on this issue when we take up the Railway Budget. ...(Interruptions)... Please go ahead, Mr. D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, my question emerges out of the answer given in this reply that major projects are for expansion of rail network on capacity augmentation or of new lines, gauge conversion, workshops, doubling, metropolitan transport projects and electrification. My question is related to gauge conversion.

Chennai to Rameswaram is one of the main railway line networks in Tamil Nadu. It connects all places of Freedom Movement, it connects all places of pilgrimage, and also all historic places. It is the lifeline of Tamil Nadu. It runs through East Coast. Its gauge conversion work was undertaken. Gauge conversion of Chennai to Thiruvavur has been completed. The gauge conversion of Thiruvavur—Karaikudi—

Thiruthuraipoondi—Agasthyamalai is yet to be done. Tomorrow, the people of Nagapattinam district, Thiruvarur district and adjacent districts are going to organise a ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no; please ask your question.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, question is related to this. The hon. Minister should understand the gravity of the situation. It has been pending for such a long time. They are saying that there is a paucity of funds. Who will answer the people? People are going to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no; you are making a statement. Please ask your question.

SHRI D. RAJA : It is not a statement, Sir. It is bringing the issue to the notice of the concerned Minister. I want the hon. Minister to assure that Thiruvarur—Karaikudi—Thiruthuraipoondi—Agasthyamalai gauge conversion will be undertaken forthwith, as the people are demanding this. What is the reply of the Minister? It is a serious issue.

SHRI MUKUL ROY : Sir, again, it is a specific question for a particular line. I will request the hon. Member to come to my chamber during lunch hour. We will discuss and sort out the issue.

श्री साबिर अली : सर, हम लोग बार-बार हाथ खड़ा कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are we having a discussion on Railway Budget? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, हम लोगों को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : साबिर अली साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, बार-बार वही लोग सामने आते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री साबिर अली : हम लोग भी सदन में बैठे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम बार-बार हाथ उठाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें एक बार भी मौका नहीं मिलता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions have to be rotated in this House.

### **Plan to achieve higher growth**

\*403. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government-appointed Committee on Agriculture, having renowned industrialists like Mukesh Ambani and Jamshed Godrej as members is

preparing an operational plan to achieve higher growth in the farm sector to ensure annual 4 per cent growth;

(b) if so, whether involvement of private sector could give positive fillip, keeping in view the constraints like monsoon vagaries, chronic shortage of power for running water-pumps and conventional cultivation techniques, etc.; and

(c) whether it will be ensured that poor and marginal farmers are not affected adversely by such constraints?

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

*Statement*

(a) A Sub-committee on 'improving Agriculture Production and Food Security' comprising of Dr. Ashok Ganguly, Shri Mukesh Ambani, Shri Jamshyd N. Godrej, Shri M.S. Banga (Members) and Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (Convener) was constituted to seek recommendation on improving agriculture production. The Committee's recommendations, *inter-alia*, include liberalizing agri-procurement, streamline norms for private investment in agricultural supply chain, revisiting Minimum Support Price (MSP) norms, linking agri-credit with crop insurance, increasing competition in rural banking, promoting R&D investments in high-yielding hybrids, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, leveraging and promoting technical innovations, conducting land reforms in phased manner, setting up agricultural parks, etc.

(b) and (c) The involvement of private sector is expected to give positive fillip to the development of agri-sector in the country benefiting the farming community, including the poor and marginal farmers.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ा अहम प्रश्न है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि प्रधान देश होने के बावजूद आप सब आज किसानों की हालत से परिचित हैं। आज विदर्भ में आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। अगर आप GDP 4 per cent पर लाना चाहते हैं, देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं तो जब तक आप किसानों को सहूलियत नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह possible नहीं है। आज कृषि उत्पादन बहुत कम हो रहा है और किसानों का मुनाफा भी बहुत कम हो रहा है। इसकी वजह से आज किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब हो रही है। आज भी land holding का साइज कम है। इसमें बदलाव होना या नहीं होना है, यह बात भी हमें समझ में नहीं आ रही है। इसलिए मैं आप से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो Minimum Support Price है, यह कब बिजनेस पर आधारित होगा? इसके साथ ही जो economy है, उसका किस प्रकार से ध्यान रखेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, अभी मेरा प्रश्न पूरा नहीं हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप introduction मत दीजिए, आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा :** मैं अभी प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूँ। सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार ने जिस कमेटी का गठन किया था, उसमें गांगुली साहब थे और मुकेश अम्बानी थे, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम एग्रीकल्चर का कॉरपोरेटाइजेशन करने वाले हैं? नम्बर टू, मेरा यह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** One question, please. Let it be answered.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा :** सर, यह रिपोर्ट कब तक आने वाली है? क्योंकि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है।

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR :** No corporatisation is going to take place, Sir.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा :** सभापति जी, जवाब नहीं आया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति जी, बेहतर उपज के लिए 7,340 टन बीजों का और 25 रोपण सामग्री के उत्पादन का विवरण भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने दिया था, ताकि किसान बेहतर उपज का लाभ उठा सकें, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इस विषय में समिति ने तमाम तकनीकी प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखा है? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 2,300 तकनीकें न केवल भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा विकसित की गई हैं, बल्कि उनको सुधारा भी गया है। यह विशेष रूप से ऐसी फसलों की बाबत में, जोकि बरसाती फसलों के रूप में जानी जाती हैं और विशेष कर ऐसे क्षेत्र, जहाँ पर हमारी पूरी कृषि ऊपर के पानी पर आधारित है, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इसके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है? मैं साथ ही साथ यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि वाटर लेवल कम होता जा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से किसानों को जो पानी चाहिए, वह प्रॉपर पानी उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। यहाँ पर विशेषकर यह भी देखने में आया है कि जल स्तर बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से जो प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, क्या उनमें प्रदूषण का भी ध्यान रखा गया है?

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government appointed a Committee on Agriculture. The Terms of Reference of that Committee were enhancing agricultural production and food security. A group of eminent industrialists was also set up. They have submitted the report within five months and they have given fifteen recommendations. I can put these recommendations either on the Table of the House or I can give that even now also. These are matters of details. These recommendations are : liberalize agri-procurement; streamline norms for private investment in agricultural supply chain; revisit the Minimum Support Price norms; raise the level of rural banking services; link agricultural-credit with crop insurance; promote Research and Development investment in high-yielding hybrids; promote scientific practices for yield enhancement; promote development and usage of highly-effective very-low doses of non-persistent and safe pesticides; launch of focused education drive; provide incentives for the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices; leverage and promote technical innovation; promote land aggregation and contract farming through long-term land leases; promote agricultural service companies; promote edible oil production; and set up agricultural parks to accelerate the implementation of recommendation. So, these 15 recommendations have been given by this Committee. As Government has examined all these recommendations, some recommendations pertain to the Ministry of Finance, some recommendations pertain to some other Departments, and there are certain recommendations which pertain to the Ministry of Agriculture on which certain decisions have been taken.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Sir, ....

श्री सभापति : आपके दो सवाल हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दर्डा जी, आपके सवाल हो गए हैं।

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Sir, have they accepted the recommendations ?

श्री सभापति : उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, आप उसको पढ़ लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सभापति जी, मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने उन रिकमेंडेशन्स को एक्सेप्ट किया है?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Sir, there are some which have already been accepted, for instance, recommendation regarding liberalizing agri-procurement. Their recommendation was that the person or the Company who would like to buy agriculture products in market, he should be allowed to do it with one licence throughout India. But that is not possible because in every State, there is APMC Act, and, under the APMC Act, the fellow has to check the licence from the person. We have requested all the Cooperation Ministers in the States to make amendment in the APMC Act. So, this suggestion can be implemented through amendment in the APMC Act.

There are certain States like Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura, which have amended their APMC Acts. There are some States like Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, which have partially amended the law, and there are some States where there was no APMC Act at all and, therefore, they did not require any reform. These States are Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. There are some States which have already made this kind of a provision, such as Tamil Nadu.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहली बात यह है कि आजादी से पहले किसानों की फसल की कीमत इतनी ज्यादा होती थी कि सरकार भी जरूरत पड़ने पर उससे कम रेट में लेवी के नाम से खरीदती थी। हमारे देश के किसान ऐसे अमीर कब बनेंगे, यह मेरा पहला सवाल है?

श्री सभापति : आप एक सवाल पूछेंगे। आपने सवाल पूछ लिया, अब जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : उसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। दूसरा, आज private participation हो रहा है। अभी कर्णाटक में एक पत्रिका ने आँकड़ा दिया है कि आने वाले 5 सालों में 40 करोड़ किसान गाँवों से शहरों की ओर जाने वाले हैं। क्या यह private participation का परिणाम हो सकता है? यह मौलिक प्रश्न है। पहले गाँव अमीर थे, इसके विपरीत अब गाँव के किसान गरीब बन गए हैं। आप एक महान कृषि मंत्री हैं, क्या आप इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठा सकते हैं?

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल :** सर, मैंने सवाल पूछ लिया।

**श्री सभापति :** तो आप बैठ जाइए।

**श्री शरद पवार :** यह बात सच है कि इस देश में fragmentation बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। 82 परसेंट farmers के पास 2 हेक्टेयर के नीचे जमीन है। इनमें से 60 परसेंट किसान ऐसे हैं, जिनकी कृषि को assured पानी नहीं है। उनको कुदरत के ऊपर भरोसा रखना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति होने के बावजूद भारत सरकार और सभी राज्य सरकारों ने सहयोग देकर कई कदम उठाए। आज हम देश में इसका impact देख रहे हैं। पिछले 60 सालों में कभी इतना अनाज उत्पादन नहीं हुआ था, इस साल इतना अनाज इस देश के किसानों ने उत्पादित किया। The production has been, approximately, 253 million tonnes, which is the highest in the last 60 years. इस साल wheat, rice, cotton का पिछले 60 सालों का production record है। इस देश के किसानों ने इतना ज्यादा production किया है। यह सब जो बदलाव आ रहा है, वह इसलिए कि इसमें किसानों का सहयोग है, राज्य सरकारों की मदद है और भारत सरकार की नीति सही है। फिर भी यह बात सच है कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, जिनकी holding कम है, जिनके परिवार में ज्यादा लोग हैं, वहाँ परिवार के लोग सिर्फ खेती पर निर्भर रहेंगे, तो यह खेती उनकी समस्या हल करने के लिए काफी होगी या नहीं, ऐसी चिन्ता उनके मन में है। इसलिए यह बात भी सच है कि urbanization पर shifting करने का एक trend है।

**DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI :** Sir, the cooperatives in Maharashtra, Gujarat and some other places have done wonderfully well in increasing the productivity of their farms, but in the rest of the country, we find that because of fragmentation the agricultural productivity has been very low. Is the Government considering allowing private corporations to take up small pieces of land on lease—only on lease, and not to own them—and then cultivate, at least, cash crops for the purpose of improving their productivity so that they can be at parity with some of the advanced countries in terms of per hectare production?

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR :** It is the endeavour of the Government to protect the ownership rights of the farmers, and Government will not support the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, अभी तक तो कृषि मंत्री जी से उन्हीं के दल के सदस्यों ने प्रश्न किए हैं। ऐसा लग रहा है जैसे कुछ मिला-जुला है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please ask your Question.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी, मैं इसे देश का दुर्भाग्य कहूंगा कि जिन्हें गेहूँ और जौ की बाली में अंतर भी नहीं मालूम, वे किसानों की समस्या का हल करने की कमेटी में हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने आपको अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें से मैं तीन चीजें पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो किसानों की मुख्य समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित हैं। एक तो प्राइस फिक्सिंग का आधार उन्होंने क्या रखा है? दूसरा प्रश्न, देश में किसानों की जो सबसे बड़ी मांग है कि उनकी उपज की खरीद और मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था सरकार करे, इसके संबंध में पूछना चाहता हूँ और तीसरा प्रश्न स्टोरेज के सम्बन्ध में पूछना चाहता हूँ। इन तीन चीजों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो अपने विचार दिए, उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया सदन में बताने का कष्ट करें।

**श्री शरद पवार :** इस कमेटी ने प्राइस के बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं, लेकिन वे सुझाव स्वीकार करना हमें कुछ ठीक नहीं लगा। उनका सुझाव यह है कि जो मार्केट में कृषि उत्पादन आएगा, उसमें जहां तक बफर की रिक्वायरमेंट है, वहीं तक भारत सरकार को खरीदना चाहिए और बाकी अन्य लोगों के लिए वह मार्केट खुला छोड़ दिया जाए। हम किसी भी राज्य में जाते हैं, जहां भारत सरकार ने मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय किया है, मार्केट में उससे कम कीमत रहती है। इससे किसानों की मांग यह आती है कि प्राइस मेंटेन करने के लिए आपको खरीद शुरू करनी चाहिए। आज पंजाब में ऐसा ही हो रहा है कि जो टोटल मार्केट एराइवल है, उसमें से 96% एराइवल Food Corporation of India खरीदती है। हरियाणा में भी यही स्थिति है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी यही स्थिति है, वेस्टर्न यूपी में इतनी तो नहीं, मगर इसी के आस-पास की स्थिति है। लेकिन उनका यह सुझाव था कि बफर स्टॉक के लिए जितनी जरूरत है, उतना ही आपको परचेज़ करना चाहिए। किसानों के ऊपर इसका बुरा असर होगा, क्योंकि एक तो इससे लिमिटेड परचेज़ हो जाएगी, दूसरा, किसका माल खरीदना है किसका नहीं खरीदना, उस पर भी एक तरह से संघर्ष ही परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी। इसलिए हमारी नीति यह है कि जो कीमत तय हो गई है, अगर उनकी उपज की कीमत उस कीमत से नीचे जाने लगे, तो भारत सरकार को वह खरीदना ही पड़ेगा और उसे खरीदने की हमारी पूरी तैयारी रहेगी।

#### **Access to modern technology for farmers**

\*404. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers in remote areas are denied access to modern agricultural know-how and technology as well as yield-enhancing inputs, such as good seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, improved tools and the like;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to avoid such a situation in future?

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

#### **Statement**

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.
- (c) In order to ensure farmers' access to yield enhancing inputs like quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and improved machinery & tools, various schemes including Development & Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM); Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (APPP); National Horticulture Mission (NHM); Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Hill States (HMNEH); Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) and Technology Missions on Cotton, Jute & Mesta are being implemented.



National Conferences on Agriculture for Rabi and Kharif and pre seasonal Zonal Input Conferences are important forums on which demands of various inputs in different parts of the country are assessed along with a focused strategy to fulfil such demands.

Further, in order to provide reasonable access to modern agricultural knowhow & technologies and adequate availability of critical inputs in the entire country including remote areas, special provisions have been made for farmers residing in the Hilly and North Eastern areas in norms of assistance. The Government has also been laying special emphasis on dissemination of information and appropriate technologies for the farmers through schemes like Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres. Krishi Vigyan Kendras access, refine and demonstrate various technologies including yield enhancing inputs. These schemes are being implemented in all parts of the country including remote areas. Information & Communication Technology tools are also being used for providing information to farmers on crops, weather, price and other farm related inputs.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Sir, how many *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* situated in remote and rural areas attributed to the dissemination of agriculture information? Has their presence made any strategic difference in crop yields in those areas? What percentage of total foodgrains is produced in the country?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Sir, practically, in every district, we have set up *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*. There are above 600 centres. In 50 districts, which have bigger size, we have set up more than one *Krishi Vigyan Kendra*. These types of various activities and extension work have been arranged through the help of *Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis*, State Governments and the Government of India. Now the question comes about the total foodgrains production. I think, this year, we have reached to 253 million tonnes, which is the highest production, which Indian farmers have produced in the last sixty years.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : How many Agriculture Education Institutions have been opened in remote and rural areas in the past ten years?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Sir, agriculture education is a State Subject. There are about 46 Agriculture Universities and few hundred colleges which have been set up by the State Governments. The responsibility of the Government of India is only to give them financial support, to help them in building up their infrastructure and give them continuous support, which we are doing.

श्री विनय कटियार : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छे बीज के नाम पर किसानों को बीज उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, लेकिन कई बार जब पेड़ बड़ा हो जाता है, तो उस पर फली ही

नहीं लगती है, जैसे मूँगफली है, उड़द है, मूँग है, उसमें कुछ फसल तैयार नहीं होती है। ऐसे में एक तो किसान का सीज़न चला जाता है और दूसरा, उसकी लागत भी चली जाती है। ऐसी कम्पनियाँ जो अच्छा बीज नहीं दे रही हैं, उनके खिलाफ अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? क्या ऐसी कुछ कम्पनियाँ चिन्हित की गई हैं या आगे आपका ऐसा कोई विचार है? हो सकता है कि आप यह उत्तर दे दें कि यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है।

लेकिन, यह विषय बार-बार आने के बाद भी किसान मरता है। अभी कल ही बुंदेलखंड में एक किसान ने आत्महत्या की है। तो आए दिन ऐसा हो रहा है और इसमें एक बड़ा भारी कारण इसका भी है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR :** Sir, for regulating the policy of seeds in the country, adequate provisions have been provided under the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seeds Rules, 1968, and the Seeds Control Order, 1983. आपने जो बात कही, वह सच है, मगर यह भारत सरकार के लिए पॉसिबल नहीं है, क्योंकि भारत सरकार के पास हर गाँव में कोई ऐसी मशीनरी नहीं है और इसीलिए सीड्स एक्ट में ये सभी अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए हैं। इसमें सजा देने का अधिकार है, इनके खिलाफ काम्पेंशेशन माँगने का अधिकार है, इनके खिलाफ केस करने का और इनका सर्टिफिकेट कैंसल करने का अधिकार है। आपको जो इन्फॉर्मेशन चाहिए, उसके लिए आप मुझसे अलग से क्वेश्चन पूछेंगे तो definitely, I will give that information on how many cases have been filed and how many seed companies' licences have been cancelled.

**श्री सभापति :** डा. अशोक एस. गांगुली। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** सभापति जी, मैं डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं भी एक किसान हूँ और हमारे यहाँ भी खेती होती है। मैं बीज बोता हूँ, लेकिन मूँगफली लगती नहीं है। जाने ऐसे कितने किसान हैं, जो मर रहे हैं, तो उसके बारे में आप अगर राज्य सरकारों पर डाल देंगे और कह देंगे कि हम कानून बना रहे हैं, तो इससे काम होने वाला नहीं है। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। कपास का मामला इसी प्रकार का है, बी.टी. बेंगन का मामला इसी प्रकार का है। मैं इनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बीजों का जो मामला चल रहा है, क्या इस पर आप कोई ठोस कानून बनाएँगे, जिसमें इन कम्पनीज़ के खिलाफ़ केन्द्र का हस्तक्षेप भी हो?

**श्री शरद पवार :** आपने जो कपास या बी.टी. कॉटन की बात कही, तो यह बात सच है कि बी.टी. या transgenic cotton के बारे में समाज में एक वर्ग का विरोध है। मगर यह बात भी सच है कि इस देश में इस नई टेक्नोलॉजी लाने के बाद देश में कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। इस पर सरकार का क्या कहना है, राज्य सरकारों का क्या कहना है और मीडिया का क्या कहना है, इस पर मैं ध्यान नहीं देता हूँ। मैं इस बात पर ध्यान देता हूँ कि इस पर किसानों का क्या कहना है। इस देश के जो किसान कपास का उत्पादन करते हैं, उनमें से 96 परसेंट कपास उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों ने बी.टी. कॉटन को स्वीकार किया, उसका सीड लिया और उससे अपने कपास का प्रोडक्शन किया। जिस देश में 96 परसेंट किसान एक बीज को स्वीकार करते हैं, इससे मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वे हमसे समझदार हैं। वे समझदार हैं, इसीलिए उसी रास्ते से वे जाते हैं। हाँ, इसमें कोई गलती हो, इसमें कुछ कमियाँ हों और इससे सेफगार्ड करने के लिए कुछ और कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता हो, तो इसके लिए एक अलग यंत्रणा आज Environment Ministry ने की है, वह भी इस पर निगरानी रखेगी।

**DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY :** Sir, given that a remote sensing satellite has been recently launched which will permit short-term weather forecasting and given your

comments on global warming and uncertainty of monsoon precipitation, even if total precipitation is alright, does the hon. Minister propose to use this new technology for short-term weather forecasting in order to help the farmers manage better productivity and land use than has been historically possible?

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR :** Sir, in fact, last week only, the Government has taken certain decisions and certain work has been started. That information will be provided to all the States extensively through All India Radio, through television and through different linguistic media. इनके through किसानों को बताने की जो आवश्यकता है, उनको वार्निंग देने की जो आवश्यकता है, इसका इंतजाम करने का प्रबंध किया गया है। हाल ही में करीब दस दिन पहले यह काम शुरू हुआ है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इसका इम्पैक्ट अच्छा होगा। जहाँ तक ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के इम्पैक्ट का सवाल है, तो इस बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी गठित की गई है और इनमें से एक खास कार्यक्रम Indian Council for Agricultural Research के एक साइंटिस्ट को चार साल पहले ही दिया है। हमारे लिए चिन्ता की एक ही बात है कि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का इम्पैक्ट हो सकता है। इस देश में ऐसा फसल, जैसे गेहूँ है, तो खास तौर पर पंजाब, हरियाणा, वेस्टर्न यू.पी. में इस पर असर हो सकता है।

अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है, मगर यह असर होगा, इसलिए इसके लिए resistant variety की गेहूँ तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है। हमने यह संदेश हमारे scientists और researchers को दिया था और मुझे खुशी है कि पिछले दो सालों में, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का जो बुरा असर होता है, उसका सामना करने वाली तीन नई varieties हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने विकसित की हैं और इनके परिणाम अच्छे आए हैं। आने वाले समय में इसका प्रभाव कैसा होगा, इस पर हमारा ध्यान रहेगा।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो raw cotton है, उसका रेट 40 रुपए प्रति किलो ग्राम है, लेकिन जो सीड है, उसका रेट 3000 रुपए प्रति किलो ग्राम है। क्या आप किसान को बचाने के लिए ऐसा करेंगे कि raw cotton के रेट के मुकाबले सीड का रेट 3000 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम की बजाए 100 या 150 रुपए प्रति किलो ग्राम हो, ताकि किसान बच सके और खुदकुशी न करे?

**श्री शरद पवार :** सर, एक नया proposed seed act है, इसमें price restriction कितनी रहनी चाहिए, इस पर discussion चालू है। In fact, हम इस सदन में proposed new seed act लाना चाहते थे, लेकिन इसी सदन के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर detail बात करने की आवश्यकता के संबंध में request दी, सुझाव दिया, इसलिए जो Member of Parliament इसमें interested हैं, हम उनकी एक मीटिंग बुला कर कीमत के बारे में कौन सी नीति को स्वीकार करने की आवश्यकता है, इस पर बहस करेंगे और फाइनल निर्णय लेंगे। मगर, साथ-साथ यह भी हमें देखना होगा कि research के लिए जो investment करते हैं, हम कीमत इस तरह से तय नहीं करना चाहेंगे, जिससे रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट की प्रोसेस पर रोक लगे।

#### सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यायित पत्रकारों को रियायत प्रदान किया जाना

\*405. डॉ. योगेन्द्र पी. त्रिवेदी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यायित पत्रकारों को केवल मेल और एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों के टिकटों पर ही रियायत प्रदान की जाती है, न कि लोकल रेलगाड़ियों के टिकटों पर;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त रेलगाड़ियों के टिकटों पर कितनी रियायत प्रदान की जाती है;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ ने मुम्बई जैसे महानगरों में भी, जहां लोकल रेलगाड़ियां चलती हैं, पत्रकारों को ऐसी ही सुविधा उपलब्ध कराए जाने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और क्या सरकार द्वारा उनकी यह मांग स्वीकार कर ली जायेगी;

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

### विवरण

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों, संघ शासित प्रदेशों और जिलों के मुख्यालयों के लिए प्रत्यायित प्रेस संवाददाताओं को बोनाफाइड प्रेस संबंधी कार्यों के लिए असीमित यात्रा करने के लिए मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों की सभी श्रेणियों में मूल किरायों और राजधानी/शताब्दी/जन शताब्दी गाड़ियों की सभी श्रेणियों में सर्वसमावेशी किरायों पर 50 प्रतिशत रियायत दी जाती है।

यह रियायत प्रत्यायित प्रेस संवाददाताओं के साथ यात्रा करने पर पति/पत्नी (उन प्रत्यायित प्रेस संवाददाताओं के मामले में सहचर, जिनके पति/पत्नी नहीं हैं) और 18 वर्ष की आयु तक के आश्रित बच्चों के लिए भी मुख्यालय को सेवित करने वाले स्टेशन से किसी भी स्थान तक जाने और वापस आने के लिए प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के दौरान दो बार अनुमेय है।

(ग) और (घ) महाराष्ट्र श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ से ऐसा कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक उपनगरीय/यात्री रेलगाड़ियों में पत्रकारों को रियायत सुविधा प्रदान करने का संबंध है, प्रत्यायित प्रेस संवाददाताओं को ऐसी रियायत दिए जाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ङ) मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार, रियायती किराए, गाड़ी, जिससे यात्री यात्रा करता है, की किस्म, अर्थात् मेल अथवा एक्सप्रेस अथवा पैसेंजर का ध्यान किए बिना, मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के मूल किरायों के आधार पर परिकलित किए जाते हैं। उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ियों/पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ियों के लिए लागू साधारण किराये पहले से ही बहुत सख्खिडाइज्ड हैं। इसलिए, किसी भी श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ियों/पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ियों के किरायों में कोई रियायत नहीं दी जाती है।

### Concessions to Government accredited journalists

†\*405. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accredited journalists are given concession on tickets of mail and express trains only and no such concession is given in local trains;

(b) if so, the quantum of concession given;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any proposal has been given by Maharashtra Working Journalists Union to provide the same facility to journalists in the metros like Mumbai also where local trains operate and whether Government would accept their demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Press Correspondents accredited to the Headquarters of Government of India, State Governments, Union Territories and Districts are granted 50% concession in all classes on the basic fares of Mail/Express trains and on the all inclusive fares of all classes of Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains for unlimited travel on bonafide press work.

This concession is also admissible, twice during each financial year, to the spouse (or the companion in case of accredited press correspondents who do not have spouse) and dependent children upto 18 years of age while travelling with accredited press correspondents from the station serving the headquarters to any place and back.

(c) and (d) No representation has been received from Maharashtra Working Journalist Union. As regards grant of concession facility to journalists on Suburban/passenger trains, there is no proposal at present to provide such concessions to accredited press correspondents.

(e) As per extant rules, concessional fares are calculated on the basic fares of Mail/Express trains irrespective of the type of train *i.e.*, Mail or Express or Passenger, by which the passenger travels. The Ordinary fares, applicable for suburban trains / passenger trains, are already highly subsidized. Therefore, no concessions are given on the fares of suburban trains / passenger trains to any category of persons.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Sir, I have gone through the statement and also the list of people who are entitled to concessional fare in railway travel. I think, the list is hopelessly outdated. Today, the film production cost runs into hundreds of crores of rupees but still the film technicians have been given concessional rides. Same way, only Allopathic Doctors are enjoying concessions in railway travel while other Doctors are not given any concessional treatment. I would again say that the entire list is hopelessly outdated. Even Scientists are not included. If the Doctors are included in that list, why not other faculties or professionals are included? Are you considering having a second look at the entire list to have a rationale view as to who are the people who should be entitled to concessional travel?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a good suggestion.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Are you considering any proposal to entitle the Members of Parliament to free travel in local trains?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the fares of the local trains are much lower than the mail and other trains.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : No, I am not talking of the local trains. I am sorry. It is the metro locals, suburban trains, where the fare is very high.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI : Sir, let me give you a comparison of the fares of the suburban and other trains.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : You allow the Members of Parliament to have a free travel in ordinary trains, why not in suburban trains?

SHRI MUKUL ROY : Sir, as you may be aware, there is a separate Committee to consider the privileges and facilities to be given to the Members of Parliament. They judge the issues from time to time, give recommendations, and, then, a decision is taken. Accordingly, any matter for giving any facility to the Members of Parliament will go to that Committee. The Committee, after taking a decision on the issue, will give its recommendations, and, we will consider the same.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** सभापति जी, अधिकांश प्रान्तों में और पूरे देश के अंदर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया में जो पत्रकार बन्धु हैं, उन्हें यात्रा के लिए कूपन दिए जाते हैं। जैसे, मध्य प्रदेश में ये दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन उस कूपन से रेलवे का ऑनलाइन रिजर्वेशन नहीं हो पाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पत्रकार बन्धुओं को ऑनलाइन रिजर्वेशन कराने के लिए उन कूपनों को स्वीकृत करने की कोई योजना है, जिससे वे आराम से घूम सकें और सूचना एकत्रित कर सकें?

**श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी :** जर्नलिस्टों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कंसेशन देने के बारे में यह कहना है कि सिर्फ सीनियर सिटिजंस पर, उनकी एज के बारे में भरोसा करके, ई-टिकट लेने पर उनको कंसेशन दी जाती है। चूंकि जर्नलिस्टों को डॉक्यूमेंट्स देने के बाद कंसेशन मिलती है, इसलिए उनके लिए ई-कंसेशन नहीं हो सकती।

SHRI A.A. JINNAH : As they are talking about travelling facilities, Sir, I would like to state that I was travelling from Chennai to Thiruvapur, that is, my native place. As Mr. Raja rightly put it, no preference is given to the Members of Parliament. All trains are old, worn-out and not fit for use. I would like to know thing. Are they going to take any step, before giving facilities to the journalists and other people, to give facilities to the Members of Parliament who are travelling? For the last four years, I have been undergoing all these difficulties. I have also given a detailed representation to the hon. Minister, not to the present Minister but to the former Minister. But you have not taken any step in this direction.

Another thing is, in the rail route going directly from Chennai to Thiruvavur, from Mayavaram, for the past four years, the situation has been standstill because some bus owners want to keep it in their hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Sir, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is going to take immediate steps in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This does not relate to the question. Sorry.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जो जर्नलिस्ट या पत्रकार हैं, उनको हॉल में आने की लोक सभा में तीन वर्ष के अंदर सहूलियत मिल जाती है, जबकि राज्य सभा में छः वर्ष लगते हैं, तो यह भेदभाव क्यों किया गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, मैं रेलवे में बैठ कर, आकर ही यह प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think we can go on to the next question. Question No. 406.

#### **Utilisation of funds in Bihar**

\*406. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds/amounts given to/spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organisations, during last three years and the current year, so far;
- (b) the purposes for which these funds were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) Railways do not allocate funds State wise. The budgeting units of Indian Railways are Zones and Production Units and hence the details of funds allocated and spent are maintained zone wise and not State wise. Further, the projects/activities implemented by one zonal railway such as construction of new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, electrification etc. and also incurrence of operating expenditure is not confined to one State but extends to several States.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मेरा पहला सप्लिमेंट्री क्वेश्चन यह है कि बिहार राज्य में जिन-जिन जनों की रेलवे लाइंस गुजरती हैं, उन-उन जनों के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि आबंटित की गयी थी, उनमें से कितनी उपयोग की गयी और उस राशि को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

**श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी :** चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि वहाँ किन-किन जोनों की लाइंस गुजरती है। बिहार राज्य में ईस्ट-सेंट्रल रेलवे, ईस्टर्न रेलवे, नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट-फ्रंटियर रेलवे आती है। हमारे बजट में उन सभी के लिए प्रोविजन किया गया है। वर्ष 2012-13 में ईस्ट-सेंट्रल रेलवे के लिए योजनागत और गैर-योजनागत मद में करीब 8152 करोड़ रुपये और नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे के लिए 4038 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। इसी तरह से, वहाँ से पास होने वाली सभी जोनों की रेलवेज़ के लिए कुल मिला कर 28438 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

**श्री सभापति :** थैंक्यू। दूसरा प्रश्न।

**श्री साबिर अली :** सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बिहार के लोगों, अधिकारियों और जन-प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा पिछले तीन सालों में क्या-क्या माँगें रखी गयीं? रेलवे बजट में उन तीन सालों में बिहार के लिए किन कार्यों के लिए वादे किये गये? वे कार्य कितने किये गये, उनमें कितनी राशि उपलब्ध करायी गयी और उस राशि का उपयोग हुआ या नहीं हुआ?

**SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI :** Sir, the hon. Member may ask a separate question. We will reply to this separately.

**श्री साबिर अली :** सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

**श्री सभापति :** उन्होंने जवाब दिया है, आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए, आपको इंफार्मेशन देंगे।

**श्री साबिर अली :** नहीं, सर, यह इसी सवाल से जुड़ा हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** He is giving an assurance. What is the difficulty?

**SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI :** Sir, funds are given to the Railway Zones, not to the State Governments. In principle funds are not given to the States.

**SHRI SABIR ALI :** I am asking about the projects that are going on in Bihar.

**SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI :** I can give the list of projects in Bihar. I will lay it on the Table of the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Let me get on with the supplementary questions.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के माध्यम से, पूर्ववर्ती रेल मंत्री के माध्यम से जो कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं बिहार के हितों की रक्षा के लिए और बिहार की दस करोड़ से अधिक जनता के लाभ के लिए स्वीकृत की गई थीं। चूंकि बिहार काफी पिछड़ा इलाका है, सब चीजों में पिछड़ा है और रेलवे में भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। सर, यह विडम्बना है कि जब-जब पूर्व रेल मंत्री हट जाते हैं तो उनके द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाएं पैडिंग पड़ जाती हैं। बिहार के लिए जो दो-तीन महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं हैं, जहां जितनी आवश्यकता थी और उस आवश्यकता के अनुसार तत्कालीन सरकार के मंत्री ने परियोजनाओं में पैसा आबंटित करने का काम किया था, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वे परियोजनाएं अभी ठप हैं। खास तौर पर जो महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं हैं, वे हैं पटना और दीघा से जाने वाले जो रेल पुल और सड़क पुल हैं, उसी तरह मल्हौरा में एक कोच फैक्टरी लगाने की परियोजना है और मुंगेर में सड़क और रेल पुल बनाने की योजना है। ये जो दो-तीन रेल परियोजनाएं हैं, ये बिहार की लाइफ लाइन हैं। तो उन



परियोजनाओं में आपने कितनी राशि आबंटित की है और जो निर्धारित समय है, उस समय के अनुसार क्या ये परियोजनाएं पूरी हो जाएंगी?

**SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I need a separate notice for answering the hon. Member's question.

**श्री विनय कटियार :** सभापति जी, जब कोई माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछता है, तो हम लोग भी उसकी जानकारी करना चाहते हैं। यह तो एक नया प्रचलन हो गया कि सवाल के जवाब में मंत्री जी कह देते हैं कि हम अलग से बतला देंगे। तो फिर सदन के बाकी सदस्य कहां से जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** It will be laid on the Table of the House.

**श्री विनय कटियार :** मंत्री महोदय को यहां तैयारी करके आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी ओर से इनको यह निर्देश जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द्र गुप्ता :** बिहार के साथ बड़े पैमाने पर भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिहार के हितों की रक्षा नहीं की जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** देखिए, बैठ जाइए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, मैं चार्ज करता हूँ कि सरकार नहीं चाहती कि वे योजनाएं पूरी हों। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति है। वे कह देते हैं कि मैं अलग से जवाब दूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आप इस तरह बिहार की जनता की उपेक्षा करते रहेंगे, बिहार के पिछड़े इलाके की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा। आप बिहार के लोगों के प्रति किसी दुराग्रह से पीड़ित तो नहीं हैं?

**श्री सभापति :** प्लीज, आप मंत्री जी से जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** यह बिहार के साथ अन्याय है। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है।

**श्री सभापति :** अच्छा, आप बैठ जाइए और जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए और जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** केवल दो राज्यों में ही रेल रही, बंगाल और बिहार में और ये दोनों ही झगड़ा कर रहे हैं, जबकि अब तो यू.पी. वालों को बोलना चाहिए।

**श्री सभापति :** नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** जो सवाल पूछे जा रहे हैं, उनके हमें उत्तर भी सही नहीं मिलते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज :** मंत्री जी बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि मेरे चैम्बर में आकर पूछ लें। तो हम दिल्ली में आकर पूछें तो कोलकाता में जाकर पूछें? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** This is not relevant please. Let us get the answer.

**SHRI MUKUL ROY :** Sir, again I am repeating that the funds have been allocated not in the name of the State. The funds have been allocated in the name of Zonal Railways. The original question is how much funds are available for Bihar. I have

clearly stated that the Railways allocated fund for 17 Zonal Railways and six production units. However, in Bihar, there are the Eastern Railway, the East Central Railway, the NE Railway and the NF Railway. These four railways are within Bihar. Some railway lines have been taken up in the Eastern Zone. They are going through Jharkhand and Bihar. Some railway gauge conversion projects are going on. They are in the NF and Eastern Railway and not in Bihar alone. However, through you, Sir, I assure this August House that the projects which were taken up by former Railway Ministers will take off. They are going on and their progress is very good. Take, for example, the Wheel & Axle Plant at Chapra. It is ready for commissioning. Yesterday, I had a talk with the Chief Minister of Bihar, Nitish Kumarji, and Laluji to be present on the inaugural function of the Wheel and Axle Plant at Chapra. It is a very important project of the Railways. The other thing is about Marhora and Madhepura, one is for diesel locomotive and the other is for electric locomotive. These kinds of PPP have never been taken up in any country in the world. So, due diligence is required. But I can assure the House that due diligence will be shown and these two projects will take off very soon. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is with regard to both the Diesel Locomotive Project at Marhora and the Electric Locomotive Project at Madhepura. However, the data I have collected so far shows that the work on 35 new lines is going on; gauge conversion work is going on in respect of 18 lines; double lining is going on in 17 cases. The total cost of the ongoing projects is Rs.29,790 crores. We have given the outlay and I assure the august House, through you, Sir, that all the projects will take off and they will be completed as early as possible.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Sir, for the first time, I saw that Bihar and West Bengal people are crying like anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : I am asking the question straightaway, Sir. How many Railway Ministers were there from Bihar and West Bengal? How much encouragement did Bihar get? Today, the Bihar people are asking. What about Andhra Pradesh? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Sir, I am asking the question. The former Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Naramsimha Rao, had started one project, Peddapalli to Nizamabad. Still it has not been completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Thank you.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Kazipet is a junction. They are not taking that also seriously. Why is Andhra Pradesh discriminated? I am asking. Today, there is no Minister from Bihar. So, they are asking. What about Andhra Pradesh?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen to the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)... Answer, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Sir, I have one question about...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tarun Vijay, your turn is coming. You should only stop interfering.

SHRI MUKUL ROY : Sir, the hon. Member, Hanumantha Raoji, has raised some questions related to Andhra Pradesh. But this question is absolutely concentrated on Bihar projects. However, he has raised some certain questions. One late Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of a project. It is not being completed. I will take care of it. I assure the House that I will take care of it and it will be completed as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tarun Vijay, you can put your question in less than one minute.

श्री तरुण विजय : सभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि अपने प्रांत में रेलवे के विकास के लिए उस प्रांत से रेल मंत्री बनना अनिवार्य हो गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल, जम्मू कश्मीर और पूर्वांचल – इन बेचारे बॉर्डर एरिया के प्रांतों में, जहां से कभी कोई रेल मंत्री नहीं बना, इन प्रांतों में कौन सी नई योजनाएं प्रारंभ की गयीं?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you. Question Hour is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Short Notice Question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Broad gauge line between Udaipur and Ahmedabad

†\*407. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the new railway tracks in kilometres laid down in the year 2011 -12; and
- (b) whether Government proposes to complete the broad gauge line from Udaipur to Ahmedabad at the earliest and, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY) : (a) 727 km of new Broad Gauge lines has been completed during the year 2011-12.

(b) Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (321.73 Km) was sanctioned in the year 2008-09. Project is progressing as per availability of resources. No target date for completion of project has been fixed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Regulation of pesky calls and SMSs**

\*408. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that inspite of TRAI's instructions, subscribers are still receiving pesky calls and SMSs;

(b) if so, the regulations in case of unsolicited commercial calls and SMSs sent from individual numbers.

(c) whether Government is aware that several calls and SMSs are being sent from private/individual numbers; and

(d) if so, the action taken, so far, against such individuals for violation of TRAI's regulations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (d) Sir, With the implementation of The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, the number of complaints relating to Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) has reduced considerably, which indicate that the subscribers are still receiving pesky calls and SMSs though at a low level.

As per 'The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010', no telephone subscriber, who is not registered with TRAI as a telemarketer under these regulations, shall make any commercial communication. To facilitate easy identification, the telemarketers registered with TRAI are allocated telecom resources in number series '140'. In case it is found based on verification of a complaint that the UCC was originated by a subscriber, who is not registered with TRAI as a telemarketer, the Originating Access Provider shall issue a notice to such subscriber to forthwith discontinue the sending of such unsolicited commercial communications and if such subscriber sends a commercial communication to any subscriber on a second occasion, disconnect the telecom resources of such subscriber.

(c) and (d) Government is aware that several calls and SMSs are being sent from private/individual numbers *i.e.* by subscribers not registered as a telemarketer. Under this regulation, 44810 notices have been issued to unregistered telemarketers and 27984 telephones have been disconnected till 24th April, 2012 since inception of the regulation *i.e.* 27th Sept, 2011.

The regulation also prescribes a cap of 200 SMS per day per SIM to deter sending of bulk unwanted SMSs by private/individual numbers.

**Gauge conversion of railway lines in Gujarat**

\*409. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of narrow gauge and metre gauge railway lines in Gujarat under Western Railway; and

(b) the time-period needed by Railways to convert all narrow and metre gauge railway lines into broad gauge lines in Gujarat under Western Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY) : (a) As on 31st March, 2011, under Western Railway, Gujarat State has 1,133 kilometres Metre Gauge and 684 kilometres Narrow Gauge railway lines in terms of route kilometres.

(b) No time period has been fixed for converting all Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge lines of Gujarat to Broad Gauge. Conversion work in 529 kilometres has been taken up/sanctioned.

**Health hazards for children of schools near main roads**

\*410. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schools which are near main roads in the country are health hazards for the students of such schools who suffer from respiratory and other diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter to protect the children of such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) No specific study has been conducted on the health hazards to the students of schools located near main roads in the country. The location for the construction of a school building depends on several factors which *inter-alia* include availability of land, location demarcated for schools in the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws. The reservation and allotment of land for schools falls in the purview of the State Governments and Local Bodies. Paucity of land constrains the relocation of existing schools.

The guidelines issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) require school buildings to conform to Municipal bye-laws. The Central Board of

Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for schools to obtain certificates from health authorities before granting affiliation to a school.

### **Drought in Karnataka**

\*411. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that several States in the country, including Karnataka, are severely affected by drought;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Centre has extended any financial assistance to the drought affected States;
- (d) if so, the details of financial assistance provided to Karnataka and other drought affected States in the country; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b) During 2011-12, only two States namely Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, were reported to be affected by drought. Districts declared as drought affected by the State Governments are as under:-

#### **Karnataka (23 Districts)**

Ramnagar, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Chamarajanagar, Mysore, Mandya, Bellary, Koppal, Raichure, Gulburga, Yadgiri, Bidar, Bagalkote, Bijapur, Gadag, Dharwad, Hasan, Chikkamagalur, Belgaum, Davangere and Haveri.

#### **Andhra Pradesh (22 Districts )**

Mahabubnagar, Ananthapur, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Prakasam, Kurnool, Adilabad, Warangal, YSR Kadapa, Chittoor, Medak, Khammam, Guntur, Rangareddy, Krishna, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Nizamabad and SPSR Nellore.

(c) to (e) Government of India approved an assistance of Rs. 186.68 crores to Karnataka and Rs.706.15 crores to Andhra Pradesh from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) account for the instant calamities. Sanction of Rs.8.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has also been made to Andhra Pradesh for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

**Encroachment on railway land**

\*412. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of land under Railways at Sorbhog, Barpeta Road, New Bongaigaon and duration of their holding;
- (b) the details of railway land used so far;
- (c) the details of illegal encroachment on Railway land in those areas;
- (d) the details of steps taken to remove those illegal encroachments; and
- (e) whether there is any future plan to use aforesaid land?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY) : (a) and (b) Railway owns land measuring about 295.50 acres at Sorbhog, 95.10 acres at Barpeta Road and 1339.806 acres at Bongaigaon/New Bongaigaon since 1905. Railway land at these locations is utilized for operational purposes and other developmental activities.

(c) and (d) About 17 acres of land is under encroachment. Notices under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 have been served to illegal occupants. Railways are also engaged in a continuous exercise to protect railway land/property from encroachment by providing boundary wall, fencing, tree plantation etc. at vulnerable location in a programmed manner.

(e) The Railway land lying vacant is kept for future expansion and development needs of Railways.

**Basic requirements under RTE act**

†\*413. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that schools were instructed to fulfil certain basic requirements under the Right to Education Act;
- (b) if so, the details of those basic requirements and whether it was also decided to fulfil them by March, 2013;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the percentage of above-mentioned requirements that have been fulfilled by December, 2011?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 *inter-alia* provides that every school has to adhere to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule of the RTE Act, the details of which are given in Statement (*See* below). The RTE Act provides a three year time period, *i.e.* upto March, 2013, for schools to fulfil these norms and standards.

(d) According to the District Information System for Education (DISE) on schools imparting elementary education, in 2010-11 the pupil teacher ratio was 30:1 (for class I-VIII), the student-classroom ratio was 31:1 (for class I-VIII), 93% of schools had drinking water facility, 84% of schools had toilet facility, 50% of schools had ramps, 55% schools had a playground, and 55% schools had boundary wall. In order to enable the State Governments to meet the norms and standards, the Central Government has, since the commencement of the RTE Act, given sanctions to the State Governments for opening of 39,502 new primary schools and 11,952 upper primary schools, construction of 28,561 primary schools and 8,247 upper primary schools, construction of 4,98,339 additional classrooms, 2,49,400 toilets, and 22,791 drinking water units, and appointment of over 6 lakh teachers. The private schools are also required to meet the norms and standards specified in the Schedule of the RTE Act by March, 2013.

### *Statement*

#### *Details of norms and standards of RTE act*

Sl. No.	Item	Norms and Standards														
1	2	3														
1.	Number of Teachers:															
	(a) For first class to fifth class	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Admitted children</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Number of teachers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Up to Sixty</td> <td>Two</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Between sixty-one to ninety</td> <td>Three</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Between Ninety-one to one hundred and twenty</td> <td>Four</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Between One hundred and twenty-one to two hundred</td> <td>Five</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above One hundred and fifty children</td> <td>Five plus one Head-teacher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above Two Hundred children</td> <td>Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty.</td> </tr> </table>	Admitted children	Number of teachers	Up to Sixty	Two	Between sixty-one to ninety	Three	Between Ninety-one to one hundred and twenty	Four	Between One hundred and twenty-one to two hundred	Five	Above One hundred and fifty children	Five plus one Head-teacher	Above Two Hundred children	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty.
Admitted children	Number of teachers															
Up to Sixty	Two															
Between sixty-one to ninety	Three															
Between Ninety-one to one hundred and twenty	Four															
Between One hundred and twenty-one to two hundred	Five															
Above One hundred and fifty children	Five plus one Head-teacher															
Above Two Hundred children	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty.															



1	2	3
	(b) For sixth class to eighth class	(i) At least one teacher per class, so that there shall be at least one teacher each for Science and Mathematics, Social Studies and Languages. (ii) At least one teacher for every thirty-five children. (iii) Where admission of children is above one hundred- (a) full time head-teacher; (b) part time instructors for Art Education, Health and Physical Education, Work Education.
2.	Building	All-weather building consisting of— (i) at least one class-room for every teacher and an office-cum-store-cum-Head teacher's room; (ii) barrier-free access; (iii) separate toilets for boys and girls; (iv) safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children; (v) a kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked in the school; (vi) Playground; (vii) arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing.
3.	Minimum number of working days/ instructional hours in an academic year	(i) two hundred working days for first class to fifth class; (ii) two hundred and twenty working days for sixth class to eighth class; (iii) eight hundred instructional hours per academic year for first class to fifth class; (iv) one thousand instructional hours per academic year for sixth class to eighth class.
4.	Minimum number of working hours per week for the teacher	forty-five teaching including preparation hours.
5.	Teaching learning equipment	Shall be provided to each class as required
6.	Library	There shall be a library in each school providing newspaper, magazines and books on all subjects, including story-books.
7.	Play material, games and sports equipment	Shall be provided to each class as required.

#### **Losses due to LoP in EEZ**

\*414. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Letter of Permit (LoP) sanctions cause monumental losses to Government and the industry estimates that the revenue of the catch exploited in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by foreign vessels is

estimated between ₹ 600 to ₹ 1000 crore, but India earns only one time payment of around ₹ 8 lakhs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a complaint has been filed with CBI on the LoP scheme and the vessels operating under it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Letter of Permit (LoP) is issued only to eligible Indian entrepreneurs in accordance with the existing deep sea fishing guidelines.

(c) and (d) Some complaints have been enquired into by the Chennai and Delhi branches of CBI. While CBI Chennai has filed its closure report in the cases stating that no evidence to support the charges against the companies listed in the complaints have been found, CBI Delhi in its report on two preliminary enquiries has only pointed out certain administrative loopholes in procedures. The government, through an Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries and specific Expert Groups/Committees reviews the deep sea guidelines and policies on a regular basis to provide an enabling environment for the growth of deep sea fisheries and to streamline the procedures.

#### **Proposal to merge BSNL and MTNL**

\*415. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Telecommunications has proposed to merge BSNL and MTNL to protect BSNL from continuous losses;

(b) if so, whether the merger will provide benefit to BSNL in developing its fiscal resources and competing successfully with private players; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal with Department of Telecommunication (DoT) to merge BSNL and MTNL.

However, to bring about synergies between various telecom units of DoT, a committee was constituted by DoT in May 2011. One of the Terms of Reference of the Committee was to study and suggest the feasibility of merger of MTNL and BSNL to form a strong organization to meet the needs of telecom sector. The committee has submitted its report in December, 2011. The Committee has mentioned in its report

that the merger of BSNL and MTNL is recommended as a desirable goal. However, before merger, the issues arising from MTNL being a listed company, financing of costs involved in the merger and HR issues, e.g. differences in pension administration mechanism, pay scales and other HR policies of the two organizations need to be essentially addressed first. Since resolution of these issues would be time consuming, therefore, at this stage, creation and recognition of synergistic alliance of these organizations needs to be encouraged through appropriate policy interventions and support for optimum utilization of their resources and strengths to their mutual benefit.

#### **Subsidy on import of fertilizers**

†\*416. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, till last year Government itself used to fix Maximum Retail Price of fertilizers subsequent to providing subsidy on import of fertilizers as per Government's policy;

(b) whether this year, Government by substituting the word 'New Trend Base Subsidy' for the word 'subsidy' has given the right of deciding Maximum Retail Price post-subsidy to companies and subsequent to this the companies hiked the price of fertilizer by Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per sack, and earned a profit of rupees ten thousand crore annually;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the companies which have benefited from this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) Government used to fix Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Phosphatic and Potassic (P & K) fertilizers prior to implementation of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy. NBS Policy was implemented from 1.4.2010.

The MRP of Urea continues to be fixed by Government.

(b) to (d) Under the NBS Policy, a fixed subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of P&K fertilizers based on its nutrient content. The MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by manufactures/importers based on market conditions.

India is completely dependent on imports for Potassic Fertilizers and to the extent of 90% in case of Phosphatic fertilizers. Any change in the international prices of these fertilizers and their raw materials or the exchange rate, therefore, has a direct bearing on the domestic retail prices.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

During the first year (2010-11) of implementation of NBS Policy, there was slight increase in MRP of P&K fertilizers. In the year 2011-12, inspite of increase in subsidy, the prices of P&K fertilizers in the country increased as a result of increase in international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials. The depreciation of Indian rupee further added to this increase. However, the prices have stabilized since 3rd quarter of the year 2011-12 and are expected to remain stable during the year 2012-13. Any favourable movement in the international prices or the exchange rate will result in further softening of retail prices in the country..

The NBS policy is applicable to all manufacturers or importers, uniformly. The impact of the policy may vary depending on their individual circumstances, and also the pricing and procurement decisions of various companies.

#### NCERT

\*417. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total budget allocated in current financial year for academic programmes of NCERT Headquarters;

(b) the total salary, TA/DA, etc. and expenditure incurred on academic staff of NCERT Headquarters during 2011-12;

(c) the total number of posts of Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors filled in NCERT Headquarters as on date, category-wise and year-wise and number of vacant posts of these categories; and

(d) the total number of academic programmes finalized by NCERT for current financial year with proposed budget, number of participants and number of resource persons of each programme, department-wise and field-wise and academic programmes organised during the financial year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) The total budget allocated for the current financial year in respect of academic programmes of the NCERT Headquarters is Rs. 10.49 Crores.

(b) The details of salary, TA/DA etc. for the year 2011-12 in respect of academic staff of NCERT Headquarters is as under:

Basic Salary and Allowances	Rs. 14.42 Crores
TA/DA	Rs. 0.62 Crores

(c) The details in respect of posts of Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors in NCERT Headquarters as on 30.04.2012 category-wise is as under:

Sl.No.	Category	Total number of posts	Filled	Vacant
1.	Professor	30	10	20
2.	Associate Professor .	70	43	27
3.	Assistant Professor	116	88	28

(d) 256 programmes are proposed to be conducted by NCERT during 2012-13 at a total cost of about Rs. 27.45 Crores. The numbers of participants and resource persons are decided and finalized at the time when the programme is conducted. 386 Academic Programmes were conducted by NCERT during 2011-12.

#### **Revival of closed units of chemical fertilizers**

†\*418. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, even as Government is working to revive closed units of chemical fertilizers, there remains a predominant possibility of a major chemical disaster, given the antiquated and deplorable condition of machinery of these old and functional chemical fertilizer units;

(b) the concrete measures taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is going to frame any new policy in this regard; and

d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (d) There is no possibility of a major chemical disaster in the closed units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL), as the Government has proposed to revive these units by establishing new urea plant at each units. The new plants would be of latest technology and shall meet the international standards of safety. The Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) of HFCL and FCIL have been submitted to Board for Industrial Financial Restructuring (BIFR) for approval.

#### **R & D in agriculture and allied fields**

\*419. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated and spent for Research and Development (R&D) in agriculture and allied fields, under the Centrally funded schemes, during the period from 2007-2012;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the major achievements in the field of R&D in agriculture and allied fields during the last decade; and

(c) the contribution of R&D in improving the productivity of major crops in the last decade?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) The total plan funds allocated and spent during the period 2007-12 (upto February, 2012) for Research and Development (R&D) in agriculture and allied fields under the Centrally Funded schemes of DARE/ICAR was ₹ 10,325.76 crores and ₹ 8865.97 crores, respectively and the corresponding non-plan funds allocated and spent was ₹ 9475.24 crores and ₹ 8864.20 crores, respectively.

(b) The major achievements in the field of R&D in agriculture and allied fields in the last decade are as follows:-

1. Developed agro-ecology-specific high yielding, nutritionally improved crop varieties/hybrids, with resistance/tolerance to pests, extreme weather conditions, salinity, sodicity, alkalinity and acidity in soils, using modern scientific tools; scientific crop husbandry through good agricultural practice and making available high quality, genetically true to type breeder seed.
2. Developed agro-ecology-specific, high yielding breeds, using modern scientific tools, of livestock, poultry, pigs, marine and freshwater fish and other edible aquatic animals, that have relevance to farmers of the country; scientific animal husbandry and fisheries practices including management of their health; making available genetically true to type quality seed, semen, breeds, etc.
3. Developed prototypes and commercially viable manufacturing designs and processes of tools and machines that reduce farm drudgery and enhance efficiency of farming operations and address carbon credit development as well as agro-ecology-specific, energy efficiency; post-harvest primary and secondary processing techniques and machinery for agricultural commodities for commercial post-harvest processing.
4. Developed tools and techniques of dissemination of research-originated knowledge in various agro-ecosystems with enhanced use of modern ICTs.

(c) The contribution of R&D in improving the productivity of major crops in the last decade is as follows:-

- The R&D programmes under schemes have resulted in development of high yielding, disease resistant varieties/hybrids, enhancing the productivity of foodgrains from 1734 kg/ha in 2001-02 to 1921 kg/ha in 2010-11; of

oilseeds from 913 kg/ha to 1159 kg/ha during the same period. There has been similar productivity improvement in commercial crops like cotton (186 kg/ha to 510 kg/ha). The development of improved varieties coupled with suitable farm mechanization technologies have played an important role in improving the productivity, by way of facilitating timeliness in field operations and reducing drudgery.

- Several location-specific cost effective NRM technologies (suited to soil and climate) like crop diversification, resource conservation technologies (zero tillage, bed planting, laser leveling, SRI) soil reclamation/amelioration measures, integrated soil-water-nutrient management, water harvesting and conservation, participatory watershed models, micro irrigation, integrated farming system and agroforestry models etc. resulted in boosting agricultural production and productivity in the country. The preparation of district level contingency plans have enabled proactive planning to mitigate the effects of extreme climatic events like drought, floods, heat & cold wave .
- Some of the newly developed and popularised high yielding varieties/hybrids of major crops include:
  - Rice: *Sahbhagi Dhan* drought and *Swarna-Sub 1*, capable of withstanding water submergence for 14 days, PRH 10, and *Pusa Basmati-1121*, a fine grained rice, *Vandana*, MTU-1010, KRH-2, CSR-23.
  - Wheat: PD-PBW-621, HD 2967, DBW-17, PBW 550, PBW 502
  - Maize: QPM 1, 5 & 7, QPM Vivek Hybrid - 9, for high quality of protein, HM-4 (baby corn), HSC-1 sweet corn
  - Pulses: *Mung bean* SML668, SML832, *Pusa Bold*, *Pusa Vishal*; Pigeonpea-CO7 (CORG9701), MALI 3, *Pusa 991*; Urdbean - *Uttara*, WBG 26, TU 94-2, KU 301; Lentil -DPL 62, JL 3, IPL 81, KLS 218, HUL 57, Redgram (BSMR-736)
  - Oilseeds: Groundnut CG-16, ICGV 00530 and HNG-123; Brassica - *Pusa Agrani* JD-6 and *Kranti*; Sunflower - KBSH-41, KBSH-44, NDSH-1, RSFH-1, DRSF-108, SS-56, Co-4; Soybean - JS 335, JS93-05, NRC 37, JS 97-52, JS 95-60, DS98-14, PS 1347.
- The most beneficial contribution of R&D to growth is through improvement in total factor productivity. This results in reducing cost of production by either enabling higher output for same bundle of inputs or same output for

lower amount of inputs. This gain, in turn, reduces cost of production in real terms contributing to resource saving and lowering of price for consumers. The technology led growth has decreased real cost of production by 1-2 per cent a year in major crops since mid 1970s. The highest gain is in wheat that experienced 2.3 % decline in cost of production. Similar decline was found in the case of barley, jowar, bajra and rapeseed mustard. Rice, mung, groundnut and gram show annual decline of around one percent. Research has been a major cause of growth in total factor productivity of agriculture. A study in 2011 covering the recent two decades indicates 42 to 46 per cent internal rate of return to public investment in agricultural research and education. Return per Rupee invested in agricultural R&D was found to be ₹ 13.45 during 1970-1993. These estimates prove high pay off from public sector R&D investments.

#### **Expanding Mid-Day-Meal Scheme**

†\*420. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the type of various schools in which Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is being implemented in the country, at present;
- (b) whether the Working Group on Primary Education and Literacy for Twelfth Five Year Plan has recommended to expand Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in the unaided private schools in Scheduled Tribe areas;
- (c) if so, details and the present status thereof;
- (d) whether suggestions have been received from different sections regarding conditional cash transfer under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for the benefit of children from Economically Weaker Sections of society along with BPL families; and
- (e) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme covers children studying in class I-VIII in all Government, Government aided, Local Body and National Child Labour Project Schools, Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative and Innovative Education centres and Madarasas/Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

(b) and (c) The Working Group on Elementary Education for 12th Plan has recommended inclusion of children in private unaided schools in 109 Scheduled Tribe

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(ST) and 61 Scheduled Caste (SC) concentration districts under MDM Scheme in a phased manner.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal for Conditional Cash Transfers under MDM Scheme. The Government intends to continue to serve hot cooked meal under the Scheme as per the directions of the Supreme Court.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Implementation of Agricultural Insurance Schemes

3101. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crops and number of farmers covered under Agricultural Insurance Schemes in the country, Statewise and scheme-wise during 2011-12;

(b) whether targeted benefits of Agricultural Insurance Schemes are reaching to farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Agricultural Insurance Schemes are mandatory for farmers;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government has received complaints against these Insurance Schemes;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) whether Government would review these Insurance Schemes in view of large scale exploitation of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Details of crops being covered under the existing crop insurance schemes are given in Statement-I (*See* below). State-wise and scheme-wise details of farmers covered during 2011-12 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) to (d) With aim to protect the yield losses in crops of the farmers due to non-preventable risks including natural calamities and adverse weather conditions, Crop Insurance Schemes have been launched by Government of India to suit the needs of farming community. For this purpose, cumulatively about Rs. 23,774.47 crore have been provided towards compensation of crop losses of 5.86 crore farmers out of 21.31 crore farmers insured so far.

(e) and (f) Crop insurance schemes are compulsory for the farmers who avail seasonal agricultural operational loans and voluntary for other farmers in the areas/crops notified by the State Government.

(g) and (h) Some complaints about delayed payment of claims, under payment of claims on account of incorrect submission of insurance proposals by banks; unrealistic assessment of crop loss due to large unit area of insurance etc. are received from time to time. As far as possible, all the complaints are suitably addressed.

(i) Based on the suggestions given by the Joint Group constituted by the Government of India and the views of the stakeholders, a farmer friendly scheme of Modified NAIS was formulated which has been approved by the Government of India for implementation on pilot basis from Rabi 2010-11.

**Statement - I**

*Crops notified under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)*

Sl. No.	Kharif Season		Rabi Season	
	Food Crops/Oilseeds	Annual Commercial/Annual Horticulture Crops	Food Crops/Oilseeds	Annual Commercial/Annual Horticulture Crops
1	2	3	4	5
1	Paddy	Cotton	Wheat	Cotton
2	Jowar	Sugarcane	Paddy	Chilly
3	Bajra	Potato	Rapeseed/Mustard	Onion
4	Maize	Banana	Bajra	Tapoica
5	Ragi (Madua)	Pineapple	Groundnut	Banana
6	Black Gram (Urd)	Tapoica	Gram	Ginger
7	Green Gram (Moong)	Jute	Barley	Jeera (cumin)
8	Tur (Arhar)	Chilly	Linseed (Alsai)	Corriander
9	Groundnut	Ginger	Jowar	Garlic
10	Sunflower	Onion	Sunflower	Methi
11	Seasmum (Til/Gingelly)	Turmeric	Safflower	Isabgol

1	2	3	4	5
12	Castor	Tomato	Maize	Brinjal
13	Soyabean		Ragi (Madua)	Fennel
14	Gram (Chana/ Bengalgram)		Black Gram (Urd)	French Bean
15	Niger		Green Gram (Moong)	Field Pea
16	Navane		Tur (Arhar)	Sugarcane
17	Save		Seasmum (Til/Gingelly)	Potato
18	Guar (Cluster Bean)		Masoor (Lentil)	
19	Moth		Pea (Matar)	
20	Cowpea (Lobia)		Horsegram (Kulthi)	
21	Horsegram (Kulthi)		Taramira	

#### **Crops Notified under Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)**

**Kharif:** Chilly, Cotton, Oilpalm, Sweet orange, Paddy, Maize, Soyabean, Citrus, Mango, Blackgram, Greengram, Redgram, Groundnut, Ragi, Jowar, Sunflower, Onion, Potato, Grapes, Black pepper, Castor, Bajra, Moth, Chaulai, Sesame, Guar, Banana, Tapioca, Turmeric, Millets, Apple, Mango.

**Rabi:** Wheat, Gram, Lentil, Redgram, Mustard, Chilly, Onion, Brinjal, Tomato, Mango, Citrus, Apple, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Pea, Green gram, Linseed, Grapes, Cashewnut, Barley, Taramira, Cumin, Isabgol, Fenugreek, Coriander, Ajwain, Garlic, Tapioca, Turmeric, Gherkin, Litchi, Pomegranate, Sweet Orange, Banana, Groundnut, Paddy, Sunflower, Jowar, Maize, Sugarcane, Bajra, Potato

#### **Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)**

**Kharif:** Paddy, Bajra, Castor, Chilly, Cotton, Greengram, Groundnut, Maize, Redgram, Sugarcane, Turmeric, Blackgram, Jowar, Ragi, Save, Navane, Horsegram, Soyabean, Sesame, Sunflower, Onion.

**Rabi:** Wheat, Gram, Chilly, Green gram, Groundnut, Paddy, Sunflower, Jowar, Maize, Sugarcane, Rapeseed & Mustard, Bajra, Potato, Pea, Lentil.

#### **Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS)**

Coconut Palm /Tree : Age ranging from 4 to 60 years.

**Statement - II***Farmers covered under Crop Insurance Schemes during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Farmers Covered (Insured)			
		NAIS	MNAIS	WBCIS	CPIS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1594099	155866	895429	NP
2	Andaman and Nicobar	78	NP	NP	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	NP	NP	0
4	Assam	23770	6322	0	0
5	Bihar	333030	62654	1513969	0
6	Chandigarh	0	NP	NP	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1011371	NP	85879	0
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	NP	NP	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	NP	NP	0
10	Delhi	0	NP	NP	0
11	Goa	344	NP	NP	NP
12	Gujarat	1009762	187	223819	0
13	Haryana	16643	56205	24640	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	18017	NP	21495	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2987	NP	NP	0
16	Jharkhand	196182	7861	59791	0
17	Karnataka	1362923	152358	147120	64
18	Kerala	11142	NP	4651	4655
19	Lakshadweep	0	NP	NP	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1528565	22179	414131	0
21	Maharashtra	2511948	48301	45006	2766
22	Manipur	2569	NP	NP	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Meghalaya	1080	NP	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	453	NP	0
25	Nagaland	0	NP	NP	0
26	Orissa	1424565	2892	114088	0
27	Puducherry	605	NP	NP	0
28	Punjab	0	NP	0	0
29	Rajasthan	0	164676	7675747	0
30	Sikkim	0	NP	NP	0
31	Tamilnadu	87927	72155	25747	NP
32	Tripura	1040	NP	NP	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	1078489	51771	25614	0
34	Uttarakhand	21079	22305	20581	0
35	West Bengal	1163628	233563	39897	277
TOTAL		13401843	1059748	11337604	7762

#### **Registration of seed varieties**

3102. SHRID. RAJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have set up their own mechanism of registration of seed varieties, including private research lines by using section 3 (5) mechanism in the Seeds Act of 1966; and

(b) the details thereof, including varieties registered at the State level in all the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The Seeds Act, 1966 and Rules made thereunder have no provision for registration of seed varieties. However, as per provision of section 3 (5) of the Seeds Act, 1966, 22 States/Union Territories have constituted State Seed Sub-Committees for release of Agricultural and Horticultural crop varieties in their respective States.

(b) The details of state-wise, varieties released by the State Seed Sub-Committees during last three years are given in Statement-I, II and III.

**Statement - I**  
State-wise, number of varieties released by the state seed sub-committees in 2009

Sl.No.	State	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Pulses	Oil Seeds	Fiber	Other Crops	Hort. Crops	Total
1	Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Tamil Nadu	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
3	Maharashtra	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
4	Karnataka	6	-	2	8	1	-	2	6	25
5	Andhra Pradesh	7	-	5	3	6	1	--	-	22
6	Chhattisgarh	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
7	U.P.	7	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
8	Kerala	2	-	-	-	-	.	3	3	8
9	Orissa	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10	Uttarakhand	-	1	2	7	3	-	1	-	14
11	Madhya Pradesh	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	6
12	Haryana	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
13	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
14	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
15	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
TOTAL		29	7	12	19	15	2	6	27	117

**Statement - II**

State-wise, number of varieties released by the state seed sub-committees in 2010.

Sl.No	State	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Pulses	Oil Seeds	Fiber	Other Crops	Total
1	Kerala	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	9
2	Haryana	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	6
3	Punjab	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	5
4	Gujarat	2	-	-	4	2	1	4	13
5	Himachal Pradesh	-	2	3	4	1	-	-	10
6	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	1	2	1	1	8
7	Maharashtra	3	-	3	4	3	1	2	16
8	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
9	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
10	Andhra Pradesh	8	-	-	2	5	2	2	19
11	Rajasthan	-	2	2	2	3	-	1	10
12	Orissa	8	-	-	-	1	-	2	11
TOTAL		31	4	10	24	24	9	12	114

**Statement - III***State-wise, number of varieties released by the state seed sub-committees in 2011.*

Sl.No	State	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Pulses	Oil Seeds	Fiber	Other Crops	Hort. Crops	Total
1	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	9
2	Madhya Pradesh	-	5	2	7	4	-	-	-	18
3	Uttarakhand	1	-	3	4	1	-	2	6	17
4	Karnataka	2	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	11
5	Assam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	Chhattisgarh	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	6
7	Punjab	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	10	16
8	Gujarat	1	-	1	-	3	2	-	4	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	9
10	Maharashtra	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
11.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
	TOTAL	14	6	15	19	17	2	2	42	117



**Production of fruits, vegetables and milk etc.**

‡3103. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of fruits, vegetables, milk, etc. has been increasing in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the estimated average rate of increase in the annual production of the above products during the above-mentioned period;

(c) whether cost of production of these products have also increased in the said period; and

(d) if so, the estimated average rate of increase in annual cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) The production of fruits increased from 656 lakh MTs to 775 lakh MTs, vegetables from 1285 lakh MTs to 1496 lakh MTs during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, while that of milk from 1079 lakh MTs to 1218 lakh MTs during the period 2007-08 to 2010-11, with an annual average rate of increase of 5.42%, 5.49% and 4.38%, respectively. The details of production and annual rate of increase is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The cost of production of fruits and vegetables vary from place to place depending on the technology and variety in use. On an average, the estimated annual cost of production of fruits and vegetables has registered an increase of 15 to 20 per cent.

**Statement**

*Production of fruits, vegetables and milk during last five years.*

Year	Fruits		Vegetables		Milk	
	Production (lakh MT)	(% Increased)	Production (lakh MT)	(% Increased)	Production (lakh MT)	(% Increased)
2007-08	656	10.07	1285	11.74	1079	5.16
2008-09	685	4.42	1291	0.47	1122	3.98
2009-10	715	4.38	1341	3.87	1164	3.74
2010-11	749	4.76	1466	9.32	1218	4.64
2011-12*	775	3.47	1496	2.05	NA	NA

\* First advance estimate, NA = Data Not available.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Difference of quality between traditional and modern seeds**

†3104. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that by the end of 1970, 1,10,000 varieties of seeds of rice (Paddy) were available in the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether presently only 6000 varieties of traditional seeds, out of these, are found at some places in the country;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (e) whether a huge difference is being found on the basis of nutrients between these traditional seeds and modern seeds being made available by multi-national companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (d) National Gene Bank at NBPGR holds more than 95,000 accessions of rice including land races/traditional varieties. Besides there are around 10,000 traditional varieties available with farmers, ICAR institutes, SAUs and NGOs. The Government of India has taken proactive action in collecting, characterising, evaluating and utilisation of valuable rice germplasm and also conserved in the National Gene Bank. These land races/traditional varieties are being characterized and evaluated for specific traits and being utilized to develop the improved varieties.

(e) There is not much difference in respect to nutrients between the traditional varieties and improved varieties including modern hybrids after polishing. However, there are certain traditional land races which are known for being rich in iron and zinc content and some of which have local consumer preference, such as 'Nivara', 'Radhuni Pagol', 'Kalanamak' etc.

**Price rise of cotton seeds**

†3105. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that prices of various cotton seeds in the country have continuously been increasing for the last five years;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the average price rise in each year, from 2008 to 2012;
- (c) whether the demand for seeds has also decreased due to the hike in prices;
- (d) if so, the annual decrease in their demand; and
- (e) the total number of companies involved in the business of seed production in the country in year 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. In the country more than 90% cotton area is under Bt. cotton and there has not been any continuous increase in the prices of Bt. cotton seeds as evident from the following table giving year wise prices of Bt. cotton seeds (BG-I and BG-II) in different States during the last 5 years:-

Year State/ Region	BG-I		BG-II	
	MH, GUJ, MP, AP, KA, TN (Region-I)*	PUN, HAR, RAJ. (Region-II)**	MH, GUJ, MP, KA, TN (Region-I)*	PUN, HAR, RAJ. (Region-II)**
2008-09	650	750	750	925
2009-10	650	750	750	925
2010-11	650	750	750	925
2011-12	830	825	930	1000
2012-13	830	825	930	1000

\* Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu.

\*\* Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan.

Sources: Agriculture Department, Haryana; Agriculture Department, Gujarat & Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Company (MAHYCO).

(c) & (d) No, Sir. Question does not arise. In fact, the area under Bt. cotton cultivation increased from 93.36 lakh ha. in 2010-11 to 111.39 lakh ha. (estimated) in 2011-12 necessitating greater demand for Bt. cotton seeds.

(e) There are about 46 seed companies involved in the business of seed production and sale of Bt. cotton seed in 2011.

#### Cultivation of Bt. cotton

3106. SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

SHRI ANIL DESAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Bt. Cotton needs adequate and regular water supply;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same land cannot be used for growing indigenous cotton due to the impact of Bt. Cotton; and

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking to discourage farmers from cultivating Bt. Cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The consumptive use of water for cotton ranges from 650-1,100 mm for different places/different varieties, depending on the duration, soil and climatic conditions e.g. for North India it is 700-750 mm, Gujarat 900-1,100 mm, Madhya Pradesh 660-685 mm, Karnataka 800-900 mm and Tamil Nadu 650-750 mm. Cotton is irrigated 2-13 times depending upon the soil, season, climate and crop duration etc. Bt. cotton needs about one-third of seasonal water use (of 70-120 cm) during initial growth till flowering and the rest during flower and boll development. In terms of the percentage of the total seasonal water use, the crop water requirement is 20% till 1st flower, 40% during 1st flower to peak flower, 30% during peak flower to bursting of bolls and the balance 10% till maturity.

(b) No, Sir. It is not factually correct that the same land cannot be used for growing indigenous cotton.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Impact of ban on export of cotton**

3107. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :  
SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to ban the export of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the impact of this ban on farmers in the country; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to compensate the farmers for their losses due to the ban on exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The export of cotton has been made free vide DGFT Notification No. 106 (RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 12th March, 2012.

(b) to (d) The decision to allow export of cotton is taken/reviewed from time to time by the Government keeping in view the production, stock position, domestic

demand and prices, and interest of all stakeholders including farmers. To ensure that farmers get remunerative prices, Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year keeping in view the cost of production. In case prices fall below MSP, designated Government agencies carryout procurements at MSP. There have been very few cases of MSP operations by Government agencies as prices of cotton have been generally above MSP.

#### **Condition of farmers in Bihar**

3108. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that condition of farmers in Bihar is very miserable;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government for improvement of their financial condition;

(c) whether it is a fact that heavy floods and draught are major reasons for poor financial condition of farmers in Bihar;

(d) if so, whether Government has any plan to come out from such natural calamities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (e) According to the Situation Assessment Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in the rural areas in 2002-03, the average monthly income of a farmer household in Bihar was Rs. 1810 as against the all India average of Rs.2115. Further, as per the third advance estimates, yields of principal crops in Bihar and at all India level during the year 2011-12 are as under:-

	(Kg./Hectare)	
Crops	Bihar	All India
Rice	2160	2346
Wheat	2206	3026
Coarse Cereals	2450	1659
Pulses	857	726
Food Grains	2085	1993

It is observed from the above table that while yields of rice and wheat in Bihar are lower than that for all India, the yields of coarse cereals and pulses are higher in Bihar than at all India level.

Traditional practices of agriculture production, small holdings, lack of accessibility to farm inputs, poor irrigation, poor marketing infrastructure, frequent natural calamities, etc. are some of the reasons for low agricultural productivity and low income of farmers in Bihar.

With a view to increase the production, productivity and income of the farming sector, Government is implementing through State Governments the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oil seeds, Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM), besides others. Under these schemes emphasis is given to easy and reliable access to inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, suitable technology, extension services, support infrastructure and innovative marketing systems. Further, to ensure remunerative price, Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural commodities every year. National Policy for Farmers, 2007 also has provisions to improve economic viability of farming. In order to improve credit flow to agriculture sector, Government of India decided in June, 2004 to double flow of agriculture credit in three years with reference to base year 2003-04. Flow of agriculture credit has consistently exceeded the targets since 2003-04. To facilitate flow of credit to farmers and increase financial inclusion, Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) are being provided to farmers. From Kharif 2006-07, farmers are receiving crop loan up to principal amount of Rs. 3 lakh at 7% rate of interest. In addition, since 2009-10, Government has been providing 1 % interest subvention to farmers who repay loans on time. This subvention was increased to 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Thus, effective rate of interest on crop loan up to Rs. 3 lakh for farmers who repay on time has come down to 4% per annum.

#### **Agricultural education**

3109. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the status of agricultural education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the areas in which the country is lagging behind along with the proposals received by it in this regard;
- (c) the funds allocated/assistance provided under the schemes for agricultural education;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) The Planning Commission's Working Group on Agricultural Research and Education for XII Plan had constituted a sub-group on Agricultural Education. Adequate State funding, University governance, faculty strength and inbreeding, faculty and students development programmes, demand-driven curriculum and its delivery, quality assurance and modern infrastructure for education and research are the areas needing attention.

(c) During the XI Plan, Rs.2033.37 crores has been provided to the different agricultural universities under the Plan scheme 'Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India'.

(d) and (e) Agriculture including higher agricultural education is a State subject. To the extent that funds are available, Central Government assists the State Agricultural Universities in certain select areas for strengthening and developing higher agricultural education in India.

#### **Credit coverage for farming community**

3110. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 50 per cent farmers are under Agriculture credit net as per an NSSO survey which states that out of 8935 million farmers' household 4342 million are under debt at a time when Government is pushing for credit coverage for the entire farming community;

(b) if so, details thereof and whether due to lack of banking penetration in remote areas, farmers, specially small and marginal, are largely dependant on money lenders for credit since Government's agricultural credit schemes are far from their reach; and

(c) if so, details thereof and corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report No. 498 on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" (as part of Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers - 59th Round) released in the year 2005, of the 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million (48.6%) were reported to be indebted to

either formal or informal or both sources of credit. As per the survey report, the most important source of loan in terms of percentage of outstanding loan amount was banks (36%) followed by agricultural/professional money lenders (26%) and cooperative societies (20%).

The Government has taken several measures to increase institutional credit flow and bringing more and more farmers including small and marginal farmers within the institutional credit fold and reducing their dependence on non-institutional sources of credit. These measures, *inter-alia*, include fixation of annual targets for improving agricultural credit flow, provision of crop loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakh @ 4% per annum to such farmers who repay their loan as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, extension of benefit of interest subvention scheme to small & marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period upto six months for storing their produce in warehouses against negotiable warehouse receipts, collateral free loan upto Rs. 1.00 lakh, scheme for financing of Joint Liability Group (JLGs) etc. As a result of these measures, agricultural credit flow has increased from Rs. 229400 crore in the year 2006-07 to Rs.468291 crore in the year 2010-11 and corresponding coverage of farmers' account is 423 lakh and 550 lakh, out of which 215 lakh and 335 lakh pertains to small & marginal farmers. The target of credit flow for the year 2011-12 has been fixed at Rs.475000 crore.

### Crop Insurance Scheme

†3111. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of farmers availing the benefits of Crop Insurance Scheme during last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether such farmers have also been benefited by the said insurance scheme, who do not owe any loan; and
- (c) if so, the details of such farmers in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Crop insurance schemes are compulsory for the farmers who avail seasonal agricultural operational loans and voluntary for other farmers in the areas/crops notified by the State Government. In Rajasthan, 11378, 36911 and 9740 non-loanee farmers have availed the benefits of crop insurance schemes during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*Details of farmers availing benefits of Crop Insurance Schemes  
from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Nos.)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2152563	3363887	2834555
2	Andaman & Nicobar	198	170	284
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	35817	51907	38205
5	Bihar	985550	1933036	2604792
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	834300	910515	915130
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	0
11	Goa	393	237	360
12	Gujarat	841690	1089310	1099141
13	Haryana	2183	57702	21292
14	Himachal Pradesh	22923	50261	48149
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1764	4333	2446
16	Jharkhand	765936	1347206	412164
17	Karnataka	1370573	1210293	784689
18	Kerala	29013	41303	44369
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1859570	2613528	3607888
21	Maharashtra	3507138	3234180	2230414

1	2	3	4	5
22	Manipur	0	10930	341
23	Meghalaya	3225	5059	1748
24	Mizoram	0	121	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0
26	Orissa	786486	1284788	1257554
27	Puducherry	1572	4210	2777
28	Punjab	67	0	0
29	Rajasthan	2293457	3991861	6247668
30	Sikkim	314	40	0
31	Tamil Nadu	878870	927882	994847
32	Tripura	4118	588	1488
33	Uttar Pradesh	2183557	2967896	2704764
34	Uttarakhand	53741	93174	87233
35	West Bengal	961795	1066965	1289167
TOTAL		19576813	26261382	27231465

#### Utilisation of funds under NAIP

3112. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has extended the closing date of National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for extension of closing date of NAIP;
- (d) the details of funds allocated under the project along with the details of funds utilised so far under the project;
- (e) whether Government has made any study to find out the reasons for under utilization of funds under the said project; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The closing date of National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) has been extended upto 30th June, 2014.

(c) NAIP was designed to consider sub projects for funding on, the basis of 'competitive mode' and 'sponsored mode'. Accordingly, concept notes were invited, peer reviewed and approved after discussions in Technology Advisory Groups (TAG), Research Programme Committee (RPC) and Project Management Committee (PMC). In all 188 sub projects are approved. However, the complete approval of these sub projects required three calls instead of one and this resulted in delayed approval by 18 months. Accordingly, the project has been extended by 18 months.

(d) Budget allocation: USD 250 million approx. Rs. 1190 Crore. (The World Bank: USD 200 million, Govt, of India: USD 50 million) Expenditure as on 31.03.2012: Rs. 781 Crore.

(e) and (f) Reasons for delay in approval of subprojects is as stated in part (c) above. Thereafter, the fund utilization is satisfactory.

#### **Production of oilseeds**

3113. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of oilseeds estimated to be produced in the country during the current year as compared to the production in the preceding three years;

(b) the shortfall between demand and supply; and

(c) the incentives proposed to be given to farmers to increase production of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Details of estimated production of oilseeds in the country during 2011-12 and the earlier three years are as under:

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
2008-09	27.72
2009-10	24.88
2010-11	32.48
2011-12*	30.06

\*3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012

(b) The details of demand of oilseeds projected by Working Group of Planning Commission constituted for 11th Five Year Plan vis-a-vis their production alongwith shortfall/gap between demand and production during 2011-12 and the earlier three years are as under:

(Million tonnes)			
Year	Estimated Production	Projected Demand	Shortfall/Gap
2008-09	27.72	47.43	19.71
2009-10	24.88	49.35	24.47
2010-11	32.48	51.34	18.86
2011-12*	30.06	53.39	23.33

\*3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012

(c) In order to incentivise farmers to increase production and productivity, of oilseeds, the Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds growing States in the country. Under the scheme, incentives are given to the States for implementation of Annual Action Plan under ISOPOM for Oilseeds and Maize Crops. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, supply of micro nutrients & improved agriculture implements, supply of rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity, etc. to encourage all type of farmers including small and marginal farmers to grow these crops.

Further, the Government of India also provides assistance for oilseeds development under the Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) scheme in the States not covered under ISOPOM and the State can also undertake oilseeds development programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In order to encourage farmers for cultivation of oilseeds, their Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) have also been increased significantly.

#### **Harmful effects of chemical fertilizers and pesticides**

‡3114.DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether chemical fertilizers and pesticides used in agriculture are harmful for the health of human beings, animals and birds;

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures taken by Government to save human beings, animals and birds from these chemical fertilizers and pesticides based agriculture, so that their lives and environment can be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Pesticides used as per label claims are not harmful for health of human beings, animals and birds, as the label claims which are given by Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 are on the basis of data submitted by the applicant on various parameters, like chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity and packaging, as per guidelines to ensure efficacy and safety of a product. Even fertilizers used in a balanced and judicious manner Improve soil health and its productivity.

- (c) (i) Each pesticide container has a leaflet giving all details regarding pest, disease, weed, rate of application, time of application, precautions, etc.
- (ii) Farmers are trained for use of these pesticides as per label claims through various extension functionaries of State and Central Government for safe use of pesticides. In addition to this, Pesticide Industry is also undertaking various training programmes for farmers, dealers, field workers for safe use of pesticides.
- (iii) Government of India is promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach for control of various pest, diseases and weeds of crops, which envisages use of non-chemical method like cultural, physical, mechanical, biological, use of bio-pesticides and plant products and judicious use of chemical pesticides. This programme is being implemented through Season-long Training and Farmers' Field School through State as well as Central Departments of Agriculture.

Further, Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) advocating soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic sources of nutrients for improving soil fertility.

National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F) is being implemented since 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. NPMSH&F provides assistance for setting up new static/mobile Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), strengthening of existing STLs, training of STL staff extension officers/farmers, field

demonstration on balanced use of fertilizers, promoting use of organic manure, soil amendments and micro nutrients, etc.

#### **Kisan call centres**

3115. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to expand the Kisan Call Centres to all languages and regions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Kisan Call Centres have helped farmers with enhanced cultivation;

(c) whether Government is considering to make Kisan Call Centres more professional; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Queries of farmers of all Union Territories & States throughout the country are already being answered in 22 languages through Kisan Call Centers (KCCs) at 13 locations. KCCs are accessible by dialing a single nation-wide toll free number 1800-180-1551 through landline as well as mobile numbers of all telecom networks from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM on all days a week and all 365 days in a year.

(b) Yes, Sir. A study on evaluation of the Impact of Kisan Call Centers (KCCs) conducted by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad (ASCI), revealed that 84% of the farmers expressed overall satisfaction regarding the advice provided to them by Call Centre Agents (CCAs). The study also pointed out that KCC advice resulted in effective control of pests, weeds and diseases and better management of fertilizer use. Advice given by KCCs enabled the farmers to take timely decisions and in the process crop production and productivity went up.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A new Service Provider for KCC namely IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited (IKSL) has been identified through competitive bidding process to set up state of the art KCCs at identified locations. The restructured KCCs will be more professional on account of the following technological innovations being included:

(a) Voice/Media Gateways [Internet Protocol Private Branch Exchange (IPPBX) based decentralized system].

(b) Dedicated MPLS leased line network with dedicated bandwidth.

- (c) Call barging by experts and officers.
- (d) SMS to caller farmers providing a gist of advisories given to them on phone.
- (e) Voice mail system for recording farmer's queries when KCC is closed and when all lines busy, with provision for call back to the caller. -
- (f) Soft phones in every personal computer with caller ID facility.
- (g) Up scaling the knowledge of CCAs by way of providing latest versions of guide books and booklets issued by the State Agricultural Department or the Agricultural Universities. Facility of video conferencing of each KCC for interaction of KCC agents with the Divisional/Zonal Level Officers of the State Agriculture and allied departments as well as on line monitoring for the working of KCCs.
- (h) Call Conference and Call Escalation for advice by higher level experts.

#### **Refrigerators in DMS depots**

3116. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Stalls/Depots being run by D.M.S. in Delhi/New Delhi;
- (b) whether DMS. provides refrigerators to the Stalls/Depots to protect the milk and milk products from getting spoiled;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether D.M.S. would provide them refrigerator in near future;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that the rate of commission paid to depot concessionaire has not been raised since long; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) The details of stalls/depots being run by DMS in Delhi are as under:-

(i) No. of Stalls	—	432
(ii) No. of DMS Depot other than stalls	—	113
(iii) No. of depots on road	—	34

(b) and (c) No Sir. DMS does not provide refrigerator to the stalls/ depots. However, 11 stalls located in the government buildings are provided refrigerators.

(d) Refrigerators at stalls/depots are installed by the depot/stall holders themselves. There is no proposal to provide the refrigerators to stalls/depots in the near future.

(e) and (f) The rate of discount on milk has been raised (from 70 paise per litre to 90 paise per litre) with effect from 12.04.2012 to depot concessionaires.

### **Suicide by farmers**

3117. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether suicide by farmers continue unabated in the country and Maharashtra being at the top;
- (b) if so, the total number of suicides in the country from 1995 to 2010;
- (c) whether Government has studied the causes behind increase in suicide by farmers;
- (d) whether Government has devised action plan to control this situation; and
- (e) the action plan to financially help the bereaved families of such farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Since implementation of Rehabilitation Package in identified districts in 2006 coupled with various other measures taken by Government to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farmers on sustainable basis, number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons in the country, as reported by State Governments concerned, including Maharashtra, has progressively declined.

National Crime Records Bureau compiles and publishes information on suicides reported in the country in its annual report entitled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADS I).' As per ADSI reports for relevant years, total number of suicides in the country from 1995 to 2010 is 1782042.

(c) to (e) Causes of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socioeconomic and personal.

In 2006, Government of India approved Rehabilitation Package of ₹ 16978.69 crore for 31 identified districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, which included both immediate and medium-term measures to be implemented over a period of 3 years and aimed at establishing a sustainable and viable farming and



livelihood support system. Time limit for implementation of non-credit components of package was extended by 2 years *i.e.* up to 30.09.2011. Implementation period of the package has ended on 30.09.2011.

Other actions taken by Government for benefit of farmers include substantial enhancement in Minimum Support Price of agricultural commodities in recent years, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, providing debt waiver, debt relief, interest subvention for pre-harvest and post-harvest loan, etc.

Long-term plan measures aimed at revitalizing agriculture sector, *inter-alia*, include launching of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Micro-Irrigation etc., which will lead to increased investment, productivity and production in agriculture & allied sectors and benefit farmers.

For alleviating hardship faced by bereaved families of farmers committing suicide, Rehabilitation Package includes provision of ex-gratia assistance from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund @ ₹ 50 lakh per district.

#### **Changes in agriculture production sector**

†3118. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the changes being brought in the agricultural production sector in the name of its development have resulted in an increase in the cost of agricultural production as well as decrease in its nutritional value;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that use of traditional ways and means in agriculture in a country like India is proving to be more productive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) No, Sir. Improved production technologies adopted in agricultural production sector have resulted in higher net economic return to the farmers as well as improvement in nutritional quality of agricultural products. The increase in cost of agricultural production has been due to cost inflation of inputs being used by the farmers.

(b) and (c) The Government is popularizing improved production technologies in conjunction with some traditional technology for enhancing the productivity and sustainability of agriculture.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Foodgrain production

3119. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total foodgrain production since 2006 till date, year-wise:
- (b) the average daily per capita net availability of foodgrains during the Five Year Plans starting from 1992-1997 till 2007-2012. plan-wise: and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase per capita net availability of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Details of total foodgrains production from 2006-07 onwards are as under:

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
2006-07	217.28
2007-08	230.78
2008-09	234.47
2009-10	218.11
2010-11	244.78
2011-12*	252.56

\*3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012.

(b) Per capita net availability of foodgrains is prepared annually on calendar year basis. Details of per capita net availability of foodgrains from 1992 to 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In order to increase production and, consequently, the net availability of foodgrains in the country, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being Implemented by Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely: Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. In addition to above schemes, a new programme “Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P)” in the form of block demonstrations has been started to cover 1000 units of 1000

hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country. Further, during 2010-11, a new programme *viz.* Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India has also been initiated under RKVY.

*Statement*

*Per capita net availability of foodgrains*

(Grams per day)

Year	Per capita net availability of foodgrains
1992	468.8
1993	464.1
1994	471.2
1995	495.5
1996	475.2
1997	503.1
1998	447.0
1999	465.7
2000	454.4
2001	416.2
2002	494.1
2003	437.6
2004	462.7
2005	422.4
2006	445.3
2007	442.8
2008	436.0
2009	444.0
2010	437.1
2011(P)	462.9

(P) : Provisional

**Suicide by farmers**

3120. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Human Rights Commission has advised the Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh for reports relating to suicides of farmers viz. 680 in Maharashtra and 90 in Andhra Pradesh:

(b) if so whether such reports were received and considered by the Human Rights Commission with the Ministry; and

(c) whether any holistic policy has been framed so that factors like climate changes, inflation, increase in cost of inputs like fertilizers and un-remunerative prices for farm produce, etc. could be tackled to combat this menace of farmers' suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) National Human Rights Commission has informed that it took *suo-moto* cognizance of newspaper reports in this regard and called for reports from State Governments concerned.

(b) National Human Rights Commission has also informed that reports called for from State Government have not been received.

(c) National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 is holistic in approach and, *inter-alia*, aims to improve economic viability of farming. NPF, 2007 places emphasis on increased productivity, profitability, institutional support, improvement of land, water & support services, appropriate price policy, risk mitigation, measures to reduce vulnerability to climate change etc.

**Awareness plan for soil testing**

3121. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed soil laboratories in every district, especially to make periodical tests on the soil quality, so as to increase agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government contemplated any awareness plan among farmers to get soil tested periodically;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (d) As per available details 1049 number of soil testing laboratories have been set up through various schemes namely, National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH & F), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme etc. State - wise number of soil testing laboratories are given in Statement (*See* below).

To create awareness among farmers on soil test based balanced use of fertilizers, financial assistance is provided for training and demonstrations under NPMSH & F.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) in the country*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of STLs
1	2	3
<b>I. South Zone</b>		
1	Andhra Pradesh	118
2	Karnataka	26
3	Kerala	24
4	Tamil Nadu	47
5	Puducherry	2
6	A and N Island	2
TOTAL		219
<b>II. West Zone</b>		
7	Gujarat	148
8	Madhya Pradesh	30
9	Maharashtra	39
10	Rajasthan	48
11	Chhattisgarh	10
12	Goa	2
TOTAL		277

1	2	3
<b>III. North Zone</b>		
13	Haryana	32
14	Punjab	70
15	Uttarakhand	16
16	Uttar Pradesh	283
17	Himachal Pradesh	15
18	Jammu and Kashmir	18
19	Delhi	1
TOTAL		435
<b>IV. East Zone</b>		
20	Bihar	39
21	Jharkhand	8
22	Orissa	11
23	West Bengal	20
TOTAL		78
<b>V. NE Zone</b>		
24	Assam	11
25	Tripura	6
26	Manipur	5
27	Meghalaya	3
28	Nagaland	3
29	Arunachal Pradesh	6
30	Sikkim	1
31	Mizoram	5
TOTAL		40
GRAND TOTAL		1049

**Research in agriculture**

3122. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had stressed on the occasion of Golden Anniversary of PUSA, Delhi that expenditure on agricultural research works should be doubled due to the huge gap arisen between agricultural produces and agricultural research laboratories;

(b) if so, the details thereof mentioning therein total expenditure incurred on agricultural research in Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the total budget for agricultural research in Twelfth Five Year Plan and how it will be implemented;

(d) whether the Ministry is confident to get the money needed from Finance Ministry; and

(e) if not, steps it will take to mitigate the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The Hon'ble PM had mentioned during the occasion of the Golden anniversary of PUSA, Delhi on February 20, 2012 that "Our Government is committed to raising R&D spending as a whole to at least 2% of the GDP by the end of the XII Plan from the current level of about 1%. Given the importance that agriculture has in achieving our national goals, we have to ensure that a significant proportion of increased R&D spending is directed to agriculture and related activities".

(b) DARE/ICAR do not allocate the funds for agricultural research state-wise. However, the funds are allocated to ICAR Institutes located at various places of our country. Accordingly, the total expenditure incurred on agricultural research in Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Allocations for the plan period are made on the basis of availability of funds and competing demands and requirements.

**Statement**

*Total expenditure incurred on agricultural research in tenth and eleventh five year plans*

(Rs. in crores)

<b>Xth Plan</b>	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure
2002-2003	680.56	647.31
2003-2004	701.78	691.15
2004-2005	858.98	788.37
2005-2006	1048.97	872.50
2006-2007	1368.03	896.52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4658.32</b>	<b>3895.85</b>
<b>XIth Plan</b>		
2007-2008	1317.19	943.80
2008-2009	1652.61	1362.06
2009-2010	1711.00	1902.11
2010-2011	2354.29	2822.12
2011-2012 (Upto February)	1830.88	1834.11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8865.97</b>	<b>8864.20</b>

**Problems faced by flower growers**

3123. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the ever increasing problems of flower growers of Maharashtra and other parts of the country who contribute in earning precious foreign exchange for the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken or propose to take to solve the problems of flower growers to promote flower production on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Flowers Growers Association of Maharashtra have



raised issues with the Government of Maharashtra regarding cluster approach, market infrastructure and linkages, post harvest infrastructure, pack house and cold chain, incentive from State, commercially oriented research development, capacity building and entrepreneurship development.

(c) With a view to promote flower production, the Government is implementing schemes under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and-Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Board (NHB). Assistance is being provided for taking up activities such as production of planting material, area expansion, protected cultivation. Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Nutrient Management and development of infrastructure for Post harvest Management like pack houses, cold storage units, pre-cooling units and refrigerated vans.

Government of India has provided assistance to the tune of Rs.25.34 crore for bringing 12,768 ha under flowers. An assistance of Rs,29.45 crore has been provided for taking up protected cultivation of flowers and creating Post Harvest Management infrastructure facilities like pack houses.

Further, a Flower Auction Centre and a Centre for Perishable Cargo have been established at Mumbai. Government is also providing transport assistance on transport for export of floriculture products to the registered members (flower growers) with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). Besides the above. Government of Maharashtra have notified floriculture to be at par with agriculture for availing rebates on sales tax for equipments and implements, exemption from non agriculture activity tax, besides rebate on electricity and irrigation charges. The State Government has established a separate market for flowers at Pune and a Floriculture Park at Talegaon Dabhade, Pune.

**Compensation for losses due to natural disaster etc.**

†3124. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of proposals received by Government during last three years for compensating the losses suffered on account of natural disaster, drought, hailstorm, frost, etc., State-wise;

(b) the amount provided by Central Government regarding the said proposals along with the State-wise and proposal wise details thereof and the number of proposals pending so far, particularly from Madhya Pradesh;

(c) by when these proposals would be approved; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the separate details of the amount of insurance money sanctioned for farmers as compensation for their crop loss in the last three years along with the dates of their sanction. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture deals with loss/damage only on account of drought, hailstorm and pest attack. State-wise details of proposals received from State Governments during last three years is at Statement-I (*See* below).

State Governments concerned are primarily responsible to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought and hailstorm. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with financial and logistic support. There is ready availability of funds with State Government under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for taking relief measures. Additional assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with the established procedure and extant norms & items on submission of memorandum by the State Governments concerned.

'Frost' as a natural calamity is not covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

(d) Four crop insurance schemes namely, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Modified NAIS (MNAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) are being implemented in the country to compensate agriculture losses due to natural calamities and non-preventable risks to only those farmers who have insured the notified crops in notified areas with the designated insurance companies.

Claims for notified crops/areas, under NAIS and MNAIS, are paid based on shortfall in yield *vis-a-vis* guaranteed yield (arrived from Crop Cutting Experiments) provided by State-Government and as per provisions of the scheme. However, under WBCIS, claims are paid based on deviation in weather parameters measured by weather stations in reference unit areas for notified crops as per provisions of the scheme.

No State-wise fund is allocated under the scheme. Funds are released to the implementing agency for settlement of claims and premium subsidy under NAIS and for premium subsidy under MNAIS, WBCIS and CPIS. The amount of claim consists of premium and equal share of Central and State Government. State-wise detail of 100% claims (including 50% share of Government of India) during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 under NAIS, MNAIS, WBCIS and CPIS is given separately in Statement-II, III, IV and V.

**Statement - I**  
*Assistance sought and assistance approved from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for drought of 2009-10 and from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought of 2010-11 & 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State	Drought of 2009-10		Drought of 2010-11		Drought of 2011-12	
		Demand by the State	Assistance approved*	Demand by the State	Assistance approved*	Demand by the State	Assistance approved*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10106.77	575.30			3006.41	706.15
2.	Assam	792.60	89.94				
3.	Bihar	23071.13	1163.64	6573.45	1459.54		
4.	Himachal Pradesh	608.13	88.93				
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	211.82	156.77				
6.	Jharkhand	890.31	200.955	2871.00	855.30		
7.	Karnataka	394.92	116.49			2605.99	186.68
8.	Kerala	168.22#	33.02#				
9.	Madhya Pradesh	11669.68	246.31				
10.	Maharashtra	15059.64	671.88				
11.	Manipur	22.09	14.57				
12.	Nagaland	74.76	21.12				
13.	Odisha	2266.65	151.92	1576.80	376.55		
14.	Rajasthan	14927.37	1034.84				
15.	Uttarakhand	—	—				
16.	Uttar Pradesh	12133.42	515.05				
17.	West Bengal	—	—	1100.00	724.99		

# Including \* 0.12 crores for hailstorm

\* Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balance in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on concerned State Government.

**Statement - II***NAIS-statement of claims since 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Claims (Amount in lacs)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Andhra Pradesh	83875.94	73188.68	77221.05
2	Assam	75.46	398.07	75.97
3	Bihar	25057.77	71705.88	36437.37
4	Chhattisgarh	6814.17	12423.11	117.00
5	Goa	0.00	0.12	0.00
6	Gujarat	47872.55	80483.72	7234.41
7	Haryana	0.00	267.35	1.39
8	Himachal Pradesh	451.34	621.52	0.43
9	Jharkhand	3228.56	25556.20	9012.18
10	Karnataka	14970.29	18358.03	4687.88
11	Kerala	36.56	51.69	196.21
12	Madhya Pradesh	8289.57	7723.55	32370.43
13	Maharashtra	47466.12	37625.77	1484.02
14	Manipur	0.00	223.49	11.28
15	Meghalaya	0.72	9.69	1.07
16	Mizoram	0.00	11.23	0.00
17	Orissa	3871.87	5339.92	13825.29
18	Rajasthan	32487.51	144969.36	0.00
19	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Tamil Nadu	67975.86	13006.92	23821.13
21	Tripura	5.64	0.08	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	5263.54	17127.29	10132.89
23	Uttarakhand	1388.66	959.77	1171.35
24	West Bengal	39374.62	3675.70	3739.79
25	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	2.67
26	Puducherry	48.87	3.21	9.16
27	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	100.62	11.98
	TOTAL	388555.62	513830.96	221564.96

**Statement - III**

*Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) statement of claims from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State	Claim (Lakh Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.92
2.	Bihar	321.66
3.	Karnataka	242.08
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3.33
5.	Orissa	401.03
6.	Uttar Pradesh	549.86
TOTAL		1595.88

MNAIS was introduced during Rabi 2010-11 season.

**Statement - IV**

*Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) statement of claims from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State	Amount in Lakh Rs.		
		Year		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh		1718.47	1117.71
2	Bihar	2650.81	11994.53	12775.44
3	Chhattisgarh	94.84	0.00	17.02
4	Gujarat	0.00	662.81	58.84
5	Haryana	9.10	165.35	742.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	12.58	447.81	827.32
7	Jharkhand	47.95	144.86	212.46
8	Karnataka	389.12	1638.04	275.34
9	Kerala	72.83	174.90	173.70

1	2	3	4	5
10	Madhya Pradesh	61.77	635.39	5812.16
11	Maharashtra	36.23	957.72	2252.76
12	Orissa	414.81	750.14	124.77
13	Punjab	0.67	0.00	0.00
14	Rajasthan	1015.65	14882.82	23513.73
15	Tamil Nadu	126.67	115.60	177.11
16	Uttar pradesh	0.00	0.00	226.10
17	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	170.83
18	West Bengal	12.51	203.20	234.35
TOTAL		4945.54	34491.64	48711.64

**Statement - V**

*Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) statement of claims from  
2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State	YEAR 2010-11
		Claim (Lakh Rs.)
1	Goa	1.63
2	Karnataka	0.76
3	Kerala	104.54
4	Tamil Nadu	5.66
TOTAL		112.59

CPIS was first implemented during the year 2009, there were no claims during that year.

**Setting up of committee on suicide by farmers**

3125. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of suicide by farmers in the past three years, year-wise and the reasons therefor:

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent farmers, suicides: and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to set up a committee to look into the rising incidence of farmers' suicides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons during past three years, year-wise, as reported by State Governments/UTs. is given in Statement (*See* below). Reasons of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal.

(b) Measures taken by Government of India to prevent farmers' suicides and benefit farmers include following:

- (i) Implementation of Rehabilitation Package covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, under which an amount of Rs. 19998.85 crore has been released till September 30, 2011.
- (ii) Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, which benefitted about 3.69 crore farmers, involving debt waiver/relief of Rs.65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.
- (iii) Increasing credit flow to agriculture sector to Rs.468291.28 crore, as of March, 2011. In 2011-12, against target of credit flow of Rs.475000 crore, achievement as of January 2012 is Rs.363452 crore.
- (iv) Providing Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to all eligible and willing farmers in time bound manner to facilitate flow of credit to farmers and increase financial inclusion. Up to October 2011, 10.78 crore KCC have been issued.
- (v) Providing interest rate subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to Rs. 3 lakh, whereby effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time has come down to 4% per annum.
- (vi) Benefit of pre-harvest interest rate subvention will be available also to small & marginal farmers having KCC for further period of up to six months post-harvest on same rate as for crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouse.
- (vii) Announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for identified agricultural commodities every year to ensure remunerative price and increase farmers' income. MSP of major agricultural commodities has been stepped up significantly in recent years.

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

(c) During Short Duration Discussion in Rajya Sabha on 19.12.2011 on "Situation arising out of the present agrarian crisis resulting in suicide by the farmers in the country". Minister of Agriculture & Food Processing Industries proposed appointing a Committee of both Houses of Parliament, which may visit States to ascertain the situation regarding suicides by farmers in States.

Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture undertook on-the-spot study visit to some States from February 27-March 02, 2012 to review various issues, including suicides by farmers in Yavatmal district in Maharashtra.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Period/ (Date of report)	Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2009	299
		2010	187
		2011 (14.02.2012)	109
2.	Karnataka	2008-09	156
		2009-10	138
		2010-11 (02.08.2011)	77
3.	Maharashtra	2009	550
		2010	454
		2011 (29.07.2011)	123
4.	Kerala	2009	Nil
		2010	Nil
		2011 (01.08.2011)	Nil
5.	Tamil Nadu	2008	Nil
		2009	Nil
		2010 (10.11.2010)	Nil
6.	Punjab	2008	12
		2009	15
		2010 (20.09.2010)	04
7.	Gujarat	29.06.2011	Nil
8.	Assam	23.05.2011	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	09.05.2011	Nil



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1	2	3	4
10.	Bihar	06.06.2011	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	29.07.2011	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.05.2011	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	01.08.2011	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.08.2011	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	24.06.2011	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
20.	Mizoram	23.05.2011	Nil
21.	Nagaland	24.06.2011	Nil
22.	Odisha	26.03.2011	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	04.03.2011	Nil
25.	Tripura	01.06.2011	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.01.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	A and N Islands	27.04.2011	Nil
30.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	25.02.2011	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	02.05.2011	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05.05.2011	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	17.03.2011	Nil
34.	Puducherry	22.09.2011	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	12.07.2011	Nil

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**Productivity gap between on-the-field and ideal farm practices**

3126. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a gap between the yield per hectare that is observed in the field and the yield that can be achieved under the ideal farm practices;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of this gap for wheat, rice and pulses in major producing States;
- (c) whether this is because of failure of system to exploit the yield potential; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to increase yield of these crops with the help of administrative machinery and policy makers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to biotic and abiotic stresses including small holdings of lands there is a gap in productivity between the farmers' field and recommended practices as is evident from the frontline demonstration conducted by All India Coordinated Research Projects of Indian Council of Agricultural Research in different crops like wheat, rice and pulses. The yield gap is less in assured irrigated ecology compared to rainfed ecology. About 25% to 30% gap exists between per ha. yield realized in demonstration and farmers practice.

(c) and (d) For increasing the production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses the Government of India has initiated a number of development schemes and programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and its sub schemes targeting strategic areas & crops like Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) for improving production of rice based cropping systems and A3P under NFSM for improving production of pulses. The incentives provided under NFSM-Rice. Wheat and Pulses are demonstration on improved package of practices; System of rice intensification; hybrid rice technology; promotion of hybrid rice seeds-production & distribution; distribution of HYVs seeds; seed minikits; micro-nutrients; liming; conoweeders; zero till seed drills; multi-crop planters; seed drills; rotavators. Zero Till Multi-crop planters. Ridge Furrow Planter, Laser Land Levellers, pump sets, power weeders. knap sack sprayers; plant protection, chemicals & bio-pesticides; farmers field schools; local initiatives; award for best performing districts; mass media campaign; international exposures for technical knowledge enrichment and project management team. However, it can be noted that the yield gap at farmers field is reducing due to implementation of the Government schemes. The average productivity of rice, wheat and pulses which was 2202 kg per hectare, 2802 kg per hectare and 625 kg per hectare in 2007-08 increased to 2346 kg

per hectare. 3026 kg per hectare, 649 kg per hectare during 2011-12 (as per 3rd advance estimate of Directorate of Economics & Statistics).

### Regulation of Use of inorganic chemicals

‡3127. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) The total consumption of agro-chemicals in the country during last three years, year wise;
- (b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the impact of agro-chemicals on targeted insects and subsequent agri-production;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has taken/proposes to take steps to regulate the use of inorganic chemicals and to promote the measures of organic insect control mechanisms; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) The total consumption of Agro-chemicals/Pesticides during last three years and projected consumption during 2011-12 is as follows:

(MT Technical Grade)	
Year	Indigenous consumption
2008-09	43860
2009-10	41822
2010-11	55540
2011-12	61909 (Projected)

Source: States/UTs, Zonal conference on inputs, as intimated by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

(b) to (d) It has been estimated that 10% - 30% loss of crop is due to pest attack and if pesticides are used judiciously, it does control crop loss.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (DAC) has established 31 Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (CIPMCs) in 28 States and one UT under the scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India", and the following steps are being taken:

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Popularization of Integrated Pest Management approach among farming community;
- (ii) Conducting regular pest surveillance and monitoring to assess pest/ disease situation;
- (iii) Rearing biological control agents for their use and conservation of naturally occurring bio-agents;
- (iv) Promotion of Bio-pesticides and neem based pesticides as alternative to chemical pesticides;
- (v) To play a catalytic role in spread of innovative IPM skills to extension workers, land farmers equally to resource-poor and resource- rich states;
- (vi) Human Resource Development in IPM by imparting training to master trainers, extension workers and farmers through Farmers Field Schools (FFSs), in collaboration with Krishi Vigyan Kendras / State Agriculture Universities/Indian Council of Agriculture Research Institutes;
- (vii) Organization of Season Long Training (SLT) Programmes on major agricultural/ Horticultural crops for Extension workers of the States Govts;
- (viii) Short duration courses for pesticides dealers/ NGOs/ entrepreneurs/ students.

#### **Suicide by farmers**

†3128. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the rehabilitation package, there is sharp rise in suicide cases committed by farmers in different parts of the country and some new States have also been added in this list:

(b) if so, the details of information received by Government during the last three years. State-wise and Year-wise:

(c) whether Government is contemplating to take some special initiative in the interest of farmers in order to dissuade them to take such extreme step: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) No, Sir. Since implementation of Rehabilitation Package in

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

identified districts in 2006 coupled with various other measures taken by Government to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farmers on sustainable basis, there is decline in number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons in the country, as reported by State Governments. Implementation period of Rehabilitation Package ended on September 30, 2011.

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

(c) and (d) Policy initiative is to *inter-alia* expand farm income, create non-farm income opportunities, improve productivity of rain fed agriculture and develop appropriate linkage with industry. Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation Development Programme is a special initiative to bring in more farming areas under protective irrigation, for which allocation of Rs.300 crore under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has been announced in Union Budget 2012-2013.

#### **Outbreak of disease amongst livestock**

3129. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of outbreak of deadly disease amongst the livestock in various parts of the country during last one year;

(b) if so, the details of number of such animals/birds killed due to this;

(c) whether Government is able to prevent the spread of such a disease; and

(d) the plan envisaged for development of livestock during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) No such outbreaks have been reported in the country amongst the livestock during last one year. However, the outbreaks of bird flu have been reported in poultry in the states of Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Meghalaya and Tripura during last one year. A total of 1.63 lakh birds were culled during the control and containment operations. An amount of Rs. 68.43 lakh has been paid as compensation till the last occurrence as given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has an action plan for prevention, control and containment of bird flu. In the aforesaid outbreaks of bird flu, the control and containment measures were carried out promptly and the disease was stopped at the source in all the outbreaks preventing the further spread.

(d) The 12th Five Year Plan is yet to be finalized by the Planning Commission.

**Statement***Bird flu outbreaks during last one year*

Sl. No.	Period	State affected	Number of Epicenters	No. of birds culled (in lakhs)	Compensation paid (in INRs. lakhs)
1.	8th September, 2011	Assam	1	0.15	6.52
2.	19th September, 2011	West Bengal	2	0.49	19.29
3.	11th January, 2012	Odisha	1	0.32	24.71
4.	13th January, 2012	Meghalaya	1	0.07	7.89
5.	17th January, 2012	Odisha	1	0.11	5.87
6.	28th January, 2012	Tripura	1	0.06	1.20
7.	4th February, 2012	Odisha	1	0.38	2.86
8.	15th March, 2012	Tripura	1	0.05	0.09
*9.	28th April, 2012	Tripura	1	—	—
TOTAL			10	1.63	68.43

\* The outbreak has been declared on 28 April, 2012 only. The control and containment operation is going on.

**Shortage of agricultural labourers**

†3130. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the shortage of labourers for farming activities;

(b) whether this shortage has been found to be attributable to the availability of jobs under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGAS);

(c) if so, the details thereof: and

(d) whether to ensure the availability of labourers for agriculture activities, particularly to ensure that the rural labourers are provided the one hundred days of employment during that period in which it does not have any adverse effect on the work related to the seasonal crops. Government has conducted a review of the MNREGA Scheme?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) Some studies carried out in recent years have shown that while Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) has assisted in renovation of ponds and canals, water conservation and water harvesting structures, drought proofing and tree plantation, flood control, micro and minor irrigation works and land development which will have a positive impact on agricultural productivity, it has also led to increase in the wage rates of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, reduced the availability of labour for agricultural operations during the peak sowing and harvesting seasons and increased the cost of cultivation.

(d) Since MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, backed by legislation, State Governments are obliged to provide up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, if demanded, at any time of the year, as mandated in the Act. Guidelines for convergence of programmes of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme with programmes of Ministry of Agriculture have been circulated to all State Governments in October, 2009. Most of the State governments and District administration have also started planning for inter departmental convergence with different scheme. Different good practice model have been documented and professional institutions have been engaged to monitor the convergence initiative by different ministry. Ministry of Rural Development also review the convergence initiatives during the review meeting with other concerned Ministries and also during the performance review meeting with the State Governments. Ministry had also engaged NIRD and 17 professional institutions for training and capacity building and document convergence initiatives in the pilot districts.

#### **Shortage of cold storage**

3131. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that farmers are suffering huge losses due to inadequate storage facilities for preservation of agricultural and allied produces in the country;

(b) if so, the present status of storage capacity in country;

(c) whether Government is making any effort for setting up of adequate number of cold storages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage capacity with FCI and with state agencies is 62.60 million MT for storage of central stock of foodgrains. 29.71 million MT cold storage capacity is available for fruits and vegetables.

(c) and (d) To reduce post harvest losses in fruits and vegetables, credit linked back ended subsidy @ 40% of the project cost in general areas and 55% in case of hilly and schedule areas is provided to entrepreneurs for development of cold storage/controlled/modified atmosphere [CA/MA] infrastructure, reefer vans etc. under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Board (NHB) schemes presently implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Further, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), Ministry of Commerce through Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) are also providing assistance for setting up of cold storage and post harvest management infrastructure.

#### **Suicide by farmers**

3132. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are committing suicides due to poor returns, indebtedness, increased cultivation cost, inadequate institutional credit and imperfect market conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan by helping farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Causes of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal. Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons during past three years, year-wise, as reported by State Governments/UTs, including Andhra-Pradesh, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Approach Paper to Twelfth Five Year Plan has emphasised on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth, *inter-alia*, by expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities and improvement in productivity of rainfed



agriculture. Accordingly, steps are being taken to increase public investment in agriculture sector, improve technology, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, other inputs, extension, marketing etc. to help farmers.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of suicides committed by farmers during last three year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Period/ (Date of report)	Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2009	299
		2010	187
		2011 (14.02.2012)	109
2.	Karnataka	2008-09	156
		2009-10	138
		2010-11 (02.08.2011)	77
3.	Maharashtra	2009	550
		2010	454
		2011(29.07.2011)	123
4.	Kerala	2009	Nil
		2010	Nil
		2011 (01.08.2011)	Nil
5	Tamil Nadu	2008	Nil
		2009	Nil
		2010 (10.11.2010)	Nil
6.	Punjab	2008	12
		2009	15
		2010 (20.09.2010)	04
7.	Gujarat	29.06.2011	Nil
8.	Assam	23.05.2011	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	09.05.2011	Nil
10.	Bihar	06.06.2011	Nil

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1	2	3	4
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	29.07.2011	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.05.2011	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	01.08.2011	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.08.2011	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	24.06.2011	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
20.	Mizoram	23.05.2011	Nil
21.	Nagaland	24.06.2011	Nil
22.	Odisha	26.03.2011	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	04.03.2011	Nil
25.	Tripura	01.06.2011	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.01.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	A and N Islands	27.04.2011	Nil
30.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	25.02.2011	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	02.05.2011	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05.05.2011	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	17.03.2011	Nil
34.	Puducherry	22.09.2011	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	12.07.2011	Nil

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**Production of wheat**

3133. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat production in the country may enhance 6.4 per cent to a record for a fourth year after favourable weather and high prices boosted planting; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan prepared for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) As a result of various initiatives taken by the Government, production of wheat in the country has been consistently increasing since 2006-07. Details of production of wheat alongwith percentage increase (+) / decrease (-) in its production during the following years are as under :

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)	Percentage Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) over previous year
2006-07	75.81	
2007-08	78.57	3.64
2008-09	80.68	2.69
2009-10	80.80	0.15
2010-11	86.87	7.51
2011-12*	90.23	3.87

\* 3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.4.2012.

To enhance production and productivity of wheat in the country, the Government of India is implementing a number of schemes such as; National Food Security Mission-Wheat, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI). Under the above schemes, assistance in various forms is being provided for conducting demonstrations in clusters and adopting a system approach for machineries, farmers' field school approach, asset building activities, site specific activities etc.

The Annual Wheat Plan for 2012-13, the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been prepared and intimated to States.

**Grant to Chhattisgarh for agricultural schemes**

‡3134. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant-in-aid is being provided by Central Government for various agricultural schemes in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the name of the schemes and amount of grant provided for each of them; and

(c) the details of the amount yet to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) Grant-in-aid is provided to Chhattisgarh under various schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. These schemes are (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana; (ii) National Food Security Mission; (iii) National Horticulture Mission; (iv) Macro Management of Agriculture; (v) Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM); (vi) National Mission on Micro Irrigation (vii) Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms; and (viii) National Bamboo Mission. Funds are provided to States on the basis of their Annual Action Plan and as per guidelines of the concerned scheme. Scheme-wise funds provided to Chhattisgarh during 2011-12 is given in Statement.

*Statement*

*Details of funds released to Government of Chhattisgarh during 2011-12  
under various schemes of DAC*

		(Rs. in crore)
Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Amount
1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	212.61
2	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	55.25
3	National Horticulture Mission	85.00
4	Macro Management of Agriculture	17.61
5	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	11.76
6	National Mission on Micro Irrigation	35.00
7	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	16.00
8	National Bamboo Mission	3.60
TOTAL		435.83

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Problems faced by farmers with hybrid rice seeds**

3135. SHRID. RAJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has taken place of the problems faced by farmers with hybrid rice seeds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) No, Sir. There are no specific problems faced by farmers for cultivating rice using hybrid rice seeds. In fact, the area covered under hybrid rice has increased from 12.85 lakh hectares in 2008-09 to 20.30 lakh hectares (estimated) in 2011-12. The rice hybrids have recorded yields in the range of 5 to 8 tonnes/ha and average yield of hybrid rice is around 5 tonnes/ ha.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Organic farming projects using RKVY funds**

3136. SHRID. RAJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of organic farming projects using Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) funds in all States;

(b) the percentage outlay that goes into this sub-sector of RKVY of total funds; and

(c) the results of these projects briefly in terms of yields and livelihoods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) provides flexibility and autonomy to the States in the process of selection, planning, approval and execution of the project under the scheme on the basis of their regional priorities. Government of India does not earmark funds out of RKVY for any specific sector or sub-sector. Organic Farming projects taken up by the States include setting up of vermi-compost units for production of vermi compost, production of bio-fertilizer, research project on organic farming, training of farmers in production and use of organic manures, soil-health management with the use of bio-fertilizer etc.

(c) Organic farming interventions lead to reduction in cost of chemical fertilizers & overall cost of cultivation and increases productivity and quality of produce, thereby enhancing farm incomes. It also increases soil biological activities and long term soil fertility besides promoting environmental sustainability.

**Irrigation facility**

3137. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the net irrigated area as a percentage of net sown area has declined from 2007-08 to 2010-11;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the measures taken to increase the irrigation facility till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) As per the latest available Report on the Land Use Statistics at a Glance 2009-10, the net irrigated area as percentage of net sown area has increased from 44.8 % in 2007-08 to 44.9% in 2008-09 and further to 45.2% in 2009-10.

(c) Water being a State subject, Planning and Implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various schemes such as National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas etc. to improve irrigation facilities in the States.

**Mechanism to test milk for harmful bacterias**

3138. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a mechanism has been established to test the milk for harmful Bacterias like E. Coil, staphaureus and listeria monocytogenes, and testing started from February, 2012 as made mandatory by the Food Safety Standards Authority of India;
- (b) if so, whether the Food Safety Standards Authority of India, has issued any detailed guidelines to ensure that the mandatory responsibility given to milk manufacturers is duly complied with; and
- (c) as milk manufacturers are spread deep in rural, semi-urban and urban areas, whether the Government has introduced any periodic or random checking of the operation of this new methodology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (CHARAN DAS MAHANT) :(a) Section 2.4.2 (7) of Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011 describes the mechanism and methods for testing the harmful bacteria in milk.

(b) Microbiological standards for milk has been introduced in the appendix B of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011.

(c) Advisory has been issued to all State and Union Territories to make a concerted effort to check the samples of milk sold in the market and launch prosecution wherever milk is found adulterated.

#### **Productivity of hybrid seeds**

3139. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hybrid rice cultivation in the country is being taken up only on 1.3 million hectares whereas it is grown over 17 million hectares in China;

(b) whether it is also a fact that our country's hybrid rice productivity level is 2.2 tonnes per hectare whereas the Chinese production is 6.6 tonnes per hectare; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such low productivity of hybrid rice in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) No, Sir. The area under hybrid rice cultivation in the country during Kharif 2011 was around 2 million hectares, whereas in China the area under hybrid rice cultivation is over 18 million hectares, which is more than 50% of its total rice area.

(b) No, Sir. The hybrid rice productivity in the country is more than 5 tonnes /hectare (ha) when compared to 6.6 tonnes /ha in China. In the Front Line Demonstration (FLDs) conducted at different locations across the country (during 2011-12), the rice hybrids have recorded yield in the range of 5 to 8 tonnes/ha and average yield of hybrid rice can be safely mentioned as around 5 tonnes / ha.

(c) The yield of rice hybrids in India is due to diverse growing conditions and because our hybrids belong to intra specific crosses (Indica/Indica). In China hybrids are grown under high level of management (more than 250 kg. Nitrogen /ha). Moreover, Chinese grow inter subspecies two line hybrids with higher levels of heterosis. Even in India hybrids have given more than 6.0 tonnes /ha yields under good management conditions.

#### **Loss of fixed deposit by NIPER, Mohali**

3140. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General has observed a loss of interests of Rs. 47 lacs approx. in Fixed Deposits by National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been examined by Government and the responsibility fixed in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (c) National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali has reported that the loss of interest does not appear in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. However, the office of the Accountant General (Audit), Punjab issued a para in its inspection report of 2009-10 with reference to loss of interest on fixed deposit. NIPER has explained the position to the Accountant General (Audit), Punjab. At present, observation of Accountant General (Audit), Punjab on the reply submitted by NIPER are not available.

#### **New fertilizer policy**

†3141. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to new fertilizer policy, 2010 the subsidy on fertilizers was provided on the basis of maximum retail price but after implementation of new policy, the subsidy on urea only is decided on the basis of maximum retail price whereas the subsidy on the non-urea fertilizers are decided without taking retail price into account;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of fertilizers have increased significantly with the implementation of new policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers is being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the Policy, the Government announces a fixed subsidy on P&K fertilizers on annual basis. The subsidy for the year is fixed after taking into account

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



all relevant factors including international prices of fertilizers, exchange rate, inventory level and prevailing MRP of P&K fertilizers. Under the policy, the retail prices are fixed by the Companies.

(c) and (d) During the first year (2010-11) of implementation of NBS Policy there was slight increase in MRP of P&K fertilizers. In the year 2011-12, inspite of increase in subsidy, the prices of P&K fertilizers in the country increased as a result of increase in international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials. The depreciation of Indian rupee further added to this increase in prices. However, the prices have stabilized since 3rd quarter of the year 2011-12. Any favourable movement in the international prices or the exchange rate will result in further softening of retail prices in the country.

#### **Price-rise of DAP and mixed fertilizers**

3142. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that due to new fertilizer policy and steep increase in price of DAP and other mixed fertilizers, farmers are using only urea in their farms, which is badly affecting the productivity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would review its fertilizer policy in view of the above;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) The consumption of fertilizers over the years has been increasing. After the implementation of NBS Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010, the prices of DAP and Complexes remained stable during 2010-11 but increased substantially during 2011-12. It is seen that the rate of increase in consumption of Urea is slightly more than that of P&K fertilizers. In spite of increase in prices during 2011-12, the consumption of DAP during 2011-12 has been at same level as compared to the year 2010-11 and the consumption of complex fertilizers have increased during 2011-12. The consumption of Urea, DAP and complexes for the period 2005-06 to 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) to (e) In view of above, the question does not arise.

**Statement***Yearly sale/consumption of fertilizers*

Years	Urea	P & K fertilizers				Total
		DAP	Complexes	SSP	MOP	P & K
2005-06	220.00	65.00	67.00	24.00	27.00	183.00
2006-07	244.85	69.24	74.64	28.06	23.93	195.87
2007-08	261.67	75.55	58.50	19.97	27.92	181.94
2008-09	266.47	99.04	71.22	30.00	40.89	241.15
2009-10	264.48	103.92	82.03	26.51	46.74	259.2
2010-11	282.23	112.87	102.98	38.25	38.91	293.01
2011-12 (P)	292.74	111.87	113.75	42.00	29.79	297.41
% increase since 2005-06	33					62.5
% increase since 2009-10	10.7					14.8

**Revival of IDPL and Hindustan Antibiotics**

3143. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two public sector companies namely, IDPL and Hindustan Antibiotics are remaining closed without any production awaiting for revival exercise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that common people are suffering a lot due to closure of these two units as prices of drugs of private companies are soaring on daily basis and going out of reach of common people;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is actively considering to revive those units in near future; and

- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the time-bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) The two public sector companies namely, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), though BIFR referred sick companies are not closed, and are manufacturing life saving drugs.

- (c) and (d) does not arise.

(e) and (f) Government approved the Rehabilitation Scheme of HAL on 9 March 2006 which *inter-alia* involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 137.59 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 259.43 crore (as on 31.3.2005). The entire cash infusion of Rs. 137.59 crore has been released to the company. Parliament has approved write off of loans and waiver of interest to the extent of Rs. 259.43 crore Revival of IDPL is under active consideration of the Department.

**Need of additional facilities to boost fertilizer industries**

3144. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

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

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that with growing agricultural activities in the country, the demand for fertilizers is reaching new high;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the existing fertilizers facilities in the country need an urgent boost up through new additional facilities;
- (d) if so, whether Government is actively considering to expand the fertilizer industry in such a manner to enable it to export after satisfying the domestic needs;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. The demand (requirement) of major fertilizers like Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash (MOP) and Complex fertilizers during last three years and current year *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (estimated) is given in the table below:-

(Figures in lakh MT)

Product	Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilizers			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Urea	281.89	290.79	305.16	320.82
DAP	106.98	120.92	126.16	132.40
MOP	43.85	47.80	48.27	46.97
Complex	87.73	92.00	107.36	112.53
TOTAL	520.45	551.51	586.95	612.72

As can be seen, the demand of fertilizers in the country is one the rise.

(c) to (f) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor & ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The revision in this policy is under consideration. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector.

#### **Steroid eye drops**

3145. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of pharmaceutical companies are manufacturing steroid eye drops which can lead to blindness;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government exercise any check on the pharmaceutical companies manufacturing steroid eye drops about percentage of steroid therein;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure manufacture of steroid eye drops according to the specifications to avoid blindness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] has informed that eye drops containing steroid are permitted to be marketed for treating certain specified conditions of the eye. Misuse of these formulations may lead to medical complications. These preparations are required to be sold on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner only.

(c) to (e) DCG(I) has informed that the drugs including eye drops contained steroid are required to be manufactured in accordance with the approved composition and standard prescribed for them under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and requisite license granted for this purpose. Manufacture of drugs of unapproved compositions or without a licence is an offence and is punishable under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940.

#### **Transportation of urea to Bihar**

3146. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient number of rakes are not being made available for transportation of urea as per demand in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (b) Ministry of Railways have been providing sufficient number of rakes for transportation of fertilizers from ports/plants to all the States including Bihar. The Department of Fertilizers (DOF) has advised Government of Bihar for creating State institutional agencies like Markfed, so that fertilizer can be procured in advance as is being done by States like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka etc. This will facilitate better and timely availability of fertilizers in Bihar.

#### **Investment in fertilizer sector**

3147. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how do Government propose to attract fresh investments in the Fertilizer sector in the country so as to meeting growing demand of agriculture sector;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers being procured annually from the joint ventures and to what extent it is cheaper than the joint market imports; and

(c) the views of Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) regarding the new Investment Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) The Government had notified on 4th September 2008, a new investment policy for urea sector to attract the much required investment in this sector. The policy has resulted in increase of indigenous Urea production by approximately two million tonnes through revamp of existing plants. No new investments under Expansion, Revival & Greenfield plants were materialized. Government is therefore considering amendments to the existing New Investment Policy of 2008 in order to attract new investments by Public/Private sector in Greenfield/Expansion/Revamp urea projects. The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to review the fertilizer policy, in its meeting held on 24th February 2012, considered the proposal of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission, suggestions of Department of Fertilizers and issues raised by the industry. GoM decided that the proposal for New Investment Policy - 2012 in urea sector suggested by the Committee under Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission, as modified by the Department of Fertilizers, be placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) subject to certain stipulations. The proposal is under consideration of Department of Fertilizers.

(b) Department of Fertilizers is procuring Urea from Oman Indian Fertilizer Co (OMIFCO) SUR, OMAN under the Long Term Urea Offtake Agreement (UOTA). The quantity procured during the year 2010-11 was 20.64 LMT. The Weighted Average price for urea procured from OMIFCO during the year 2010-11 was US \$ 166.78 PMT C&F as against the weighted average price of US\$ 327.38 PMT C&F for the urea procured from other sources.

(c) The proposal for New Investment Policy - 2012 after taking into account the views of the Fertilizers Association of India (FAI) is under consideration of Department of Fertilizers.

#### **Distribution of fertilizers to small and marginal farmers**

3148. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the system of distribution of fertilizers to small and marginal farmers;
- (b) whether any subsidy is being given to them; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (c) Department of Fertilizers (DOF) ensures fertilizer availability at State level. The distribution of fertilizers within the State and finally to farmers is the responsibility of the State Government. As of now,

the subsidy is released to the companies on receipt of fertilizers in the State. DOF has taken various steps in order to ensure proper availability of fertilizer in the State which are as follows:

- (i) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability is met through imports;
- (ii) Each state in consultation with the fertilizer suppliers is required to prepare monthly supply plan district wise within overall availability at state level for ensuring availability of fertilizers in all parts of the state;
- (iii) The movement of fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (iv) As per provisions contained in para 4 of FCO, 1985 - Every dealer, who makes or offers to make a retail sale of any fertilizer, shall prominently display in his place of business - a list of price or rates of such fertilizers fixed under Clause 3 of FCO and for the time being in force;
- (v) The state governments have been advised (i) to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies (ii) to review the railway rake points in their states and take up the issues with the Railways for improvements, if any, required to ensure availability of fertilizers in every nook and corner of the State;
- (vi) As per NBS, 20% of the decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported in India is now in movement control under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA). Department of Fertilizers regulates the movement of these fertilizers to bridge the supplies in under-served areas. The State governments should accordingly put in place administrative and monitoring mechanism to take advantage of the same. The supply plan is being monitored as at present.
- (vii) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act.;
- (viii) Government is considering amendments to the existing New Investment Policy of 2008 in order to attract new investments by Public/Private sector in Greenfield/Expansion/Revamp urea projects. Currently, the demand production gap in urea is approx 9 Million Tonne. It is expected that in

case 7 to 8 new Greenfield/Expansion plants are established in next five to seven years, we will be able to bridge the gap; and

- (ix) All possible steps are taken by the Department of Fertilizers to match the availability of fertilizers with the assessed requirement.

**Dependence of fertilizer production on imported raw materials.**

3149. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of chemical fertilizers is dependent on import of foreign raw materials;

(b) if not, the facts thereof indicating the percentage of requirement of fertilizer industry fulfilled separately from domestic sources and imports;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of raw materials have increased in the international market during 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11; and

(d) if so, the average rate of price rise and its impact on fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India is completely dependent on imports of Phosphatic and Potassic raw materials for production of P&K fertilizers (except Single Super Phosphate (SSP)). Approximately 50% of rock phosphate requirement for production of SSP is met through indigenous production. The most of the raw material requirement for domestic production of Urea is met through indigenous sources. About 25% of the requirement of Urea is however, met through imports.

(c) and (d) The average prices of fertilizers and raw materials (Ammonia, Sulphur, Phos Acid, Rock Phosphate) in the International Market for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 and its percentage increase is shown in the table below:

	Average Market Price US \$ Per Metric Tonne (CFR India)		Increase in %
	2010-11	2011-12	
Phos Acid	791.25	1027.50	29.80
Ammonia	401.74	517.79	28.86
Rock	160.94	204.87	27.30
Sulphur	171.52	225.60	31.53



Since the subsidy is fixed on P&K fertilizers, any increase in the international prices of raw materials results in increased cost of production and consequently, the rise in the MRP of P&K fertilizers in the country.

#### **Decline in indigenous production of fertilizers**

3150. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a decline in the indigenous production of fertilizers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof over the last three years along with details of quantum of import of fertilizers over the last three years;
- (c) whether the steps to incentivise have met with limited progress ; and
- (d) the details of steps undertaken by Government to increase indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, The indigenous production and imports of Urea, DAP, NPK and MOP fertilizers during the last three years is shown in the Table given below:-

(Figures in Lakh Metric Tonnes)

Year	Indigenous Production	Imports
2009-10	368.26	160.92
2010-11	376.25	216.42
2011-12	371.28	229.21

\* Includes TST/MAP/DAP lite.

The indigenous fertilizer production during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is almost at the same level with marginal increase/decrease. However, there is continuous increase of imports of fertilizers because of increase in demand projected by State Governments.

(c ) to (d) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government had announced a new policy of urea on 4th September , 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor & ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The revision in this policy is under consideration. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to

meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector.

#### **Price-rise of fertilizers**

3151. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of fertilizers have increased during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step to control the prices and help the farmers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) In the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 the Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) was fixed by the Government and prices in general, remained stable. The prices of fertilizers have increased during the last two years. The MRP of various fertilizers for the last five years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy effective from 1.4.2010, a fixed subsidy announced on annual basis, is provided on each grade of P&K, based on its nutrient content. The MRP of P&K fertilizers is open and is allowed to be fixed by manufactures/importers.

During the first year (2010-11) of implementation of NBS Policy there was slight increase in MRP of P&K fertilizers. In the year 2011-12, inspite of hike in subsidy, the prices of P&K fertilizers in the country increased as a result of increase in international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials. The depreciation of Indian rupee further added to this increase. However, the prices have stabilized since 3rd quarter of the year 2011 -12. Any favourable movement in the international prices or the exchange rate will result in further softening of retail prices in the country.

## Statement

MRP of P and K fertilizers from 2007-08 to 2012-13 (quarter-wise)

#	Grades of Fertilizers	2007-08 to 09-10				10-11(Qtr. Wise)				11-12(Qtr. Wise)				2012-13		
		All Quarters	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	April	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	DAP: 18-46-0-0	9350	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	18900					
2	MAP: 11-52-0-0	9350	9950	NA	NA	NA	NA	18200	20000	20000	20000					
3	TSP: 0-46-0-0	7460	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000					
4	MOP: 0-0-60-0	4455	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	13600					
5	16-20-0-13	5875*	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300					
6	20-20-0-13	6295*	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	18900					
7	23-23-0-0	6145*	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445		14600						
8	10-26-26-0	7197*	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	16205					
9	12-32-16-0	7637*	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	16400					
10	14-28-14-0	7050*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14950	17029							
11	14-35-14-0	8185*	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15147.6	17424	17600	17600					
12	15-15-15-0	5121*	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000					

13	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	10350	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306	10306	10306
14	20-20-0-0	5343*	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	14650	14650
15	28-28-0-0	7481*	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740.5	18512	18700	18700	18700
16	17-17-17-0	5804*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17710	17710	17710	17710
17	19-19-19-0	6487*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18093	18093	18093	18093
18	SSP(0-16-0-11)	4600**	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000 to 6000	6286	6286	7352.8	7352.8
19	16-16-16-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200	15200
20	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	17700	17700
21	15-15-15-09	NA	NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000	15000
22	24-24-0-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802	14802
23	13-33-0-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16200	17400	17400	17400	17400
24	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16000	18000	18000	17000	17000
25	DAP lite-II(14-46-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14900	18690	18300	18300	18300
26	Urea	4830					5310					

\* w.e.f. 18.6.08

\*\* MRP of SSP was Rs 3400/MT from May 2008 to September 2009.

**Review of gas pricing by Oman oil company**

3152. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any Gas Supply Agreement (GSA) between Oman India Fertilizer Company and Oman Oil Company;
- (b) if so, the price of Natural Gas supplied by Oman Oil Company in dollar / mbtu and duration of the Gas Supply Agreement;
- (c) whether there is a request for premature review of gas pricing by OOC; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) and (b) The Gas Supply Agreement (GSA) was signed between OMIFCO and the Oman Oil Company (OOC) of Sultanate of Oman on the 29th May 2002 for long term Gas supply to OMIFCO. The tenure of GSA between OMIFCO and OOC is for a period of 15 years from the start of commercial production by OMIFCO *i.e.* from January 2006 to the year 2020. As per the agreement, the price of the Gas was fixed @ US \$ .77 per mmbtu for a period of 10 years from the start of commercial production by OMIFCO *i.e.* from January 2006 to December 2015. For supply of Gas after 2015 the price of the Gas is to be increase as per the formula given under Scheduled-3 of GSA.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The impact of increase in Gas Price and consequent revision in Urea off-take price as requested by OMIFCO/OOC has been placed before the Cabinet, who considered this on 26th April, 2012 and approved the revision in Gas Price and Urea off-take price subject to certain stipulations.

**Change of faculty members in NIPER, Mohali**

3153. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the change of faculty members in various Committees of National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, Punjab in 2010, has led to a saving of approximately Rs. 40 lacs per annum in purchase of diesel and around Rs. 60 lacs on account of spare parts purchased due to such Committees;
- (b) who are the members of these purchase Committees and whether they continued to be on such Committees; and

(c) if not, the reasons for changing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali has reported that the Standing and Purchase Committees comprised faculty members and officers of Stores/Purchase and accounts. The Committees function collectively and their recommendations are pre-audited before the same are put up to the Registrar and Director of the Institute for approval. Spending of the institute depends on the indents *i.e.*, requirement, procurement and consumption as per the needs of the Institute.

(b) and (c) The names of the members of the Standing and Purchase Committees for the year 2010 are given in Statement (*See* below). The Committees are re-constituted after completion of their tenure or if necessitated because of administrative exigencies such as promotion / resignation / dismissal / suspension / transfer etc. of any member of the committee.

**Statement**

*Names of the members of the standing and purchase committee*

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**Standing Purchase Committee - I**

1.	Prof. Rahul Jain	Chairman
2.	Dr. Sankar Guchhait	Member
3.	Dr. S.S. Sharma	Member
4.	F&AO	Member
5.	Asst. Registrar (S&P)	Convenor

**Standing Purchase Committee - II**

1.	Prof. K.P. R. Kartha	Chairman
2.	Dr. Nilanjan Roy	Member
3.	Dr. Inder Pal Singh	Member
4.	DR(F&A)	Member
5.	Asst. Registrar (S&P)	Convenor

**Standing Purchase Committee - III**

1.	Prof. A.K. Chakraborti	Chairman
2.	Dr. Abhay Pandey	Member

- |    |                  |          |
|----|------------------|----------|
| 3. | Dr. Neeraj Kumar | Member   |
| 4. | F&AO             | Member   |
| 5. | PI/Indenter      | Convenor |

**Library Committee**

- |    |                     |          |
|----|---------------------|----------|
| 1. | Prof. U.C. Banerjee | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. K.B. Tikoo      | Member   |
| 3. | Dr. Inder Pal Singh | Member   |
| 4. | Dr. Vipin Nair      | Member   |
| 5. | Dr. E. Sobhia       | Member   |
| 6. | Mr. Anurag Sharma   | Convenor |

**Consultancy Committee**

- |    |                        |                  |
|----|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Director               | Chairman         |
| 2. | Prof. P.V. Bharatam    | Member           |
| 3. | Dr. K.B. Tikoo         | Member           |
| 4. | Dr. Nilanjan Roy       | Member           |
| 5. | Deputy Registrar (F&A) | Member Secretary |
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**Increase in ILD tariffs**

3154. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Bharti Airtel has increased its tariff for international destinations by 10 per cent on account of dip in its profits;
- (b) if so, the details of increase and the reasons for such a sharp increase in International Long Distance (ILD) tariffs;
- (c) whether TRAI has given its permission for increase in ILD tariffs; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the operator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) Bharti Airtel has intimated upward revision in call charges for some international destinations to be implemented in a phased manner from 13-11-2011. Details of the

existing tariff and the increased tariff for these destinations are given Statement (*See below*). Airtel has submitted that the revision in ILD rates is a part of tariff rationalization which is a continuous process, and a function of market dynamics and input cost variation.

(c) As per the tariff framework in vogue, the telecom operators have the flexibility to decide and implement ILD tariff and no separate permission is required for the purpose. While implementing revision in tariff, Airtel has confirmed that the hike will not be made applicable to existing subscribers who enjoy tariff protection as per the provisions of Tariff Orders issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

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

**Statement**

*List of revised ISD tariff - country wise*

Country	Combo	Current customer price (Rs/min)	New customer price (Rs/min)
1	2	3	4
African Rep	African Rep	45	50
Algeria	Algeria	10	12
Antarctica	Antarctica	45	50
Antigua Barbuda	Antigua Barbuda	10	15
Argentina	Argentina	10	15
Australia	Australia Fixed	6.4	10
Bahamas	Bahamas	10	15
Bahrain	Bahrain	9.2	11
Bermuda	Bermuda	10	15
Bosnia	Bosnia Fixed	45	50
Bosnia	Bosnia Mobile	45	50
Bulgaria	Bulgaria Mobile	45	50
Bulgaria	Bulgaria Fixed	45	50



1	2	3	4
Burundi	Burundi	10	15
Chad	Chad	10	15
China	China	10	12
Comoros Mayotte	Comoros Mayotte	45	50
Congo	Congo	15	20
Cook Islands	Cook Islands	45	50
Cyprus	Cyprus Mobile	10	15
Diego Garcia	Diego Garcia	45	100
Djibouti	Djibouti	45	50
Dominica Rep	Dominica Rep Fixed	10	15
Estonia	Estonia Mobile	45	50
Estonia	Estonia Fixed	45	50
Falkland Island	Falkland Island	15	45
Fiji	Fiji	45	50
France	France Fixed	6.4	10
France	France Mobile	10	12
French Polynesia	French Polynesia	15	20
Gabon	Gabon	15	20
Gambia	Gambia	45	50
Georgia	Georgia Mobile	10	15
Germany	Germany Fixed	6.4	10
Germany	Germany Mobile	10	12
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	45	50
Greenland	Greenland	45	50
Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe	45	50
Guam	Guam	10	15

1	2	3	4
Guinea	Guinea	15	20
Guinea Bissau	Guinea Bissau	45	50
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	6.4	10
Hungary	Hungary Mobile	10	15
Indonesia	Indonesia	6.4	10
Iran	Iran	10	12
Israel	Israel	10	12
Italy	Italy Fixed	6.4	10
Italy	Italy Mobile	10	15
Japan	Japan	10	12
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Fixed	6.4	10
Kiribati	Kiribati	45	50
Kuwait	Kuwait	9.2	11
Latvia	Latvia Fixed	15	45
Latvia	Latvia Mobile	15	45
Libya	Libya	15	20
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein Fixed	45	50
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein Mobile	45	50
Madagascar	Madagascar Mobile	45	50
Malawi	Malawi	10	15
Malaysia	Malaysia	6.4	7.4
Maldives	Maldives	15	45
Martinique	Martinique	45	50
Mauritania	Mauritania	15	20
Monaco	Monaco Fixed	45	50
Monaco	Monaco Mobile	45	50

1	2	3	4
Montenegro	Montenegro	45	50
New Zealand	New Zealand Fixed	6.4	10
Nigeria	Nigeria	10	12
Niue Island	Niue Island	45	50
Oman	Oman	11	15
Pakistan	Pakistan	10	12
Palau	Palau	45	50
Palestine	Palestine	45	50
Papua N Guinea	Papua N Guinea	45	50
Philippines	Philippines	10	12
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Fixed	10	15
Reunion Island	Reunion Island	45	50
Romania	Romania Mobile	10	15
Russia	Russia Mobile	10	12
Rwanda	Rwanda	10	15
Saipan	Saipan	10	15
Samoa	Samoa Fixed	45	50
Samoa	Samoa Mobile	45	50
San Marino	San Marino	45	50
Sao Tome	Sao Tome	45	50
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	9.2	11
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	45	50
Singapore	Singapore	6.4	7.4
Slovenia	Slovenia Fixed	45	50
Slovenia	Slovenia Mobile	45	50
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	45	50

1	2	3	4
Somalia	Somalia	45	50
South Africa	South Africa	10	12
Spain	Spain Mobile	10	15
Spain	Spain Fixed	6.4	10
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	10	12
St Helene	St Helene	45	50
St Pierre	St Pierre	15	20
Syria	Syria	10	15
Thailand	Thailand	6.4	7.4
Togo	Togo Mobile	45	50
Tokleau	Tokleau	45	50
Tonga	Tonga	45	50
Trinidad Tobago	Trinidad Tobago	10	15
Tunisia	Tunisia	45	50
UAE	UAE	9.2	11
Ukraine	Ukraine Fixed	6.4	10
Vanautu	Vanautu	45	50
Wallis Futuna	Wallis Futuna	45	50
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	15	20

#### Identification of callers at PCOs

3155. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

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

(a) the action taken by the Ministry as on date on the representation from Ministry of Home Affairs about maintaining of register in which address of callers and calling details must be compulsorily maintained and to demonstrate valid identification

card of callers who are calling from PCOs so as to avoid misuse of this facility by anti-social elements; and

(b) whether State Governments can issue directions in this regard, if they require as there is steep increase in fake calls to police and sexual harassment to girls and housewives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) The issue regarding maintaining of register of callers and asking to demonstrate valid identity of callers while making a call from Public Call Office (PCO), is being examined and appropriate decision will be taken on the issue keeping in view pros and cons.

(b) Public Call Offices (PCOs) are run by the PCO franchisees under the agreement between PCO franchisee and the licensed Telecom Service Providers, and telecommunication being a central subject, the jurisdiction of policy framework lies with the Central Government. However, as per the Seventh Schedule, 'Policies' and 'Public Order' are the state subjects under the constitution, and such primary responsibility of prevention, deletion and, investigation of such fake calls lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Therefore, local police authorizes/state Governments issue suitable notifications based on local laws/specials laws for maintaining law and order.

### **3G services**

3156. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some GSM operators have created a cartel and started offering 3G services in States where they do not own 3G spectrum for providing such services;

(b) if so, the names of the telecom operators;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such an illegal activity has caused the nation a loss of more than Rs. 32,000/- crores;

(d) if so, the details thereof:

(e) the action taken by the Government to recover the losses from these operators; and

(f) the action taken on the DoT officials for allowing such an illegal activity to continue for so long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (c) to (f) Private companies having Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licence in a particular service area but who have not been allocated 3G spectrum & their Licence have also not been amended for use of 3G spectrum are providing 3G services, which is against the terms and conditions of license. When the matter came to the notice of Licensor the case was examined in detailed keeping in view license condition. Notice Inviting Application (NIA) condition for 3G auction and legal opinion of Ministry of Law and Justice was obtained.

Accordingly, instructions were issued on 23.12.2011 to such companies for stopping 3G services immediately. These companies have filed petitions in Hon'ble Telecom Dispute Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) against the instructions issued on 23.12.2011. Hon'ble TDSAT on dated 24.12.2011, has ordered that DoT may not take any coercive action for enforcing the impugned order dated 23.12.2011. The matter is sub-judice.

(b) The name of such private companies are M/s Bharti, M/s Idea, M/s Spice, M/s Vodafone, M/s Aditya Birla, M/s Aircel and M/s Dishnet.

#### **Mobile virtual network operator**

3157. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has asked Department of Telecommunications to allow roll-out of mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO) model in the National Telecom Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the regulator also agreed to the one-nation, one-licence proposal which will make roaming free across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is part of TRAI's comments, it sent to Government on the draft of the New Telecom Policy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Sir. TRAI in its response dated 2.3.2012 to Department of Telecom on Draft National Telecom Policy (NTP) *inter-alia* stated:

“Introduce Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MNVO) in the country”

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. On the provision contained in the Draft NTP-2012, One Nation-One licence, TRAI in its response dated 2.3.2012 to Department of Telecom *inter-alia* stated:

“Move eventually towards achieving One Nation-One License by providing for full Mobile Number Portability and removal of roaming charges, decision on both of which will be taken by TRAI.”

#### **Setting up of ATMs by department of posts**

3158. SHRI A.ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Posts (DoP) has decided to set up 1000 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) across the country under its ongoing modernization plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DoP has selected any firm for this technology advancement project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) 820 Head Post Offices have been selected for setting up ATMs. The remaining 180 Post Offices will be identified during implementation phase.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Letter of intent has been issued to the Financial Services System Integrator who will set up these ATMs.

#### **Telecom and cyber security**

3159. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a new body to oversee telecom and cyber security; and

(b) if so, by when this is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) The Government continually reviews issues related to national security concerns. No decision has been taken by the Government for creation of a new body to oversee telecom and cyber security.

#### **Auction for broadband services**

3160. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to auction spectrum in the 700 MHz band for broadband services;
- (b) if so, by when this is likely to be conducted;
- (c) whether recommendations from TRAI have been sought regarding reserve price, spectrum usage charge, quantum of spectrum to be auctioned and the eligibility criteria for the bidders, etc; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has made its recommendations dated 23.04.2012 on "Auction of Spectrum" where it has recommended that the auction of spectrum in 700 MHz band may be carried out at a later date, preferably in 2014 as and when the ecosystem for LTE (long Term Evolution) in the 700 MHz is reasonably developed, so as to be able to realize the full market value of the spectrum.

(c) and (d) Department of Telecom (DoT) vide its letter dated 3rd February, 2012 had requested that the recommendations of TRAI may be provided as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment dated 2nd February, 2012 on grant of Licences and allocation of spectrum in 2G band. TRAI made its recommendations dated 23.04.2012 covering various issues like auction format, eligibility, spectrum block size, spectrum cap, reserve price, spectrum mortgage, rollout obligation, spectrum usage charges, validity period of spectrum, spectrum trading, liberalization of spectrum, refarming of spectrum etc. The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

#### **Guidelines for imposing penalty on telecom operators**

3161. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has been directed to evolve guidelines for imposing penalty on scientific and rational basis;



- (b) whether DoT has constituted any internal committee for framing such guidelines;
- (c) if so, its mandate and the members of this committee;
- (d) if not, the action taken, so far, for framing such guidelines and constitution of any committee;
- (e) whether DoT plans to discuss this issue with all stakeholders before implementing such guidelines;
- (f) by when, DoT will come out with such guidelines; and
- (g) whether pending these guidelines DoT is following instructions for not raising any hypothetical penalties on telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) Sir, DoT has decided to evolve guidelines to reduce the element of discretion and make process of levying penalty as scientific as possible.

(b) to (d) A Committee has been constituted in DoT under the Chairmanship of Advisor (T) with Sr. DDG (AS), DDG (LF-I), LA (T) as members and Director (AS-II) as Member Convener for recommending the quantum of penalty for violations of terms and conditions of license by categorization and where required against the respective condition of the license where specific obligations have been imposed or where the committee feels that separate provision of penalty is necessary. To begin with the terms of reference of the Committee shall be limited to Access Service Licenses.

- (e) Consultation with stakeholders will be undertaken as and when required.
- (f) The guidelines are proposed to be issued after receipt of report of the Committee and its approval by the Competent Authority.
- (g) DoT is not imposing any hypothetical penalty on telecom operators. All the penalties are being imposed on the licensees as per provisions of terms and conditions of licenses.

#### **Spectrum management and licensing framework**

3162. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether TRAI has made recommendations on Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework in the country;

- (b) if so, whether Telecom Commission has considered the recommendations of TRAI;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has taken/finalized decision after consideration of the recommendations by the Telecom Commission;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the judgment of the Supreme Court pronounced on 2 February, 2012 cancelling 122 licences has implications for some of the recommendations of the Telecom Commission; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) Sir, on 11.05.2010, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has submitted its recommendations on 'Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework'.

(b) and (c) The above recommendations of TRAI was considered by the Telecom Commission in July-August 2011. On 10.10.2011, Government sent a reference back to TRAI on the issues where the Government has not, prima-facie, agreed with the said recommendations of TRAI.

Thereafter, the said recommendations of TRAI alongwith response dated 03.11.2011 of TRAI to DoT's reference back was considered by the Telecom Commission in November-December 2011.

(d) and (e) After considering the recommendations of the Telecom Commission, the Government, vide Press Statement dated February 15, 2012, has announced its decisions taken so far on the said recommendations of TRAI is given in Statement (*See below*).

(f) and (g) It was also stated therein in the above said press statement that the judgment of the Supreme Court pronounced on 2nd February, 2012 cancelling 122 licenses has implications for some of the recommendations of the Telecom Commission. Such recommendations are being examined further with reference to legal and other aspects and decisions in this regard will be announced later.

Separately, the Government has filed a review petition on 2nd March, 2012 and the Presidential Reference on 12th April 2012 before the Supreme Court.

***Statement***

Press Information Bureau  
Government of India  
Ministry of Communications & Information Technology  
15-February-2012 17:22 IST

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***Press Statement of Shri Kapil Sibal issued today***

Shri Kapil Sibal, Union Minister for Communications and Information Technology held a Press Conference here today. Following is the text of statement given by Shri Sibal.

**Text**

“Recommendations of TRAI on ‘Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework’ of May 11, 2010 along with its further recommendations of February 08, 2011, clarifications of May 03, 2011 and response dated November 03, 2011 were considered by the Telecom Commission. After consideration of the recommendations of the Telecom Commission, the Department of Telecommunications has taken following decisions:

1. No more UAS licences linked with spectrum will be awarded.
2. All future licences will be Unified Licences and allocation of spectrum will be delinked from the licence. Spectrum, if required, will have to be obtained separately. A final view on implementation of the Unified License Regime would be taken after receipt of detailed Guidelines and Terms & Conditions from TRAI for Unified Licence including migration path for all existing licence(s) to Unified Licence.
3. In the event of any auction of spectrum pending finalisation of the Unified Licensing Regime, UAS licence without spectrum may be issued which could be subject to a requirement to migrate to Unified licence as and when the regime is put in place. Detailed guidelines for such UAS licence without spectrum would be finalised after receipt of recommendations of TRAI in this regard.
4. There will be uniform licence fee across all telecom licenses and service areas which will progressively be made equal to 8% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) in two yearly steps starting from 2012-13.
5. The licence fee and spectrum usage charges payable by each such licensee shall be on actual AGR, subject to a minimum presumptive AGR. This minimum figure would be reviewed by TRAI every year.

6. A decision on the recommendation to bring IP-I Service Providers under licencing regime, who are currently unlicensed passive infrastructure providers, has been deferred for further examination.
7. A rapid comprehensive techno-economic study will be carried out by DoT to examine issues relating to increase in coverage & tele-density in rural areas while at the same time ensuring sustained quality of service and also to examine the adequacy of USOF mechanism alone to achieve these objectives and the need for augmenting USOF schemes with appropriate direct incentivisation of TSPs for rural rollout.
8. The validity of existing UAS (& CMTS and Basic services) licences may be extended for another 10 years at one time, as per the provisions of the extant licensing regime with suitable Terms & Conditions so as not to imply automatic continuance of existing license and related conditions including quantum and price of any spectrum allocated.
9. On extension, the UAS licensee will be required to pay a fee which will be Rs. 2 crore for Metro and 'A' Circles, Rs. 1 crore for 'B' circles and Rs. 0.5 crore for 'C' circles. This fee does not cover the value of spectrum, which shall be paid for separately. While extending the licence, the licensee shall be assigned spectrum only up to the prescribed limit or the amount of spectrum assigned to it before the extension, whichever is less. Spectrum assigned by the Government to the licensee in excess of the Prescribed Limit shall be withdrawn.
10. The need for refarming of spectrum is accepted in-principle. Further steps will be taken after receipt of TRAI's recommendations in this regard.
11. The prescribed limit on spectrum assigned to a service provider will be 2X8MHz/ 2X5MHz for GSM/ CDMA technologies respectively for all service areas other than in Delhi and Mumbai where it will be 2X10MHz/ 2X6.25 MHz. However, the licensee can acquire additional spectrum beyond prescribed limits, in the open market, should there be an auction of spectrum subject to the limits prescribed for merger of licences.
12. Decisions on all matters relating to One Time Spectrum Charge including pricing of spectrum in cases of M&A and Spectrum Sharing will be taken separately.
13. Spectrum usage charges were revised in 2010 by the Government and the matter is sub-judice. Further action will be taken by DoT after the matter is decided by the court.

14. The broad guidelines in respect of intra-service area merger of CMTS/ UAS licences will, *inter-alia*, include:
- i. For determination of market power, market share of both subscriber base and Adjusted Gross Revenue of licensee in the relevant market shall be considered. The entire access market will be the relevant market for determining the market share, and will no longer be classified separately as 'Wire line' and 'Wireless'.
  - ii. Merger up to 35% market share of the resultant entity will be allowed through a simple, quick procedure. However there may be a need to consider cases of merger beyond 35% market share in certain circumstances without breaching the 25% cap on GSM spectrum/ 10 MHz for CDMA spectrum holding in any service area. Recommendation of TRAI that such cases will be considered up to a market share of 60% has been taken note of. In order to ensure clarity on the circumstances and extent to which merger above 35% limit would be permissible, detailed transparent criteria will be prescribed/ adopted after receipt of TRAI's recommendations and after due consultation with the appropriate authorities.
  - iii. Consequent upon the merger of licences in a service area, the total spectrum held by the Resultant entity shall not exceed 25% of the spectrum assigned, by way of auction or otherwise, in the concerned service area in case of 900 and 1800 MHz bands. In respect of 800 MHz band, the ceiling will be 10 MHz. In respect of spectrum in other bands, relevant conditions pertaining to auction of that spectrum shall apply.
  - iv. If, as a result of tie merger, the total spectrum held by the resultant entity is beyond the limits prescribed, the excess spectrum must be surrendered within one year of the permission being granted. Government may prescribe the band which will be required to be surrendered in accordance with spectrum refarming policy to be announced separately.
  - v. The substantial equity and cross holding of the Resultant entity shall be in conformity with the provisions of the UAS licence.
  - vi. The duration of licence of the resultant entity in the respective service area will be equal to the higher of the two periods on the date of merger. This does not however entitle the resultant entity to retain the entire spectrum till the expiry of licence period.

- vii. In case of renewed validity beyond the original validity of any of the merged entity, holding of spectrum in 800/900 MHz band shall be subject to the applicable spectrum refarming guidelines to be announced in future w.e.f. the deemed date of extension of merging entity having lesser validity of licence at the time of merger or the date of spectrum refarming guidelines whichever is later.
  - viii. Issues related to spectrum price, to be paid by the resultant entity, would be decided separately. The same shall also apply in case of renewal of wireless operating licence, post merger.
  - ix. On the merger of the two licenses, the AGR of the two entities will also be merged and the license fee will be therefore levied at the specified rate for that service area on the resultant total AGR. Similarly, for the purpose of payment of the spectrum charge, the spectrum held by the two licensees will be added /merged and the annual spectrum charge will be at the prescribed rate applicable on this total spectrum. However, in case of holding of spectrum for various technologies by the entity subsequent to Merger, spectrum charges & license fee etc. or any other criterion being followed by the licensor shall be applicable as in case of any other UAS/CMTS licensee.
  - x. Existing provisions in the UAS licence relating to Lock-in period for sale of equity/merger shall continue.
15. Broad guidelines for sharing of 2G spectrum (800/900/1800 MHz bands) will, *inter-alia*, include:
- i. Spectrum sharing will be permitted but in each case, it will be in the same licence service area and will be with the prior permission of the licensor. A simple automatic approval process will be put in place for this purpose.
  - ii. Permission for Spectrum sharing will be given initially for a period of 5 years. Government may renew the permission for a further one term of five years, on terms to be prescribed.
  - iii. Spectrum can be shared only between two spectrum holders both of which are holding spectrum either in 900/1800 MHz band or in 800 MHz band.
  - iv. Total quantum of spectrum, as a result of the spectrum sharing, shall not exceed the limit prescribed in case of mergers of licences.

- v. In respect of spectrum obtained through auction, spectrum sharing will be permitted only if the auction conditions provide for the same.
  - vi. Parties sharing the spectrum will be deemed to be sharing their entire spectrum for the purpose of charging.
  - vii. Both the parties shall fulfil individually the roll out obligations as well as the QoS obligations prescribed under the licence.
  - viii. Spectrum usage charges will be levied on both the operators individually but on the total spectrum held by both the operators together. In other words, if an operator 'X' having 4.4MHz of spectrum shares 4.4 MHz of spectrum of another operator 'Y' then both 'X' and 'Y' will be liable to pay spectrum usage charges applicable to 8.8 MHz of spectrum.
  - ix. Spectrum sharing would involve both the service providers utilising the spectrum. Leasing of spectrum is not permitted.
  - x. Decision on matters related to pricing of spectrum, post sharing, would be taken separately.
  - xi. Spectrum sharing will not be permitted among licensees having 3G spectrum.
16. Spectrum trading will not be allowed in India, at this stage. This will be re-examined at a later date.
17. For efficient management of available spectrum, TRAI may undertake regular spectrum audit. TRAI may carry out review on the present usage of spectrum available. In both the cases, TRAI may make recommendations to the Government.
18. The judgement of the Supreme Court pronounced on 2nd February, 2012 cancelling 122 licenses has implications for some of the recommendations of the Telecom Commission. Such recommendations are being examined further with reference to legal and other aspects and decisions in this regard will be announced later."

### **3G services**

3163. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of subscribers have taken the facility of 3G connections given by BSNL and other companies in the country during last two years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the number of mobile towers constructed by BSNL and other companies in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) whether there is any plan to provide 4G Mobile connections in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) BSNL has enabled 3G facility to all its mobile customers. As on 31.03.2012, BSNL has 9,45,09,074 cellular subscribers in its network. Circle-wise details number of BSNL mobile subscriber is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The total number of mobile towers of BSNL and other telecom companies in the country state-wise as on 30.11.2011 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Government has issued guidelines for auction and allotment of spectrum for Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) services dated 1st August, 2008 and its amendments dated 11th September, 2008. Various bands such as 700 Mhz, 2.3 Ghz, 2.5 Ghz and 3.3 - 3.6 Ghz have been identified for auction and allotment of spectrum for BWA services [e.g. 4G/Long Term Evolution (LTE)].

**Statement - I**

*Status of cellular connections as on 31-03-2012 in BSNL's network*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Cellular Connection as on 31-03-2012
1	2	3
1	Andaman Nicobar	183,067
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,804,278
3	Assam	1,161,479
4	Bihar	4,146,820
5	Chhattisgarh	1,378,965
6	Gujarat	4,000,739
7	Haryana	2,972,891
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,609,793
9	Jammu and Kashmir	969,904



1	2	3
10	Jharkhand	1,600,991
11	Karnataka	6,552,974
12	Kerala	6,775,671
13	Madhya Pradesh	3,158,815
14	Maharashtra	6,020,021
15	North East-I	733,026
16	North East-II	733,914
17	Orissa	4,314,273
18	Punjab	4,630,076
19	Rajasthan	5,444,689
20	Tamil Nadu	7,624,774
21	Uttaranchal	1,360,674
22	Uttar Pradesh (E)	9,667,435
23	Uttar Pradesh (W)	3,284,147
24	West Bengal	3,331,808
25	Kolkatta TD	2,389,618
26	Chennai TD	1,658,232
TOTAL		94,509,074

***Statement - II***

*Total no. of mobile towers of BSNL and other telecom companies as on 30.11.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Towers
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	25350
2.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	28392
3.	Maharashtra and Goa	45102
4.	Karnataka	26920

1	2	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	23177
6.	West Bengal, Odisha, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar	41710
7.	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	8995
8.	Delhi, Haryana and Chandigarh	25098
9.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	57207
10.	Andhra Pradesh	34396
11.	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	88992
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6102
13.	Tamilnadu and Pondicherry	38392
14.	Bihar and Jharkhand	22428
15.	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	4611
16.	Kerala and Lakhadweep	18678
TOTAL NO. OF TOWERS		4,95,550

#### **Promotion of green telecom sector**

3164. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector to reduce country's carbon dioxide emission; and

(b) the steps the Ministry is taking to promote green telecom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Department of Electronics and Information Technology does not deal with any matter directly related to Green Telecom Sector, the Department has, however, supported following R&D projects on Green Electronics, Information and Communication Technology:

#### **Some of the on going projects**

(i) "Development of ICT Technologies for Smart Building with Low Carbon Emissions" to develop technologies and tools for design, development

and maintenance of Illumination control, HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning), Air Quality measurements and Control Systems for Buildings is being implemented jointly at C-DAC, Chennai and C-DAC, Bangalore.

- (ii) “Development of Lead Free X-ray absorbing coating materials for CRT TV” to replace the hazardous lead contain in CRT glass shell with environment friendly phospho-silicate glass composite/ phosphate composite as an X-ray absorbing coating has been completed at C-MET, Pune. The second phase of the project entitled, “Development of Prototypes Aprons, Glass sheets and Curtains from Lead-Free X-ray absorbing materials” is now being carried out at C-MET, Pune.
- (iii) “Novel recovery and conversion of Plastics from Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) to value added products” to develop an environmentally friendly process to obtain recycled plastics from e-waste (ABS, HIPS, PP, PVC, PC) and also to develop value added products from waste plastic is being implemented at CIPET, Bhubneswar- an autonomous academic institute under Department of Chemical & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India.

In order to promote green electronics and clean energy DeitY is implementing projects on alternate sources of energies. These include:

- (iv) “Hybrid Solar Cells based on Organic Polymers and Inorganic Nano particles” is being carried out by C-MET, Pune in collaboration with MBIL, Greater Noida.
- (v) Project on “Fabrication of solar cells based on Chemical Bath Deposition (CBD) technique” has been initiated to implement at Sibsagar College, Joysagar, Assam.
- (vi) The project entitled “Nature-inspired low cost organic and their nano composites based photovoltaic solar cells” is being carried out at University of Allahabad.
- (vii) DeitY is also supporting a project on “Solar cells based on quantum dots and organic semiconductors: Hybrid devices” for implementation at IACS, Kolkata.

To decrease the energy required for lights, work on LED, OLEDs is being actively carried out. These include:

- (viii) A project entitled “Ultra Violet Light Emitting Diodes grown by Molecular Beam Epitaxy for Solid State Lighting” is being implemented at University of Calcutta, Kolkata to develop Ultraviolet Light Emitting Diode (LED) from III-V Nitride materials, Quantum wells and Quantum Dots and Fully packaged Ultraviolet LED devices.
- (ix) Another project on “Innovative Light Extraction Technology for White OLEDs” is being pursued jointly by IIT (Delhi), IIT (Roorkee) and Moser Baer India Ltd., Noida to develop a proof of concept device using a novel light out-coupling strategy for White OLED device for which the overall optical out-coupling equals or exceeds twice ( $\geq 2X$ ) that of current standard device.
- (x) Another project entitled “Fabrication and Characterization of Blue OLED” is being carried out at NITK, Surathkal.
- (xi) The work towards reducing e-waste by replacing hardware with more green materials a project on “Organic Film Transistors” is being pursued at NCL, Pune.

#### **Concluded projects**

- (i) “Development of processing technology for recycling and reuse of electronic waste” to develop an indigenous technology to recover metal contents from e-waste with a recovery rate of 90% has been successfully implemented at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, India, an R&D laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The pilot plant testing for 1 MT of PCB has also been carried out successfully.
- (ii) “Establishment of Testing facilities for the Hazardous Substances as per EU RoHS” to create a testing and certification facility for hazardous raw materials used for manufacturing electronic components at C-MET, Hyderabad. This testing and certification is helping Indian Electronics companies for selling their products in domestic markets, as well as, exporting the products in developing countries.
- (iii) In order to promote green electronics, a project on “Development of lead free thick film thermal sensors using  $\text{RuO}_2$  based nano size complex material” has been implemented at C-MET, Pune.
- (iv) Another project on “Oxide films and Nanostructures for Advanced Sensors & Energy Systems, Infrastructure development for dye-sensitized solar

cell” has been successfully implemented at NCL, Pune to design protocol of 2 cm<sup>2</sup> solar cell modules with 7% efficiency established. Higher area (10 cm<sup>2</sup>).

- (v) A project on “Growth of dilute III-V-nitride materials for mid-infra-red opto-electronic devices” has been successfully implemented at Calcutta University, Kolkata to develop technology for growth of InAsN, GaAsN, GaSbBi, InSbBi by Liquid Phase Epitaxy (LPE) and Material Characterisation by EDX measurements, fabrication of InAsN photodiode.
- (vi) Earlier, DIT had also implemented a program on environment management system for Information Technology industry with financial support from UNDP and MCIT. A comprehensive document entitled ‘Environment Management system for Information Technology industry in India’ was prepared and widely circulated among industries in India. It gave details of various technologies to be used for improving the hazardous waste management and reduction in use of hazardous substances in the production of electronic goods. The workshop to create awareness in the field of electronics environment on ‘Environmental Management in Electronics Industry’ was also conducted at New Delhi. Another technical seminar was also conducted in Bangalore on ‘Environmental Management in Printed Circuit Board Industry’.

#### **Maintaining the country’s position in BPO sector**

3165. SHRIMATI GUNDUSUDHARANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is still world’s BPO hub;
- (b) if so, the details of BPO export revenue earned during last three years, year-wise and service-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Philippines, South Africa and other countries are fast approaching India to grab its position; and
- (d) if so, how the NASSCOM and the Ministry are planning to keep the country ahead in the BPO sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the details of BPO export revenue earned during last three years, year-wise and service wise is as given below: -

(US \$ Million)

Services	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012(E)
Customer Interaction Services	5,370	6,014	6,676
Finance and Accounting	2,721	3,152	3,560
HR Admin	267	299	332
Procurement and Logistics	77	89	101
Knowledge Services	2,000	2,411	2,779
Other Horizontal Services	180	197	214
Vertical-specific BPO Services	1,786	2,010	2,233
<b>TOTAL BPO EXPORTS</b>	<b>12,401</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>15,895</b>

(E) = Estimated

(c) As per NASSCOM, in the BPO segment revenue of Phillipines is increasing but India continues to be the leader with revenue of US\$15.9 billion (estimated) in 2011-12 as compared to US\$14.2 billion in 2010-11.

(d) NASSCOM has created a forum to address the specific challenges of the BPO industry such as generation of ready to deploy talent pool, building capabilities in the higher end spectrum of the BPO such as KPO, Legal Process Outsourcing, Analytics space etc. Further, Government of India continues to provide several incentives for IT Sector, which includes allowing duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on software export activities, excise exemption, CST reimbursement/exemption, Income Tax exemption and various fiscal concessions in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

#### **BSNL mobile towers in Uttar Pradesh**

3166. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of mobile towers constructed by BSNL in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of towers under construction; and
- (c) the details of towers BSNL proposes to construct in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) to (c) BSNL

so far constructed 6255 towers and another 70 towers are under construction in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In addition, approximately 900 more towers are planned to be constructed for which locations are being finalized by BSNL. BSNL augments its Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) based mobile network on techno-commercial considerations.

#### **Transfer policy of MTNL**

†3167. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any transfer policy has been framed for the officers and staff of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL);
- (b) if so, the details of the said policy;
- (c) whether many officers and staff of MTNL have been working at the same place for years; and
- (d) the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Transfer Policy has been framed for the officers and staff of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). The details are given in Annexure-I and II respectively. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 12 & 13]

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As of now, there are 519 Executives who are working at the same place for more than 7 years.

#### **Radiation from mobile phone towers**

3168. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the existing level of electromagnetic radiation from mobile towers is high in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, how does it compare with that in other countries;
- (d) the present level and the desired level of electromagnetic radiation from mobile towers in the country;
- (e) whether there are any set Government guidelines particularly about placement/installation of communication towers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) to (d) Sir, World Health Organization (WHO) in its Fact Sheet No. 304 of May 2006 on Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) and Public Health has stated that 'International exposure guidelines have been developed to provide protection against established effects from RF fields by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP, 1998) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE, 2005). National authorities should adopt international standards to protect their citizens against adverse levels of RF fields. They should restrict access to areas where exposure limits may be exceeded'. Based on the WHO recommendation, different countries have adopted their own EMF norms.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has adopted the International EMF norms in the year 2008 in respect of mobile towers prescribed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and licenses were accordingly amended vide letter dated 04.11.2008. Most of the countries have adopted ICNIRP norms; however, some of the countries have adopted stricter norms.

Accordingly, all the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/ Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees have been directed for compliance of the reference limits/ levels prescribed by ICNIRP by way of self certification of their Base Transmitting Station (BTS) for meeting the EMF radiations norms vide letter dated 8th April 2010. At present, for 900 MHz, permissible Power Density is 4.5 Watt per Square meter, whereas for 1800 MHz permissible Power Density is 9 Watt per Square meter.

As per the self certifications submitted by the telecom service providers and sample checks conducted by the Department, the existing level of electromagnetic radiation from mobile towers in the country is within the prescribed limits.

Further, based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on radiation, norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions ) has been reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by ICNIRP. Directions in this regard has been issued to the Mobile Operators vide DoT Letter No. 800-15/2010-VAS (pt.) dated 30.12.2011. Effective date of these directions, which was initially 1st April 2012, has been extended to 01.09.2012.

(e) and (f) As per the existing policy for installation of towers, Wireless Planning & Coordination (WPC) wing of DoT issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links.



However, siting clearances of DoT are issued without prejudice to other applicable bylaws, rule and regulations of local bodies such as municipal corporation, Gram Panchayat etc. Accordingly, before installation of tower, the telecom service providers have to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities/ State Government bodies also. Various local bodies/State Government have formulated their own policy regarding grant of such permissions for installation of mobile towers.

Further, based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, DoT has constituted an internal committee to formulate uniform guidelines at national level to enforce restrictions on establishment / setting up of BTS towers.

#### **Performance of food processing training centres**

3169. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Food Processing Training Centres functioning across the country;
- (b) whether these Centres are submitting status report within the stipulated time-period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the number of persons trained in these Centres during the last three years;
- (f) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in place to evaluate the performance of these Centres;
- (g) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved so far; and
- (h) if not, the steps taken / being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) The state wise details of financial assistance provided by the Ministry during 11th Plan for setting up/upgradation of FPTCs in the country are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Ministry does not maintain data on submission of status report by these centres as they are monitored by respective states / UTs. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) provides financial assistance to implementing agencies for setting

up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCs) in the country on the recommendations of State Nodal Agencies appointed by respective states/ UTs.

(e) Ministry does not maintain data on the number of persons trained in these Centres as these are monitored by State Nodal Agencies appointed by respective states/ UTs.

(f) Since these FPTCs are monitored by respective states / UTs, there is no specific monitoring mechanism in place in the Ministry to evaluate the performance of these Centres.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended the launch of a new centrally sponsored scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Plan for effective supervision and monitoring of the Ministry's assisted projects, thus providing greater role to States / UTs including flexibility in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector. FPTCs are also constitute the part of NMFP during the 12th Plan.

**Statement**

*Statewise details of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTCS) assisted during 11th plan*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Expenditure during 11th Plan	
		No.	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	82.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	6	30.00
5.	Bihar	2	7.12
6.	Delhi	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	25	97.813
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	13.30

1	2	3	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4.00
11.	Karnataka	13	61.60
12	Jharkhand	1	2.45
12.	Kerala	1	7.00
13.	Maharashtra	15	62.424
14	Madhya Pradesh	31	75.31
15	Manipur	0	0
16	Mizoram	1	7.50
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0
19	Orissa	13	56.772
20	Punjab	1	1.62
21	Pondichery	1	11.00
22	Rajasthan	1	4.00
23	Tamil Nadu	2	6.69
24	Tripura	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11	39.66
26	West Bengal	6	26.49
27	Uttarakhand	2	7.90
28	Chhattisgarh	3	12.00
TOTAL		159	617.009

\* Amount indicated also includes 2nd installment of grant.

#### **Processed fruits**

†3170. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of processed fruits against the production of fruits in the country each year;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the rank of the country in the global market in terms of production of processed fruits;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to promote the production of processed fruits; and
- (d) the efforts made by Government to ensure sufficient availability of processed fruit products to the general public at cheap prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) The data on quantity of processed food in India as well as other Countries in the world *vis-a-vis* the production of fruits available in the respective countries are not centrally maintained by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(c) and (d) Government has formulated and is implementing several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for the establishment and modernization of Food Processing Units, Creation of Infrastructure, Support to R&D, Human Resources Development, Food Testing Labs, Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries.

Under the scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/ Establishment of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance to food processing units in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs.50.00 lakhs in general areas or @ 33.33% subject to maximum of 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North Eastern States, A & N Island, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas.

#### **Setting up of cold storages**

3171. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world;
- (b) if so, the total annual production of fruits and vegetables in the country;
- (c) whether a large quantity of fruits and vegetables get wasted due to lack of proper cold storage infrastructure;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Ministry to set up chain of cold storages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India is the second largest producer of fruits & vegetables in the world with 74.877 Million Metric tonnes production of fruits & 146.554 Million Metric tonnes production of vegetables for the year 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering & Technology, Ludhiana, (published in 2010) Post Harvest losses of major agricultural produces including fruits & vegetables at National level were estimated to the tune of about Rs. 44,000 crore per annum. The cumulative wastages in fruits & vegetables is estimated 5.8% to 18%.

(e) The Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore for strengthening and value addition of cold chain infrastructure.

Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes. "Creation and Management of cold chain infrastructure" for agriculture has been identified a thrust area by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

#### **Cold storage facilities**

3172. SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of cold storage facilities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is taking measures to ensure setting up of more cold storage facilities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) and (b) A study conducted by the National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSEL) in December, 2010 analyzed production, consumption and shelf life pattern of major fruits and vegetables. The Study has estimated cold storage requirements of 61.13 million tonnes in the country. The present capacity of cold storage has been worked out at 24.298 million MT. The cold storage gap of about 36.83 million metric tons has been worked out on the basis of peak

season production and highest arrival/harvesting of storable fruits and vegetables in a month. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore for strengthening and value addition of cold chain infrastructure. Government has so far approved 79 cold chain projects under this scheme.

Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes. "Creation and Management of cold chain infrastructure" for agriculture has been identified a thrust area by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of gap in cold storage capacity*

State	Cold Storage Requirement in '000 MT	Present Capacity in '000 MT	Gap in '000 MT
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2324	901	1423
Assam	919	88	831
Bihar	4241	1147	3094
Chhattisgarh	543	342	201
Gujarat	2748	1267	1481
Haryana	804	393	411
Himachal Pradesh	487	20	467
Jammu and Kashmir	737	43	694
Jharkhand	796	170	626
Karnataka	2404	407	1997
Kerala	2771	58	2713
Maharashtra	6273	547	5726
Manipur	80	0	80

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	239	3	236
Mizoram	74	0	74
Madhya Pradesh	1213	808	405
Nagaland	70	6	64
Orissa	1835	291	1544
Punjab	1318	1345	-27
Rajasthan	391	324	67
Tamil Nadu	7906	239	7667
Tripura	163	30	133
UP and Uttaranchal	12228	10187	2041
West Bengal	10566	5682	4884
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61130</b>	<b>24298</b>	<b>36832</b>

*Source:* NSE & DMI (Present Capacity in Delhi- 126158 MT, Goa -7705 MT, A & N- 210 MT. Pondicherry- 85MT)

#### **Funds spent on food processing sector**

3173. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's food processing sector covers fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry, milk and milk products, alcoholic beverages, fisheries, plantation, grain processing and other consumer product groups like confectionery, mineral water, high protein foods, etc; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT) : (a) As per Allocation of Business Rules of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), food processing sector covers fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry, milk and milk products, alcoholic drinks from non-molasses base, fisheries, grain processing and other consumer product groups like confectionery, high protein foods, etc except plantation and mineral water.

(b) The funds were not allocated State-wise or Unit-wise under the MFPI Scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, the financial assistance provided to the food processing units in the country during the 11th Plan under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year (2011-12) State-wise under the scheme for technology upgradation/establishment/modernization of FPIs.\**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	43	947.49	48	908.999	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.72628
2.	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	17.67	3	376.14	2	66.420	0	0
4	Assam	12	442.17	17	176.79	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.77822
5.	Bihar	5	83.915	2	42.3	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674
6	Chandigarh	6	138.08	0	0	0	0	1	25.000	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	163.725	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.82756
8	Delhi	0	0	7	160.65	2	50	3	82.600	16	410.68
9	Goa	1	17	1	24.57	1	24.26	1	25.00	2	50.00
10	Gujarat	32	544.06	39	714.81	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.03353
11	Haryana	19	418.72	23	349.415	11	134.96	14	325.280	62	828.2817
12	Himachal Pradesh	12	325.09	5	152.745	10	269.58	7	204.530	14	377.51
13	Jammu and Kashmir	9	109.855	3	22.05	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42
14	Jharkhand	2	9.09	0	0	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57

(Rs in lakhs)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Karnataka	34	529.62	35	629.895	24	269.55	14	377.790	61	896.29261	
16	Kerala	47	876.8	32	545.37	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285	
17	Madhya Pradesh	10	172.32	14	201.87	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.54125	
18	Maharashtra	95	1696.805	121	1802.633	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.15216	
19	Manipur	3	61.74	3	45.51	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.71817	
20	Meghalaya	1	8.19	2	159.57	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0	
21	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	
22	Nagaland	1	27.485	4	178.205	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0	
23	Orissa	6	129.41	2	38.68	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.59075	
24	Pondicherry	2	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	
25	Punjab	32	481.45	61	841.36	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.90175	
26	Rajasthan	35	566.075	44	551.975	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.56315	
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Tamil Nadu	53	951.79	36	594.355	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79015	
29	Tripura	2	39.98	1	13.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Uttar Pradesh	63	1123.425	43	875.475	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.05132	
31	Uttarakhand	9	339.78	6	163.15	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.04695	
32	West Bengal	35	653.56	19	390.135	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87	
	TOTAL	569	10725.2	579	9765.767	487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.28729	

\* Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

**Consumer expenditure survey**

3174. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has completed the Consumer Expenditure Survey for the year 2009-10;

(b) if so, the figures in percentage terms of population below poverty line-urban, rural and combined; and

(c) if not, in view of the computations being done electronically, the reasons for delay in publishing the poverty related figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission has worked out the percentage of population below poverty line as 20.9, 33.8 and 29.8 for urban, rural and combined respectively at all India level.

(c) Does not arise.

**Scarcity of NCERT textbooks**

3175. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is scarcity of NCERT textbooks throughout the country for the current academic session;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the persons responsible for the scarcity; and

(c) if not, the details of total proposed print order of the textbooks for the academic year 2012-13, class-wise and the total number of books actually printed till March 15, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) NCERT has informed that there is no overall scarcity of textbooks in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the academic session 2012-13 the NCERT is required to print about 3,51,00,000 copies. As on 15.03.2012 NCERT received 40,23,170 printed copies and the total stock of books lying with NCERT was 1,84,23,170. As on 23.4.2012 approx. 2,88,42,800 copies of the text books have been got printed.

The details of total proposed print order of the textbooks for the academic year 2012-13, class-wise and the total number of actually printed books till March 15, 2012 is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Total proposed print order of the textbooks for the academic year 2012-13,  
Class-wise and the total number of books printed till 15th March 2012*

Title	Proposed Print Order for 2012-13	(Opening Balance) No. of Books Available (Buffer Stock)	Printed Copies Received	Total Receipt+ Opening Balance
Class I	1060000	280375	222460	502835
Class II	1062000	355051	110990	466041
Class III	1424000	334122	140675	474797
Class IV	1398000	729749	232110	961859
Class V	1378000	741766	195135	936901
Class VI	4475000	1441484	329550	1771034
Class VII	4310000	1497711	635180	2132891
Class VIII	4705000	2024507	417590	2442097
Class IX	4463000	1152072	767270	1919342
Class X	4450000	1140787	643155	1783942
Class XI	3277000	1958614	39860	1998474
Class XII	3105000	2743762	289195	3032957
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35107000</b>	<b>14400000</b>	<b>4023170</b>	<b>18423170</b>

+ Total receipt up to 23.4.2012 are 2,88,42,800 printed copies of books.

**Courses on poverty alleviation by IGNOU**

3176. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether IGNOU is launching courses on poverty alleviation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh in Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

- (c) if not, by when such programmes will be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per the information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), it offers various Certificate/Diploma/Post Graduate Diploma and Ph.D programmes on poverty alleviation through its 56 Regional Centres including three centres located in Andhra Pradesh. Some of such important programmes include Certificate Programme in Rural Development (CRD), Post Graduation Diploma in Rural Development (PGDRD), Master of Arts in Rural Development (MARD), Diploma in Panchayat Level Administration and Development (DPLAD), Ph.D in Rural Development, Certificate in Poultry Farming (CPF), Certificate in Beekeeping (CIB), Certificate Programme on Pest Management on Potato Cultivation, Diploma in Dairy Technology (DDT), Diploma in Fish Product and Technology (DFPT), Post Graduate Diploma in Plantation Management (PGDPM), Ph.D in Agriculture Extension (PHDAGE) and Dairy Science and technology (PHDDR), etc. which will continue in the Twelfth Five year Plan.

- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

#### **Education of girls**

3177. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of initiatives taken to educate girls and to ensure that they do not leave school before secondary level;
- (b) the details of measures taken to create an atmosphere to ensure their retention up to secondary level;
- (c) whether more than 5.23 lakh posts of teachers are lying vacant and to bring the pupil-teacher ratio to 30:1 as prescribed by the RTE Act 5.1 lakh additional teachers are required to be recruited;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the measures taken to fill up the vacant posts in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a national flagship programme for universalisation of elementary education, provides for several general provisions aimed at retention of girls, such as free textbooks and uniforms as per norms laid down in the SSA Framework of Implementation. In addition, SSA provides for several targeted interventions to

promote the education of girls, which include gender sensitization teacher training programmes, providing for an 'Innovation fund' per district, which can *inter-alia* be utilised for need based interventions, such as exposure visits, life skills training, summer camps, and early childhood care and education centres in/near schools in convergence with Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, and community mobilization efforts etc. SSA also provides separate toilets for girls in schools.

In addition, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) component of SSA provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC & Muslim communities. Further, the National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) under SSA makes additional provisions for enhancing the education of underprivileged/disadvantaged girls at elementary level through more intense community mobilizations, the development of model schools in clusters, gender sensitisation of teachers, development of gender sensitive learning materials, early child care and education facilities and provision of need-based incentives like escorts, stationery, work books and uniforms etc. for girls.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Construction and Running of Girls' Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" launched in 2008-09 and implemented from 2009-10 envisages construction of a hostel with the capacity of 100 girls in each of about 3,500 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country with the main objective to improve access to and retain the girl child in secondary and higher secondary, Classes IX-XII, so that the girls students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to distance to school, parents' financial affordability and other connected societal factors. Another Centrally sponsored scheme namely "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)" was launched in May 2008 with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging mainly to SC/ST communities in secondary schools. According to the scheme, a sum of Rs. 3,000/- is deposited in the name of eligible girls as fixed deposit, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on reaching 18 years of age and passing 10th standard examination.

(c) to (e) Under SSA a total of 12,82,419 teachers were sanctioned from 2001-02 to 2009-10 to cover both urban and rural areas, against which 10.30 lakh teachers were appointed as on 31.03.2010. Pursuant to the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, the additional requirement of teachers in elementary education was estimated at 5.08 lakh. This does not include teacher vacancies in the State Sector. Since the RTE Act became operative an additional 6,82,788 teacher posts have been sanctioned under SSA in the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, based on proposals received from the States. The cumulative progress in recruitment,

since inception, is 12,26,441 teachers, as per State-wise details given in Statement (*See below*).

As per DISE 2010-11 the overall Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the primary level is 32:1, and at the upper primary it is 29:1. The RTE Act stipulates that the prescribed PTR shall be maintained in respect of every school. States have, therefore, been advised to rationalize the deployment of teachers and expedite the recruitment of teachers against posts sanctioned under SSA as well as existing State sector vacancies to address the problem of teacher shortage.

**Statement**

*Details of the cumulative progress in the recruitment of teachers*

Sl. No.	State	Teacher recruitment
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	39847
2	Arunachal	5226
3	Assam	0
4	Bihar	191983
5	Chhattisgarh	54985
6	Goa	179
7	Gujarat	26677
8	Haryana	9133
9	Himachal Pradesh	3553
10	Jammu and Kashmir	39739
11	Jharkhand	84048
12	Karnataka	24278
13	Kerala	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	98287
15	Maharashtra	15311
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	14020
18	Mizoram	1886

1	2	3
19	Nagaland	590
20	Odisha	88442
21	Punjab	9694
22	Rajasthan	94201
23	Sikkim	185
24	Tamil Nadu	37666
25	Tripura	5694
26	Uttar Pradesh	258924
27	Uttarakhand	5998
28	West Bengal	114336
29	A and N Island	194
30	Chandigarh	785
31	D and N Haveli	377
32	Daman Diu	95
33	Delhi	36
34	Lakshadweep	36
35	Puducherry	36
TOTAL SSA		1226441

**Standard of school education**

†3178. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present scenario of standard of school education in the country is not satisfactory;

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

(c) whether the primary reason for the decline in the standard of education is appointment of inefficient teachers in education system;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) the time-bound scheme of Government to remove this shortcoming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic National Learners' Achievement Surveys. This is an important source of information on the trend of learning levels of the children at the elementary level. Two rounds of survey have been completed by NCERT and these surveys have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels.

NCERT has commenced the third round of Achievement Survey. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States. In Language, there has been an improvement in learning achievement in 24 States/UTs, whereas in Mathematics, 14 States have improved learning levels. In Environmental Studies, 24 States/UTs have shown an improvement in learning level. Further, the overall difference in achievement between boys and girls as well as urban and rural students has reduced.

The centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)" was launched in 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. It seeks to ensure availability of secondary schools within reasonable distance of every habitation, improve quality of education imparted at secondary stage and reduce disparities related to gender, socio-economic status, geographical location and disability.

(c) to (e) Availability of professionally qualified teachers is an important element of quality. In consonance with the provisions of Sec. 23 of the RTE Act, 2009, The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible to be recruited as a teacher in primary and upper primary schools. In addition to prescribing teacher qualifications under section 23 of the RTE Act, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has also laid down the requirement for States to conduct Teacher Eligibility Tests (TET), and only persons who qualify the TET are eligible to be considered for teacher recruitment. It is expected that this measure will significantly improve the quality of teachers who are recruited in the elementary education sector.

Under RMSA, there is provision to appoint subject wise teachers in secondary schools. Several interventions including subject wise teachers, in-service training of teachers every year, leadership development programme of head of the secondary schools are being provided under RMSA to enhance the quality of secondary education.



**Lessons on integrity and honesty in school curriculum**

†3179. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN :

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has recommended to promote honesty, good character and moral values against corruption in school syllabus and to make children aware of the ill-effects of corruption;

(b) if so, whether Government is issuing guidelines to State Governments and schools in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (c) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in its Annual Zonal review meeting with the CEO's of various Departments held on 19.07.11 during discussions has asked Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to explore ways to increase lessons on integrity and honesty in schools. The lessons on human values such as integrity and honesty are well integrated in languages, Science, Social Sciences and Environmental Education to help the child imbibe values of honesty, integrity, cooperation, concern for life and preservation of environment. Further, the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005 affirms that the school curriculum should provide for the landscape of social and moral values. CVC also recommended to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) to initiate a new concept in the form of co-curricular activities known as Integrity Club in the schools for inculcating ethics and corruption issues amongst school children of Class VI to IX. CBSE and CISCE have issued circulars to its affiliated schools to introduce integrity clubs as part of co-curricular activities to eradicate corruption and inculcate moral values into the young minds of children of classes VI to IX.

**Inflated student strength in aided schools**

3180. SHRI ANIL DESAI :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that aided schools in the country are showing inflated student strength to get Government aid;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the Ministry will introduce biometric attendance in such schools across the country to check this fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) School Education is a subject in the concurrent list. Aided schools fall within the purview of State Governments. Data in respect of student strength in aided schools is not maintained at Central level.

- (c) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Implementation of Supreme Court order on RTE act**

3181. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :  
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court in its recent verdict has upheld the constitutional validity of RTE Act, 2009 and directed the Government to ensure admission of 25 per cent poor students in Government and private schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds likely to be spent during the current financial year for implementation of the apex court's order; and
- (d) the details of measure Government would take to fully implement the order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Section 12 (1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that unaided private schools shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. It further provides that where an unaided school imparts pre-school education, the provision of admission shall apply to such pre-school education. Several private unaided schools had filed Writ Petitions in the Supreme Court challenging the constitutional validity of the provisions of the RTE Act and its applicability to private institutions. The Supreme Court has, in its judgement dated 12th April, 2012, upheld the constitutional validity of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and has held that the RTE Act is applicable to (a) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or a local authority (b) an aided school

including aided minority school(s) receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate -Government or the local authority (c) a school belonging to specified category; and (d) an unaided non-minority school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority. It has however held that the Act shall not apply to unaided minority schools.

(c) and (d) The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010 and is being implemented by all States/UTs. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. The Centre-State funding pattern for implementation of SSA programme has been revised to provide higher central support for meeting the requirements of the RTE Act. For the year 2012-13, Central Budget support of Rs.25555.00 crore has been proposed for implementing SSA- RTE programme. In addition the 13th Finance Commission has earmarked financial assistance for elementary education for a period of five years from 2010-15. The amount earmarked for 2012-13 is Rs. 4881 crore. Since the enactment of the RTE Act, several steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments for implementing the RTE Act, including the following:

- (i) The Central RTE Rules were notified on 9th April, 2010, which are applicable to five UTs without legislature;
- (ii) In addition, 28 State Governments have notified the State RTE Rules;
- (iii) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework for Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act;
- (iv) The Centre-State funding pattern for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme has been revised;
- (v) Teacher qualification norms have been notified, and Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been conducted by the Central Government and several State Governments;
- (vi) Most of the States have issued notifications banning corporal punishment and mental harassment, prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees, banning Board examination till completion of elementary education, and appointment of academic authority.

#### **Steps to check violence by students against teachers**

3182. SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

SHRI ANIL DESAI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, off late, students are thrashing teachers and even killing teachers who have objected to cheating in the Board Exams;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents which have taken place, State-wise; and

(c) the effective steps the Ministry is taking to protect the lives of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Some stray incidents were reported in the Media of students misbehaving with teachers in the Board Examinations. However, as far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is concerned no such incident has been reported for the examinations conducted by it.

(c) So far as the Examinations conducted by the CBSE are concerned, such cases are covered under use of Unfair means and the Board has laid down a procedure to deal with such cases.

#### **Funds for secondary education of girls**

3183. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation of funds for the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education has been reduced in the current financial year;

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

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve secondary education infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (b) No, Sir. An amount of ₹ 50.00 crore was allocated for the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education in BE 2011-12 which was revised to ₹ 163.50 crore. An amount of ₹ 100.00 crore has been allocated for the scheme in BE 2012-13.

(c) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for opening new schools through upgradation of upper primary schools and strengthening of existing high schools through construction of additional classrooms, laboratories, separate toilets for girls, drinking water facilities, computer rooms, etc. From 2009-10 to 2011-12,

under RMSA 9670 new secondary schools and strengthening of 34311 existing schools have been approved to improve the secondary education infrastructure in the country.

Under the Model School Scheme, launched in November 2008, the Ministry has decided to set up 6.000 model schools at the rate of one school per block as benchmark of excellence.

The Centrally sponsored scheme 'Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools' launched in 2008-09 envisages construction of hostel with a capacity of 100 girls in each of the nearly 3500 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country.

Under the Information Communication Technology (ICT) Scheme, funds are provided for setting up computer labs at the rate of 10 computers per school, internet connectivity, electricity, dedicated computer teachers for Government and Government-aided secondary and higher secondary schools.

#### **Single entrance examination for engineering colleges**

3184. SHRI SABIR ALI :

SHRI N. BALAGANGA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any decision has been taken to introduce single centralized entrance examination for admission in all engineering colleges of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be implemented;
- (c) whether Government has consulted State Governments in the matter; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (b) The Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), in its 43rd meeting held on 14.09.2011, deliberated on the Ramasami Committee's Report in details and approved 'in principle' to hold a Common National Examination with weightage to State Board results, normalised on the basis of percentile formula, for admission to engineering institutions. The proposal was also endorsed 'in principle' by the State Ministers in the State Education Ministers' Conference held on 22nd February, 2012. Steps have been initiated to finalize the common examination process in consultation with all the stakeholders before its actual implementation.

**Implementation of RTE act as per Supreme Court judgment**

3185. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of the recent Supreme Court directions to bring all the recognized schools under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, the Union Government's budget allocation for the year 2012-13 has been affected;
- (b) if so, whether the Union Government has asked the Planning Commission to enhance budgetary allocations for RTE;
- (c) the response of the State Governments on the implementation of the RTE according to the Supreme Court directions; and
- (d) other measures Government proposes to take to ensure implementation of RTE Act as per directions of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (c) The Supreme Court has, in its judgement dated 12th April, 2012, upheld the constitutional validity of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and has held that the RTE Act is applicable to (a) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or a local authority (b) an aided school including aided minority school(s) receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority (c) a school belonging to specified category; and (d) an unaided non-minority school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority. It has however held that the Act shall not apply to unaided minority schools. The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010 and is being implemented by all States/UTs. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. For the year 2012-13, Central Budget support of Rs. 25555.00 crore has been proposed for implementing SSA- RTE Programme. The 13th Finance Commission has earmarked financial assistance for elementary education for a period of five years from 2010-15. The amount earmarked for 2012-13 is Rs. 4881 crore.

- (d) Since the enactment of the RTE Act, several steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments for implementing the RTE Act, including the following:
  - (i) The Central RTE Rules were notified on 9th April, 2010, which are applicable to five UTs without legislature;
  - (ii) In addition, 28 State Governments have notified the State RTE Rules;

- (iii) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework for implementation including the norms under SSA have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act;
- (iv) The Centre-State funding pattern for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme has been revised;
- (v) Teacher qualification norms have been notified, and Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been conducted by the Central Government and several State Governments;
- (vi) Most of the States have issued notifications banning corporal punishment and mental harassment, prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees, banning Board examination till completion of elementary education, and appointment of academic authority.

#### **Diversion of SSA funds**

3186. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA :

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether children received only 10 per cent of the total budget of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the balance money has been spent by elementary schools on whitewashing the buildings and to fund the school events, etc.;
- (b) if so, whether there is any proposal to review SSA;
- (c) the measures taken to check misuse and diversion of SSA funds for other than the targeted purposes;
- (d) how many schools are running without separate toilets for girls and drinking water facilities; and
- (e) the steps taken to provide separate toilets for girls and drinking water facilities in each schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides support for a variety of interventions for universalisation of access and retention in elementary education, bridging gender and social category gaps in enrollment, and improving the quality of education. These include, *inter-alia*, support for providing (i) new schools as per norms laid down under the State Rules of

the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, (ii) Special Training for out-of-school children to be mainstreamed in regular schools, (iii) textbooks and school uniforms for children as per the prescribed norms, (iv) additional teachers so that the pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) mandated under the RTE Act is maintained, (v) academic support through block and cluster resource centres for enhancing teacher capability to teach children, (vi) adequate classrooms and other facilities, such as drinking water, toilets as well as ramps for barrier free access to children with disabilities, (vii) school and teacher grants for procurement of local materials to enhance teaching-learning, (viii) grants under the Innovation component of SSA for girls, SC, ST, minority, urban deprived children, early childhood care and education, and computer aided learning, etc. All these interventions focus on enrolment, attendance, retention & quality learning of children. SSA also provides an annual Maintenance Grant to keep the existing schools in good condition. Maintenance Grant is provided at the rate of Rs 5000 per school for schools with three classrooms, and Rs 10000 for schools with more than three classrooms. The Maintenance Grants are utilised for keeping the building in good condition, including for white-washing.

(c) The SSA Manual on Financial Management and Procurement (FMP) contains detailed procedures on fund flow arrangements, accounting, financial reporting, internal controls and audit, external audit, procurement procedures, etc. The FMP Manual is available on the website [www.ssa.nic.in](http://www.ssa.nic.in). SSA has a rigorous monitoring system, which includes *inter-alia*, annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, concurrent financial review by the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) as well as a system of internal audit. In addition, SSA conducts Quarterly Review Meetings with Finance Controllers of all States/UTs for monitoring the optimum utilization of funds, conducts periodic review meetings with States, monitors field level interventions through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, and undertakes independent review missions on programme progress.

(d) and (e) As of September, 2011, 6,09,459 schools have separate toilet for girls. Drinking water facility is available in 9,79,930 schools. 4,53,687 and 83,216 schools remain to be covered for separate girls' toilet and drinking water respectively. Schools are required to provide toilets for girls and drinking water facilities in all schools as per the time frame mandated under RTE Act. All new schools constructed under SSA have provision for toilets and drinking water. SSA also provides for toilets in existing schools in urban areas. In the case of existing schools in rural areas, toilets are provided in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. The requirement of these facilities are worked out by the States/UTs based on need at school/village/block and district level,



and reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) appraised and approved by Project Approval Board (PAB) of SSA every year.

#### **Research park in IIT Bhubaneswar**

3187. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the proposal of the State Government of Odisha for setting up of Research Park/Science Park in IIT Bhubaneswar campus;
- (b) by when it is likely to be approved; and
- (c) whether it will be considered to start construction of the main campus of IIT, Bhubaneswar and the Research Park simultaneously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (c) The Government of Orissa has allotted 891 acres of land to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, out of which only 516 acres of land has been handed over to the Institute. While the phase-I of the Campus Development is underway, space has been earmarked for Research Park in the Master Plan of the permanent campus of the Institute.

#### **TEQIP scheme in Odisha**

3188. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the proposal of the State Government of Odisha for participation in Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase-II;
- (b) whether provision was made in the Union Budget for the financial year 2010-11 towards Central Government share for implementation of the TEQIP-II scheme in Odisha; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) On the basis of the State Government of Odisha's proposal, two Institutes have been selected under TEQIP Phase-II and funds have been released to both the institutes during 2011-12.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 220.00 crore was earmarked for the year 2010-11 for implementation of TEQIP-II for selected institutes of all the States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Funded Institutions (CFIs) including Odisha. Funds could be released only after completion of the selection process.

**ICT in schools**

3189. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Policy on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in school education has been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the tangible goals considered under this policy; and

(d) how many ICT projects in schools have been sanctioned under this scheme, so far and how many have been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (c) The draft National Policy on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in School Education has been finalized for consideration by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE). The Vision and Mission of the Policy are stated in the draft as follows:

Vision: The ICT Policy in School Education aims at preparing youth to participate creatively in the establishment, sustenance and growth of a knowledge society leading to all round socio-economic development of the nation and global competitiveness. Mission: To devise, catalyse, support and sustain ICT and ICT enabled activities and processes in order to improve access, quality and efficiency in the school system.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" was launched in December 2004, and revised in 2010, to promote computer education and usage of ICT in teaching in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools with emphasis on educationally backward blocks and areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority/weaker Sections. The State-wise list of number of schools approved, including Smart Schools, under the Scheme is given in Statement.

**Statement***Statewise list of number of schools approved*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	No. of Smart School approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A & N Island			12	—	14	—	28	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	500	—	200	5000	2000	—	4031	—	05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		154	—	35	—	55	24	—	—
4.	Assam		—	—	641	—	—	1240	969	—
5.	Bihar		180	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Chandigarh		—	20	67	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh		—	100	200	800	1100	—	—	—
8.	D and N Haveli		—	06	06	—	—	13	01	02
9.	Daman and Diu		15	—	22	—	—	08	—	02
10.	Delhi		—	—	—	—	—	—	1110	—
11.	Goa		230	—	432	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Gujarat		—	—	1150	2500	2730	—	—	—
13.	Haryana		100	—	500	1000	1000	1617	—	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh		—	—	—	628	—	618	848	05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		140	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
16.	Jharkhand		—	—	1074	—	—	—	—	—



**Recruitment of teachers for RTE act**

3190. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total shortfall of teachers in accordance with the stipulation of the Right to Education Act;
- (b) the number of school teacher recruitment sanctioned by Government for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (c) the number of teachers recruited in these years; and
- (d) the reasons for the deficiency in recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) Pursuant to the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, the additional requirement of teachers in elementary education was estimated at 5.08 lakh.

(b) and (c) Number of school teachers sanctioned and recruited under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the years 2009-10 onwards is detailed below:

Year	Teachers sanctioned	Teachers recruited
2009-10	55,411	43,691
2010-11	4,58,315	1,70,300
2011-12	1,73,515	25,940 (as on 31.12.2011)

(d) The recruitment of qualified teachers at elementary level is being done by the State Governments/ UT Administrations in a phased manner spread over three years as per the provisions of Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009. For expediting recruitment, SSA undertakes periodic monitoring with the States in the Quarterly Review meetings. States/UTs have been advised to fill up all the existing teacher vacancies expeditiously.

**Free books for girls in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

†3191. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide free books to girls under Single Girl Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and
- (b) if so, by when and the number of these girls in Rajasthan?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Supreme Court judgment on admission of poor children in schools**

3192. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court, all private unaided schools across the country will have to reserve 25 per cent of their seats under Right to Education Act for students from economically and socially weaker sections staying in the vicinity of the school;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government will constitute any monitoring mechanism to implement this important provision of Right to Education Act in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (c) Section 12 (1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that unaided private schools shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. It further provides that where a private unaided school imparts pre-school education, the provision shall apply for admission to such pre-school education. Many private unaided schools had filed Writ Petitions in the Supreme Court challenging the constitutional validity of the provisions of the RTE Act and its applicability to private institutions. The Supreme Court has, in its judgement dated 12th April, 2012, upheld the constitutional validity of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and has held that the RTE Act is applicable to all schools, including private unaided schools, except unaided minority schools. The RTE Act provides for monitoring mechanism by the local authority, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs).

**National institute of open schooling**

†3193. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is running various schemes/projects for the benefit of students;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise;
- (c) the extent to which students, particularly those belonging to minority sections, have been benefited from this Institute;
- (d) the details of funds earmarked for and utilized by this institute, during the last two years and current year;
- (e) the details of recognised centres of NTOS for foreign students; and
- (f) the number of students enrolled in these centres across various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) National Institute of Open Schooling runs the following schemes/projects for the benefit of students-

- (i) Senior Secondary programme for the students above 15 years of age,
- (ii) Secondary programme for the students above 14 years of age,
- (iii) Vocational Education programmes run through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVIs) for age group 14+,
- (iv) Open Basic Education for neo-literate adults,
- (v) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) and
- (vi) Hunar Projects for Muslim Girls for skill training.
- (c) 243964 students from Minorities have been enrolled during last three years *i.e.* upto 31.10.2011.
- (d) The total funds allocated and utilized by NIOS in the last two years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget		Expenditure	
	Plan Fund From GOI	Income Generated by NIOS	Plan Fund from GOI	From internal funds
2010-11	14.64	99.07	08.19	71.98
2011-12	14.95	115.20	11.04	86.94
2012-13	00.10	—	—	—

(e) and (f) NIOS has 16 centres located in Sharjah (UAE), Dubai (UAE), Abu Dhabi (UAE), Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Nepal. 9880 students were enrolled in these courses from 01.04.2009 to 30.04.2012.

**Medium of instruction in Government schools**

‡3194. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered to provide the right to choose English, Hindi or local language as medium of instruction in Government schools to students;

(b) whether education in the private English medium educational institutions is very costly and it is inaccessible for children of average economic condition and most of the guardians give priority to English medium educational institutions for education of their children; and

(c) whether in view of this Government would consider to bring this change in school education policy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools including government schools provide opportunity to the students to choose Hindi or English as medium of instruction.

(b) and (c) All private schools affiliated to the CBSE generate their own resources which mainly come from the fees charged by them, whilst the government schools are run by the grants given by the Government. As per the Affiliation Bye-Laws the fee charged by a school should be commensurate with the facilities provided by it. Teaching through English Medium is available in large number of government schools, such as Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya. There is no proposal to change the school education policy in this regard.

**Bringing of private schools under RTE act**

3195. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring private schools under the ambit of RTE Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the private schools get some kind of grant from Government; and

(d) if so, whether there is a growing demand to make these private schools adhere to the Act?

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the provisions of Section 2(n), the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 applies to all schools imparting elementary education, including private aided and unaided schools. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has, in its judgement dated 12th April, 2012, upheld the constitutional validity of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and has held that the RTE Act is applicable to all schools referred to in section 2(n) of the RTE Act, except unaided minority schools.

(c) Several private schools receive aid or grant from the appropriate Government or local authority to meet whole or part of their expenses.

(d) All private aided and unaided schools, other than unaided minority schools, have to adhere to the provisions of the RTE Act.

#### **Girls' hostels in backward blocks in Gujarat**

3196. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps on proposal for setting up Girls' Hostels in tribal and economically backward blocks of Gujarat under Central Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the share of Central Government funds is 59.89 crores;

(d) whether out of this, no funds have been received till date by the State of Gujarat under the scheme,

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government for speedy release of funds; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (f) The Centrally sponsored Scheme titled "Construction & Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools", being implemented from 2009-10, envisages construction of one hostel with the capacity of 100 girls' in each of 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country.

Out of the total 85 EBBs in the State of Gujarat, proposal for construction of 78 girls' hostels was considered and approved by the Project Approval Board. Meanwhile, consequent upon the revision of cost norms for construction of girls' hostels in June 2011, revised proposal based on State Schedule of Rates has been received from the State Government and release of Central share for these hostels depends on acceptability of the revised proposal as per Scheme norms.

**Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for Madarsas**

3197. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan of the Ministry to extend the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme to Madarsa School; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme covers children studying in class I-VIII in all Government, Government aided, Local Body and National Child Labour Project Schools, Education Guarantee Scheme / Alternative and Innovative Education centres and also in Madarsas/ Maqtabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

**Central assistance for upgradation of engineering college**

3198. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of ₹ 6.00 crore between Government of Himachal Pradesh and Central Government is pending for last three-four years which was based on Central Assistance with Centre: State ratio of 75:25 for modernization/upgradation of Jawaharlal Nehru Government Engineering College, Sunder Nagar, District Mandi in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and by when the modernization/upgradation will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There was a proposal to upgrade 200 Engineering Colleges through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) but the proposal was subsequently dropped. A CSS for incentivisation of States was also proposed in the XI Plan. However, the Planning Commission did not approve the Scheme and asked this Ministry to take up the scheme in XII Plan.

**Standard of education**

3199. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the standard of education in our country as compared to that in advanced countries; and

(b) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to make our standard of education equal to that in other advanced countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Although, comparative data on the standard of education in India as compared to that in other countries is not maintained by the Ministry, a number of steps have been taken by the Government to enhance the quality of education.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector. The Act makes it incumbent on Government to provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6-14 years of age; ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child of the age of six to fourteen years. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) follows a holistic approach to improve the quality of elementary education, and subject to certain norms, provides for opening of new primary schools, upgradation of primary schools to upper primary schools and construction of school buildings. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in March, 2009 with the objective to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The scheme aims to achieve an enrolment ratio of 75% for class IX and X within five years. CBSE has taken number of steps for educational reforms which includes no Class X Board examination w.e.f. 2011 for students studying in CBSE's Senior Secondary Schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X. Further, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology in Schools" was revised in 2010 to promote computer enabled learning and ICT usage in Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools, and thereby enrich teaching learning processes.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has made a number of academic reforms including introduction of semester system, choice based credit system, curriculum development, reforms in admission procedures, in examination and evaluation systems, UGC has also taken various steps for educational reforms which includes Quality Assessment Cell in Universities and Colleges, Regulations for Deemed Universities, Academic Reforms of Universities and College System, regulations for M.Phil and Ph.D admission, Faculty Development, Pay and Service conditions of Teachers, etc. AICTE has taken initiatives for reforms which include permission to institutions under Section 25(g) of the Company Act, 1956 for setting up technical education institutions. Further, stand alone Post Graduate institutes are allowed to be set up for promoting research and development.

**National fund for providing loan for students**

3200. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (c) The proposal for establishment of National Educational Finance Corporation (NEFC) was referred to Planning Commission for their concurrence. The Planning Commission raised doubts on the viability of a separate entity exclusively catering to education sector, since an easy way of facilitating this arrangement could be through interest subvention. Hence the proposal was not taken forward. To provide all students opportunities to access higher education irrespective of their paying capacity, Her Excellency, the President of India has announced setting up of Higher Education Credit Guarantee Authority for providing limited credit guarantees through risk -pooling for educational loans.

**Technical educational institutions in North-Eastern States**

3201. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of technical and professional educational institutions functioning in North-Eastern States, particularly in Nagaland;

(b) whether these institutions are sufficient to cater to the needs of students;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to set up more such institutions in various parts of the North-Eastern States particularly in Nagaland;

(d) the details of funds allocated/proposed for the purpose; and

(e) the time by when these institutions are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (e) As per information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 96 institutions have been approved in North-Eastern States, out of which 5 are in Nagaland. Moreover, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Guwahati, one Indian Institute of Management

(IIM) in Shillong and eight National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are also functioning in the North Eastern States. Out of the 8 NITs one is in Nagaland.

Under the scheme of “Sub-mission on Polytechnics under coordinated Action for Skill Development” this Ministry provides one time financial assistance of ₹ 12.30 crore per polytechnic to the State Government for setting up of new polytechnics in unserved and underserved districts of the country, subject to State/UT Government providing free of cost land, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond ₹ 12.30 crore, if any. In the North Eastern States, 66 districts are eligible for receiving the grants. Out of these 66 districts, 53 districts have been provided partial financial assistance of ₹ 187.48, including 5 districts in Nagaland. These polytechnics are at various stages of construction and provisioning of land.

#### **Shortage of faculty in universities in North-Eastern States**

3202. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a huge shortage of faculty in various higher educational institutions and universities in the North-Eastern States particularly in Nagaland;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the vacancy position of teaching posts in these universities and the support provided by UGC in last two years;
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (e) whether Government has constituted any mechanism to deal with the acute shortage of staff in these universities/institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (c) The details of faculty position in various centrally funded higher educational institutions in the North-Eastern States including Nagaland are given in Statement (*See* below). As per information provided by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), based on the on-line submission of information on the AICTE portal by engineering colleges in the Country, there has been 20% shortage in faculty positions up to March, 2011. The data on State run higher educational institutions in the North-Eastern States is not centrally maintained in the Ministry. UGC has allocated sufficient funds during XI Plan to all Central Universities in North Eastern Region (NER) including Nagaland for filling up of the sanctioned teaching positions.

(d) and (e) The steps taken by Government to deal with the shortage of faculty in the universities/institutions are as under:

Age of superannuation of teachers in Central Universities has already been enhanced to sixty five years *vide* order dated 23.03.2007. Further, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment up to the age of seventy years. Central Universities, while communicating the non-plan budget, are instructed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to make serious efforts to fill up the teaching posts at the earliest. The revised pay scales for teachers have been implemented with effect from 01.01.2006. Now the entry pay for a teacher in Central University is more than what is received by a civil servant at entry. Rates of Junior Research Fellowships and Senior Research Fellowships have been increased, Science based education and research in Universities has been strengthened and Universities have been permitted to engage adjunct / guest faculty/ contractual appointment of faculty to meet the shortfall.

Consequent upon acceptance of the recommendations of Sarangi Committee for uniform recruitment rules for faculty posts in NITs by the Standing Committee of the Council of NITs and the Council of NITs, respectively, the recruitment rules have since been placed on the website of the Ministry of HRD before its publication in the official gazette as per provisions of the NIT Act, 2007.

The Indian Institutes of Technology have been taking various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions. The measures include: year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing on a regular basis throughout the year, invitation to alumni, scientists, faculty from India and abroad to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals to attract the attention of professionals abroad, introducing outstanding young faculty awards, etc. The faculty are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given start-up financial support upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to take up research, besides cumulative professional development allowance. Recently, the Government has decided to allow the faculty, working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Educational Institutions on long term deputation basis for a period of ten years.

The AICTE has allowed the recruitment of teachers with B. Tech. qualification as Pro-term Lecturer for a limited period of 3 years who is supposed to obtain its masters qualification within the period of 3 years, granted permission to start second shift in the existing institutions, has certain faculty development schemes like "Quality Improvement Programme" (QIP) for improvement of qualification of the faculty employed at Diploma & Degree level institutions.

**Statement***Details of faculty position in various centrally funded higher institutions***A. Central Universities**

SI. No.	State	Name of the Central Universities	Sanctional Strength	Existing Strength	Vacant Positions
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	124	88	36
2.	Assam	Assam University	325	303	22
		Tezpur University	241	170	71
3.	Manipur	Manipur University	260	178	82
4.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	406	301	105
5.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	338	227	111
6.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	240	140	100
7.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	201	50	151
8.	Tripura	Tripura University	216	98	118

**B. Technical Institutions**

SI. No.	State	Name of the Technical Institutions	Sanctioned Strength	Existing Strength	Vacant Positions
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIT, Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	15
		NERIST, Itanagar	200	128	72
2.	Assam	NIT, Silchar,	116	85	31
		IIT, Guwahati*	388	296	92
3.	Manipur	NIT, Manipur	15	0	15
4.	Meghalaya	NIT, Meghalaya	15	0	15
		RGIIM, Shillong	24	20	4
5.	Mizoram	NIT, Mizoram	15	0	15
6.	Nagaland	NIT, Nagaland	15	0	15
7.	Sikkim	NIT, Sikkim	15	0	15
8.	Tripura	NIT, Agartala	219	84	135

Note: The Central Universities figures are as on 31.03.2011

\* The figures are as on 30.11.2011.

**Medical check up of school children in Delhi**

3203. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi Administration has initiated a scheme for medical check up of school children;
- (b) whether this scheme has since been implemented;
- (c) if so, the number of schools in which this has been introduced;
- (d) whether it is proposed to supply free medicines to the school children under this scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) The Directorate of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi has introduced Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojna (CNSY) with effect from 19th November, 2011 for the students of Government schools under the Directorate of Education, Delhi.

(c) Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that out of 954 Government Schools proposed to be covered, the Scheme has since been implemented in 125 schools in the 1st Phase.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Some medicines and medical consumable items are provided free of cost to the school children under this scheme.

**Shortage of faculty in technical institutions**

3204. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around nine Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) including the prestigious IITs and IIMs are presently short of more than 3000 faculty members which are above one third of the sanctioned strength;
- (b) whether Indian Institute of Science (IIS), Bengaluru does not have even half of its requirements and same is the case with School of Planning and Architecture;
- (c) if so, whether Government is taking any step to remove the shortage of faculty members; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Some of the Centrally Funded Institutions, including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), have reported vacancies in faculty.

(c) and (d) The occurrence of vacancies is due to various reasons, including the Institutes' mandate to recruit outstanding faculty with strong research and teaching potential. Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process. Institutes have taken various initiatives for filling up these vacancies, including year-round open advertisement, putting in place various incentives, creating an environment supportive to the academic growth of faculty and implementation of attractive pay scales on the basis of 6th CPC recommendations.

#### **Lack of facilities in schools**

3205. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that education has become a Fundamental Right but some schools in the capital lack facilities like shortage of class rooms and teachers and verandas are being used as class rooms;

(b) whether Government is aware that one such schools in the capital is Government co-ed secondary school in Bhalsa Badli in north Delhi where there are six class rooms and thirteen teachers for around 850 students which is a big anomaly and students distribute mid-day-meals themselves and proper drinking water is also not available; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to take some action to make education a fundamental right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Government schools in Mumbai**

3206. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Government schools lack basic requirements in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the quality, quantity and the regularity of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is not upto the mark; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per DISE data 2010-11, 94% of the schools in Mumbai have boundary walls, 99% have drinking water facility and 96% have toilets.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure effective implementation, the Mid Day Meal scheme guidelines provide for a detailed monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports, National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings, Programme Approval Board meetings and Central Review Missions. In addition independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals. For ensuring quality control, joint inspections are carried out by District Authorities and FCI representatives before lifting foodgrains.

#### **Corporal punishment in schools**

3207. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has found that over 99 per cent of the children in the country are canned/ slapped/hit or ears boxed;

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

(c) the efforts made by Government to protect the children from canning, slapping, hitting, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) A study was conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) on Corporal Punishment in schools.

(b) The details of the study is available on the website of NCPCR [www.ncpcr.gov.in](http://www.ncpcr.gov.in).

(c) Corporal punishment is prohibited under Section 17 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 17(2) of the Act also provides that whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such persons.

**National bal bhavan**

3208. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of evaluation of functioning of National Bal Bhavan (NBB) by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT);
- (b) how many committees/other bodies have gone into the functioning of NBB;
- (c) the details of recommendations made by each of them and the action taken thereon by the Ministry/NBB;
- (d) the purpose of undertaking the present evaluation, when regular Director is on deputation;
- (e) whether the Ministry proposes to recall the regular Director from deputation, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the reasons for allowing the Director to go on deputation without selecting an alternative Director?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (d) The Government has approved a proposal of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for undertaking an evaluation study of the National Bal Bhavan. The study has to be completed within a period of 9 months from the date of approval *i.e.* 15.11.2011. No other committee or body has gone into the functioning of National Bal Bhavan.

(e) and (f) Presently there is no proposal to recall the regular Director from deputation. Approval of the Government was conveyed for relieving the regular Director, National Bal Bhavan w.e.f. 23.11.2010 for taking up a new assignment as Director, Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture, Port Louis, Mauritius on deputation basis. The charge of the post of Director, National Bal Bhavan has been assigned to a regular Director in the Department of School Education & Literacy in addition to his own duties.

**Illegal experiments on endangered animals in Delhi university**

3209. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Acharya Narendra Dev College under Delhi University was allowing illegal experiments on endangered animal species at its biology laboratory as reported in a prominent daily newspaper on February 18, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action the Ministry has taken or will take for this gross negligence by the college and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the police and the wild life officials have seized from the laboratory of Acharya Narendra Dev College specimen of 16 preserved animals and 8 live frogs in the presence of activists of the People for Animals (PFA).

(c) The University of Delhi, *vide* its circulars dated 13th December, 2010 and 1st March, 2012, circulated the guidelines received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to all its colleges to prohibit the use of species listed in the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972. An FIR has also been registered against the college under the provisions of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.

#### **Foreign universities and educational institutions**

3210. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted in higher education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much foreign investment has been made in the last two years;

(d) the percentage of total investment utilised for research purposes in the institutions; and

(e) the details of foreign institutions and universities / institutions established by foreigners in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% under automatic route in the Education Sector subject to applicable laws / sectoral rules / regulation / security conditions. As per the sectoral policy, Education is a not-for-profit activity in India. Educational institutions can be set up by Trusts, Societies or Section - 25 companies and may generate a reasonable surplus, which has to be utilised only for the improvement of education and infrastructure in the institution.

(c) and (d) As per information supplied by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce, FDI in 2010-11 was Rs. 173.24 crores and in 2011-12 (upto February) was Rs. 447.30 crores. It is not possible to calculate

the specific percentage spent on research purposes alone, since no such break-up is provided by the investors or by the institutions.

(e) No approval has been granted to any foreign universities /Institutions to be established by foreigners in the country so far. However as informed by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 08 Indian technical institutions have been granted permission to start collaborative programmes.

#### **Establishment of IIT in Kerala**

3211. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish more IITs in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for establishing a new IIT in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction thereto; and

(d) the time-frame by which Government proposes to establish the new IIT in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (d) A number of State Governments, including the Government of Kerala, have requested for setting up of an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in their respective States. Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) and also having regard to the regional imbalance, the Government has, during the XI Five Year Plan, established eight new IITs in the States at Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. At present, there is no proposal to establish an IIT in Kerala or elsewhere and any proposal in this regard has to await the approval of XII Five Year Plan by the National Development Council.

#### **Institutions funded by ICSSR**

3212. DR. PRABHAKARKORE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many institutions are funded through ICSSR;

(b) if so, the details of these institutions;

(c) whether there is any effective supervisory mechanism in place to review the functions of these institutions;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The list of Institutes is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has reported that it periodically reviews its Research Institutes through a duly constituted Review Committee consisting of eminent social scientists. ICSSR has representation on the Governing Board and Finance Committee of each Research Institute to oversee the administrative and financial policies of these institutes. ICSSR reviews the research activities of each Research Institute in the annual meeting of Directors of these Research Institutes, gets their Annual Reports along with their annual audited statement of accounts and utilization certificates.

ICSSR has conducted comprehensive review of its Research Institutes 5 times so far. First Review was done in 1974 at the beginning of the 5th Five year Plan period. The Second Review was done during the period 1977 to 1979. The Third Review Committee reviewed the activities of the research institutes for the period of 7th Five Year Plan. The Fourth Review Committee conducted the review in 1997 and the Fifth Review Committee reviewed the research institutes during the period 2005 to 2008.

**Statement**

*List of research institutes funded by ICSSR*

Sl. No.	Name of the Research Institute
1	2
1.	Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore
2.	Centre for Development of Studies (CDS), Trivandrum
3.	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (CSSS), Kolkata
4.	Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad
5.	Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi
6.	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), Delhi
7.	Centre for Social Studies (CSS), Surat
8.	Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai
9	Indian Institute of Education (HE), Pune

1	2
10.	Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS) , Lucknow
11.	Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi
12.	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (SPIE&SR), Ahmedabad
13.	Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad
14.	Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Jaipur
15.	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh
16.	Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), New Delhi
17.	Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad
18.	Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies (NKCCDS), Bhubaneswar
19.	Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad
20.	Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi
21.	Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development (OKDISC&D), Guwahati
22.	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad
23.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences (BANISS). Mhow (MP)
24.	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain
25.	A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies (ANSISS), Patna

**Inclusion of advocates act, 1961 under NCHER bill**

3213. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministry's stand on inclusion of Advocates Act, 1961 within purview of National Council of Higher Education and Research (NCHER) Bill, 2011;

(b) whether it will not lead to duplication and overlapping of responsibilities if norms and process of accreditation set by Government or a statutory authority are made mandatory for Bar Council of India (BCI);

(c) the number of law colleges currently under BCI, State-wise and how many students are currently enrolled in them; and

(d) the number of lawyers enrolled in different courts of the country and how many students are enrolling in different courts every year for past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) Clause 83 (2) of the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 reads as; "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Architects Act, 1972, the Advocates Act, 1961, the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the Dentists Act, 1948 the Pharmacy Act, 1948, the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, and the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, the provisions of this Act shall apply to any matter concerning the determination, co-ordination, maintenance of standards in, and promotion of, higher education and research:"

(b) No Sir. As per provisions of the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011, Bar Council of India will specify standards of higher education concerning practice in courts. A separate Bill, the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010 seeks to make accreditation mandatory for all Higher Educational Institutions. The accreditation of these institutions will be on standards and benchmarks set by the statutory regulatory body.

(c) As per information received from the Bar Council of India, the total number of law colleges in the country are 966. State-wise details of law colleges and number of students enrolled are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per information received from the BCI, the total number of lawyers enrolled in the country is 1273289. No students enrol in courts as only lawyers can do so.

**Statement**

*Statewise details of law colleges and number of students enrolled*

Sl.No.	Name of States	Number of Colleges	Number of Students admitted in the first year of three & five year courses (approximately)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	10920
2.	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh	43	6188



1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	26	7098
4.	Chhattisgarh	17	3468
5.	Delhi	11	3453
6.	Gujarat	38	14680
7.	Himachal Pradesh	09	1258
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	1902
9.	Jharkhand	14	1944
10.	Karnataka	95	15819
11.	Kerala	10	2404
12.	Madhya Pradesh	117	13684
13.	Maharashtra and Goa	117	31369
14.	Odisha	30	5679
15.	Punjab and Haryana	46	7086
16.	Rajasthan	87	11861
17.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	14	7640
18.	Uttar Pradesh	177	36228
19.	Uttarakhand	19	2042
20.	West Bengal	29	6320
TOTAL		966	191043

### Study of Indian culture in European universities

3214. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a sign of growing interest in the study of Indian culture in European universities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof comparatively during the last four years; and
- (c) the funds spent for promotion of Indian culture in such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is increasing interest in European universities in studying and understanding Indian culture, history and philosophy. This is reflected in growing number of requests from universities across Europe to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) to establish Chairs for Indian studies in those universities. ICCR maintained 10 Chairs in European Universities till 2008-09 and the number has gone up to 37 by the year 2011-12 with the addition of 6, 15 and 6 new Chairs in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. In addition to these Chairs there are 16 new proposals seeking ICCR's support.

(c) Expenditure on chairs, seminars, academic visitors, and fellowship programmes for last two years and till date is given below:

i	Financial Year 2009-10	Rs. 7.79 Crores
ii	Financial Year 2010-11	Rs. 12.21 Crores
iii	Financial Year 2011-12	Rs. 16.54 Crores
vi	Financial Year 2012-13 (Allocated Budget)	Rs. 14.54 Crores

Apart from the above, universities are also involved in various other activities of ICCR such as Festivals, Performances and Exhibitions highlighting Indian culture.

#### **Pupil-teacher ratio in Bihar**

‡3215. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Bihar is far more than the norms prescribed at the national level and the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for Bihar is 58:1 at the primary level and 62:1 at the upper primary level, against the national average of 32:1 & 29:1 at primary level and upper primary level, respectively. Since inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001-02 till 2011-12, 4,03,413 teacher posts have been sanctioned for the State of Bihar with a view to improving the PTR. In addition to sanctioning additional teacher posts under SSA, the State Government of Bihar have been advised to fill up the teacher vacancies under the State sector, as also to rationalize teacher deployment to address imbalances in teachers' deployment.

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Drop-out rates**

3216. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the drop-out rates at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels in the country, State-wise, gender-wise and rural-urban break-up;
- (b) the reasons for high drop-out rates;
- (c) the steps Government is taking in this regard;
- (d) the number and percentage of illiterate children at present: and
- (e) how the Right to Education would impact on the above scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (b) Gender-wise drop-out rate of students for the Classes I-V, Classes I-VIII and Classes I-X during 2009-10 (Provisional) in the country is given below:

Classes	Dropout rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total
I-V	30.25	27.25	28.86
I-VIII	40.59	44.39	42.39
I-X	53.38	51.97	52.76

State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

Drop-out rate is not maintained for higher secondary level and for rural and urban areas separately. The incidence of high drop-out rate may be attributed to inadequate school infrastructure and facilities, adverse pupil teacher ratio, children engaged in household or other kinds of work, seasonal migration etc.

(c) to (e) As per provisional data of Census 2011, the number and percentage of illiterates aged seven and above in the country is 27,29,50,015 and 26 respectively. Government has been making consistent progress to meet the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to

enhance enrolment and retention of children and to bridge gender gaps in elementary education. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing dropout rates. This includes *inter-alia* strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations un-served by regular schools, provisioning for additional teachers, regular training of teachers, provision for text books and uniforms to children. Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

**Statement**

*Dropout rate-2009-10 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-V		Classes I-VIII		Classes I-X	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.34	15.24	40.90	41.68	52.73	54.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.14	39.23	48.49	45.13	65.00	64.70
3	Assam	38.99	32.67	59.94	62.55	77.41	77.82
4	Bihar	43.51	40.97	64.98	67.33	78.46	76.06
5	Chhattisgarh	40.85	24.94	38.98	42.43	-	-
6	Goa	-12.44	-4.29	-25.08	-10.07	35.85	32.63
7	Gujarat	36.89	6.52	32.24	48.08	60.37	64.41
8	Haryana	-1.13	-2.24	19.59	8.10	20.17	19.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	1.17	1.42	3.41	22.28	18.93
10	Jammu and Kashmir	9.79	6.82	23.75	19.79	47.16	40.63
11	Jharkhand	27.61	26.41	56.26	68.44	-	-
12	Karnataka	11.60	10.61	25.05	26.73	46.89	46.33
13	Kerala	-13.99	-11.02	-16.71	-11.51	-2.94	-5.20
14	Madhya Pradesh	21.77	20.49	19.71	23.36	60.98	71.32
15	Maharashtra	20.19	22.54	24.36	27.55	38.63	42.62
16	Manipur	33.05	40.08	57.65	56.59	57.82	55.71
17	Meghalaya	60.52	54.51	74.25	70.33	79.31	76.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Mizoram	44.68	47.46	56.37	53.70	64.79	60.72
19	Nagaland	40.10	39.78	32.55	30.52	75.69	73.97
20	Odisha	26.71	26.18	53.13	55.56	69.98	65.91
21	Punjab	-24.59	-10.67	-24.04	-13.43	41.23	39.45
22	Rajasthan	49.11	52.11	41.19	59.68	70.52	73.42
23	Sikkim	24.57	11.98	50.98	38.15	82.07	79.36
24	Tamil Nadu	0.29	0.42	9.09	8.22	37.56	30.28
25	Tripura	25.95	24.97	45.42	41.77	63.42	62.34
26	Uttar Pradesh	42.38	41.70	50.66	55.23	29.19	15.09
27	Uttarakhand	33.82	31.33	32.69	28.72	-	-
28	West Bengal	24.55	16.15	52.85	47.98	72.89	70.70
29	A and N Islands	6.85	2.98	10.38	12.89	32.70	27.07
30	Chandigarh	-27.05	-18.06	-23.28	-24.46	0.30	7.86
31	D and N Haveli	15.18	19.95	33.44	53.42	54.78	63.48
32	Daman and Diu	1.66	4.27	9.31	12.28	41.15	29.75
33	Delhi	9.82	17.07	-32.61	-21.13	-5.22	9.15
34	Lakshadweep	14.31	8.06	13.32	3.81	27.58	22.67
35	Puducherry	-4.00	-3.12	-13.95	-15.95	12.79	1.39
INDIA		30.25	27.25	40.59	44.39	53.38	51.97

Negative dropout is due to lateral entry or repeaters in school.

\* Dropout rates for Classes I-X are shown combined with the respective parent state.

#### **Establishment of bal bhavans**

3217. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient number of Bal Bhavans have been established in backward and rural areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the comparison with other States;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government with regard to setting up of more Bal Bhavans in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time-limit for approval thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) In Rajasthan, there are two affiliated Bal Bhavans, at Jaipur and Karauli. State-wise list of Bal Bhavans is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of affiliated bal bhavans*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Bal Bhavans
1	2	3
1.	West Bengal	2
2.	Orissa	4
3.	Manipur	1
4.	Jharkhand	2
5.	Nagaland	1
6.	Mizoram	1
7.	Bihar	3
8.	Union Territories: [Dadra and Nagar Haveli-1; Daman and Diu-2; Chandigarh-2, Puducherry-1]	6
9.	Maharashtra	8
10.	Gujarat	16
11.	Goa	1
12.	Rajasthan	2
13.	Haryana	12
14.	Punjab	2

1	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
16.	Uttrarakhand	3
17.	Delhi	1
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2
19.	Andhra Pradesh	19
20.	Karnataka	10
21.	Kerala	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	21
23.	Uttar Pradesh	12
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11
25.	Chhattisgarh	3
TOTAL		156

**Unmanned railway level crossings**

3218. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether unmanned railway level crossings result in large number of deaths due to accidents on tracks;
- (b) if so, their statistics for last three years;
- (c) whether a speeding Gonda-Ayodhya passenger train had rammed into a truck at an unmanned level crossing on 1st November, 2009 resulting in the death of 18 persons;
- (d) whether a large number of unmanned railway level crossings still exist which pose danger to the crossing vehicles, etc.; and
- (e) whether the pace of manning unmanned level crossings has been painfully slow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Number of persons who lost their lives in incidents at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users

during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 were 170,130 and 202 respectively.

(c) On 01.11.2009, at 13.05 hrs., while the Train No. 441 Up Gorakhpur - Ayodhya Passenger was on run between Mankapur and Katra Stations on Mankapur - Ayodhya Section of Lucknow Division of North Eastern Railway, one truck loaded with sand dashed against the train at Unmanned Level Crossing No. 15-C resulting into loss of lives to 18 persons and injury to 37 persons.

(d) and (e) Since 01.04.2010, 1211 unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) have been manned and 1281 unmanned level crossings have been eliminated by provision of diversion roads, subways and closing of UMLCs with negligible Train Vehicle Units (TVU). The pace of manning and elimination of unmanned level crossings have increased since the last two years. As on 01.04.2012, there are 13,471 unmanned level crossings over Indian Railways.

#### Introduction of new trains

†3219. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new trains have been introduced and improvement in expansion of Railways' infrastructure has been accomplished, during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a major zone of Railways is against the proposal of introduction of new trains during coming Railway Budget; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The details of new trains announced in during the last three years are as under:

Year	New trains announced	Number of trains introduced	Number of leftover trains
2009-10	78	78	Nil
2010-11	124	116	8
2011-12	132	120	12

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Improvement in expansion of Railway infrastructure is an ongoing exercise. In the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10/2010-11 and 2011-12, 1694 kms of new line, 3209 kms of gauge conversion and 1969 kms of doubling have been accomplished. During this period 3257 route kms of railway lines have also been electrified.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Sensitive railway stations**

3220. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of stations on the railway network that have been identified as sensitive; and
- (b) the number of sensitive stations that are using hand-held metal detectors as part of the screening of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) 202 stations have been identified as sensitive for the purpose of strengthening of security. One of important features of Integrated Security System, envisaged for strengthening security at these stations, comprises of personnel and baggage screening system. Keeping in view threat perception, operational requirement and availability of man power, access control duties are performed by Railway Protection Force (RPF) personnel at all the major stations of the country and hand held metal detectors have been provided to RPF staff performing access control duties for screening of passengers at all such stations.

#### **Schemes for rehabilitation**

3221. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :  
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes or projects implemented or under process of implementation by Railways to rehabilitate poor families living in urban areas near railway stations and tracks in the State of Gujarat, as on date; and
- (b) whether Railways have consulted Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and State Government of Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (b) Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) of

poor families, living in urban area nearby railway stations and tracks including those of Gujarat, is the responsibility of the State Governments as housing is a State subject. In this regard, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has formulated guidelines under the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). The issue of rehabilitation of poor people in close proximity of railway tracks has been taken up with Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**Non-profitable railway routes**

†3222. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways are operating train services on many non-profitable routes in order to fulfil their social obligations;
- (b) if so, the details of these non-profitable routes and the average annual financial losses suffered due to this;
- (c) whether possibilities have been explored to convert these routes into profitable ones; and
- (d) if so, the details of such non-profitable routes which can be converted into profitable ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Railways do not assess profitability route wise. However, there is a system of assessing profitability of all branch lines operated, some of which turn out to be uneconomic.

(b) During 2010-11, number of such Uneconomical Branch Lines was 89. The average losses incurred by Indian Railways during last 3 years is ₹ 1036.34 crores.

(c) and (d) In most of the Uneconomic Branch Lines traffic potential is limited. Continuous measures are being taken from time to time to minimize losses by various cost cutting measures like economizing in staff costs, single train operation etc. Branch lines that have ceased to figure in the list of Uneconomic Branch Lines during last 3 years is given in Statement.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Ceased uneconomic branch lines*

Sl. No.	Name of Section	Year of removal from list
1	2	3
<b>Central Railway</b>		
1	Dhaund - Baramati	2008-09
2	Karjat - Khopali	2010-11
3	Kurduwadi - Miraj - Latur	-do-
4	Jalamb - Khamgaon	-do-
5	Chalisgaon - Dhule	-do-
6	Dhaund - Baramati	-do-
<b>Eastern Railway</b>		
7	Barasat - Hasnabad	2009-10
8	Tinpahar - Rajmahal	-do-
9	Sheoraphuli - Tarakeswar	2010-11
10	Baruipur - Lakshmikantpur	-do-
11	Shatipur - Nabadwipghat	-do-
12	Sonarpur - Canning	-do-
<b>East Coast Railway</b>		
13	Khurda Road - Puri	2009-10
<b>Northern Railway</b>		
14	Pathankot - Madhopur	2009-10
15	Garhi - Harsaru - Farakhnagar	2009-10
16	Sirhind - Nangaldam	2010-11
17	Shamli - Sharanpur	-do-
18	Delhi Shahdara - Shamli	-do-
19	Gohana - Panipat	-do-
20	Tughlakabad - Shakurbasti	-do-

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1	2	3
<b>North Eastern Railway</b>		
21	Indara - Dohrighat	2008-09
22	Anand Nagar - Nautanwa	-do-
<b>Northeast Frontier Railway</b>		
23	Mariani - Jorhat	2009-10
24	Simulguri -Naganimara	2010-11
25	Simulguri - Moranahat	-do-
<b>North Western Railway</b>		
26	Fetehpur - Shekhawati -Churu	2008-09
27	Lalgarh - Sri Kolyat	2008-09
28	Bhiwani - Rohatak	-do-
29	Udaipur - Himatnagar	2009-10
30	Merta Road Jn. - Merta City	2010-11
<b>Southern Railway</b>		
31	Villupuram - Pondichery	2008-09
32	Thiruthuraipoondi - Kodikkarai	2010-11
<b>South Eastern Railway</b>		
33	Tata - Badampahar	2008-09
34	Ranchi - Lohardanga	2009-10
<b>South Western Railway</b>		
35	Sagar - Talaguppa	2008-09
36	Mysore - Chamarajanagar	2009-10
<b>Western Railway</b>		
37	Ankleshwar - Rajpipla	2010-11
38	Gandhidham -Kandla Port	-do-

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**Freight operations information system project**

†3223. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the work relating to Freight Operations Information System Project is yet to be completed;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the time when the work for the project had commenced and the time by when it was scheduled to be completed; and
- (d) whether the cost of this Project has increased due to this delay in its completion, if so, the details of this increase and the estimated annual financial loss due to non-completion of this Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Freight Operations Information System (FOIS) has been implemented in a phased manner as below :

- (i) Rake Management System (RMS) has been implemented at 246 locations.
- (ii) Terminal Management System (TMS) was implemented at 523 locations in Phase-I and in Phase-II, it has been implemented at 1230 locations. Another 129 locations of Phase-II are expected to be commissioned in 2012-13.
- (c) The Phase-II of TMS commenced in 2008 and is scheduled to be completed in 2012-13.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Railway network in NE states**

3224. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) total length of railway network, gauge-wise and State-wise in North Eastern (NE) States and how much of it was added in last 22 years, year-wise;
- (b) what percentage of total outlay of Ministry's share in Twelfth Five Year Plan does it propose to allocate to NE States;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) what percentage and absolute amount of Ministry's share in Eleventh Five Year Plan has been expended on NE States;

(d) the Ministry's vision for development of railway network in NE States; and

(e) the amount of freight carried and revenue earned, year-wise, to and from NE States, in last 22 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The information is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Total outlay proposed for Twelfth Plan for Railways is ₹ 7.35 lakh crore. State-wise outlay is not prepared.

(c) Railways have invested ₹ 9447 crores in the North Eastern Region which constitutes 13% of the Gross Budgetary Support available to the Ministry in the XI Plan period.

(d) The major objectives of Railways vision for the North Eastern Regions are as under:-

(i) Connectivity to all State capitals;

(ii) Conversion of existing Metre Gauge tracks to Broad Gauge;

(iii) Strengthening international borders ;

(iv) Augmentation of network capacity for handling growth of traffic in future;

(v) Expansion of network to unconnected areas of the region; and

(vi) Improving trade and connectivity with neighbouring countries.

(e) State-wise data in terms of freight carried and revenue earned is not maintained by the Railways.

## Statement

Total length of railway network as on 31st March of each financial year

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
States		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Gauge													
Arunachal	BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pradesh	MG	0	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1	1.26	1.26
	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1	1.26	1.26
Assam	BG	266.41	266.41	266.41	266.41	266.41	443.22	468.68	537.59	531.82	903	1061.29	1061.29
	MG	2116.57	2184.50	2200.42	2200.42	2200.42	1893.14	1893.14	1903.31	1903.31	1471	1330.47	1330.47
	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	2382.98	2450.91	2466.83	2466.83	2466.83	2336.36	2361.82	2440.90	2435.13	2374	2391.76	2391.76
Manipur	BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0
	MG	0	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1	1.35	1.35
	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1	1.35	1.35

(in kilometres)







Nagaland	BG	7.63	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13
	MG	5.22	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	-7.63
	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	3.50
Tripura	BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MG	44.72	44.72	64.42	64.42	64.42	64.42	64.42	151.40	151.40	151.40	151.4	116.58
	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	44.72	44.72	64.42	64.42	64.42	64.42	64.42	151.40	151.40	151.40	151.4	116.58
GRAND TOTAL OF NE STATES		2577.78	2577.94	2598.61	2598.61	2587.20	2365.66	2365.09	2365.09	2452.07	2601.70	2602.35	175.20

Note: The States of Meghalaya and Sikkim do not have any railway lines.

\* State-wise and Gauge-wise data on route length for 2010-11 (latest available) is as on 31.3.2011.

**Condition of train coaches**

3225. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Railways to improve the condition of 2nd AC and 3rd AC coaches of Okha-Puri Express as they are in very bad condition; and

(b) whether Railways plan to add extra coaches on above said train so that passengers get confirmed ticket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) All the coaches (including 2nd AC and 3rd AC coaches) running in Okha-Puri Express train are within prescribed codal life.

Coaches are replaced on age-cum condition basis, after attaining their prescribed codal life. Maintenance and upkeep of coaches is a continual requirement and this is carried out periodically during laid down maintenance schedules. Besides, coaches are also being given mid-life rehabilitation after attaining 12-15 years of life and complete interior furnishing is replaced.

(b) Train No. 18401/18402 Okha-Puri Express has been augmented by one 3rd AC coach on a regular basis with effect from 01.10.2011 and is running with 22 coaches in its composition which is the maximum permissible load of the train at present.

**Anti collision devices**

3226. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Anti Collision Devices sanctioned by Railways, during last three years;

(b) the details of Zones covered with these devices, during last three years;

(c) whether Government has achieved the desired results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (d) Anti Collision Devices (ACD) have been provided as a pilot project covering 1736 Route Kms and 548 Locomotives on Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR). Based on the experience of the NFR, the specifications and design configuration were revised and the system as evolved was tried on the electrified multiple lines automatic signalling section of the Southern Railway in 2010-11. Operational and technical problems noticed in Southern Railway trials are being looked

into and a new ACD version- II after successful validation and certification will undergo extensive conformity trials once again before implementation.

ACD works have been sanctioned on 5160 RKms on Eastern, South Eastern, East Central and East Coast Railways during last three years and will be taken up for implementation with new ACD version-II.

#### **Enhancing safety standards**

3227. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an expert group on modernisation of Railways was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Sam Pitroda;
- (b) if so, whether it has submitted its report; and
- (c) the main recommendations of the group, particularly relating to safety in the railway system and the action initiated to enhance the safety standards of Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Railways constituted an Expert Group for Modernization of Indian Railways on 21.09.2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda. The Group has submitted its report on 27.02.2012.

(c) The Group has made 113 specific recommendations pertaining to modernization of tracks and bridges, signaling systems, rolling stock, stations and terminals, Public-Private Partnership initiatives, utilization of land and airspace, construction of Dedicated Freight Corridors, High-Speed Passenger Corridors, expeditious implementation of 'priority' projects, harnessing Information & Communication Technology and Safety. The recommendations on 'Safety' include: (i) Deploy latest track machines for mechanized maintenance of track, (ii) Install wheel impact load detectors, (iii) Modernize and renovate railway workshops, (iv) Equip trains and Train Protection Warning Systems (TPWS), (v) Install vehicle borne digitized and recordable ultrasonic flaw detectors to cover the entire railway system, (vi) Eliminate unmanned level crossings by manning, closure, merger, construction of over bridges and underpasses, (vii) Upgrade coaching depots, (viii) Upgrade disaster management facilities & related Services, (ix) Upgrade Network Management Centers and (x) Use Social networks/cameras/Videos and other new tools and technologies extensively for safety & security.

All possible steps are undertaken on a continuous basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, etc. to ensure reliability of assets.

**Working condition of Sidhpur - Mehsana - Palanpur railway goods yard**

3228. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have received any proposal for improving the working condition of Sidhpur-Mehsana-Palanpur Railway Goods Yard;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by Railways; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Steps taken/proposed to be taken by Railways are as under:-
  - A goods shed with Rail level platform and approach road is already available at Palanpur.
  - A work for repairing the goods shed platform surface of Mehsana is sanctioned in Mini Law Book and work is in progress.
  - Provisions of direct entry to goods shed of Mehsana from Palanpur side is proposed in Mehsana-Palanpur doubling project.
  - At Sidhpur, a work for renovation of goods office and traders room and repairing of approach road and provision of full cover shed and asphaltting of existing goods platform is sanctioned and work is in progress.

**Railway projects in Maharashtra**

3229. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of railway projects related to new railway lines, doubling of railway lines, gauge conversion and electrification in progress in Maharashtra;
- (b) the present status of these projects;
- (c) whether any targets have been set up for their completion;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) 4 New Line, 3 Gauge Conversion, 10

Doubling falling fully/partly in Maharashtra have been taken up. Out of these, Udhna-Jalgaon Doubling is sanctioned with electrification. In addition, three electrification projects have also been taken up. The projects are in various stages of progress. Third line from Wardha to Nagpur (76 kms) has been proposed in Budget 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 13 kms New Line, 96 kms doubling and 155 kms Electrification has been targeted for completion during 2012-13.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Wagon factory at Manoharabad in Andhra Pradesh**

3230. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wagon factory with an expenditure of more than ₹ 1600 crore is going to be established at Manoharabad in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan proposed to be executed and by when the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **ROB/RUB projects in Andhra Pradesh**

3231. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board officials have been instructed to complete 25 ROB/RUBs in Andhra Pradesh, for which technical sanction was given and Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to provide ₹ 63 crores for stage-I clearance;

(b) whether another 40 ROB/RUBs have been sanctioned;

(c) if so, the places for which these projects have been sanctioned; and

(d) the detailed reasons for not taking up these projects in the general interest of public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Sir. Railway has planned to complete 22 Nos. Road Over Bridges (ROBs)/Road Under Bridges (RUBs) and allocated ₹ 147 crore for the financial year 2012-13 for Andhra Pradesh.

(b) There are 103 ROB/RUBs works have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh, which includes 13 nos. ROB proposed in the Railway Budget 2012-13.

- (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House (*See* below).
- (d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*The places where works have been sanctioned is given as under:*

Sl.No.	Railway	Name of work
1	2	3
1	East Coast	Pendurthi-Simhachalam North - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 489 at km. 863/13.
2	East Coast	Kantakapalli-Kottavalasa- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 481 at km. 851/0-1.
3	East Coast	Chipurupalli-Garividi- Road over bridge at km. 792/12-13 LC No. ML-449
4	East Coast	Bobli-Sithanagaram - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 294 at km. 402/4-5.
5	East Coast	Gumda-Parthipuram - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. RV/281 at km. 387/7-8 .
6	East Coast	Palasa-Pundi - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. ML/373 (Srikakulam District)
7	East Coast	Korkunda-Almanda- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.ML/470.
8	East Coast	Palasa-Pundi- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.ML/376 (Srikakulam District)
9	East Coast	Bobili-Donkinavalasa- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. RV/306.
10	East Coast	Ponduru-Sigdam- Road over Bridge in lieu of LC No. ML/438
11	East Coast	Komatipalli- Gajapathinagaram- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. RV-324 at km. 436/12
12	East Coast	Waltair Division - Limited height subway in lieu of LC No. ML-403,423 & 432 (3 Nos)
13	Southern	Puttur - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 58 at km. 111/10-12
14	South Central	Palakollu- Gorintada- Road over bridge in lieu of B-Iass LC No. 23

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1	2	3
15	South Central	Peddampet- Ramagundam- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 51 at km. 273/20-22
16	South Central	Guntur - Mangalgi- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 2 at km. 01/13-15
17	South Central	Tanguturu- Surareddypalem- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 193 at km. 272/18-20
18	South Central	Pithapuram- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 429 at km. 638/32-34
19	South Central	Cherlapally - Ghatkesar- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 12 at km. 206/28-30
20	South Central	Gudur - Oduru- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 99A and Gudur- Kondagunta- LC No. 99-B
21	South Central	Guntur - Nallapadu -Road under bridge in lieu of LC No. 312 at km. 3/9-11
22	South Central	Gudivada- Kautaram- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 3 at km. 02/01-02
23	South Central	Gudivada- Motur- 2 lane Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 52 at km. 44/02-03
24	South Central	Puthalapattu- Chittoor- 2 lane Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 14 at km. 44/26-28
25	South Central	Puthalapattu- Chittoor- 2 lane Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 18 at km. 39/42-44
26	South Central	Puthalapattu- Chittoor- 2 lane Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 23 at km. 350/20-22
27	South Central	Sirpur- Kagaznagar yard Road over bridge LC No. 77 at km. 202/33-35
28	South Central	Sriramnagar- Gadwal 2 lane road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 99 at km. 187/4-5
29	South Central	Safilguda - Road over bridge LC No.254 at km. 615/3-4
30	South Central	Anaparthi- Balabhadrapuram- 2 lane Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 415 at km. 605/9-11
31	South Central	Bikkavolu- Medapadu - 2 lane Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 419 at km. 611/21-23

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1	2	3
32	South Central	Ghanapur- Nashkal- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 49 at km. 305/14-16
33	South Central	Yakutpura- Huppuguda- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 5 at km. 13/1-3
34	South Central	Huppuguda- Falanknuma- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 6 at km. 13/10-11
35	South Central	Bayyavaram-Aanakapalli - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 483-E at km. 742/26-28
36	South Central	Stuartapuram - Bapatla - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 255 at km. 354/18-20
37	South Central	Cuddapah- Krishnapura-Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.122 at km. 261/12-13
38	South Central	Anaparthi- Bikkavolu - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 417 at km. 607/30-32
39	South Central	Rajahmundry - Kadiyam - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 398 at km. 579/12-14
40	South Central	Cherlapalli - Ghatkesar - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.13 at km. 212/02-04
41	South Central	Dhone- Bogolu & Dhone- Malkapuram- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.166 & 150 at km. 296/05-06
42	South Central	Tsundurur - Tenali - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.288 at km. 396/6-8.
43	South Central	Wangapalli - Aler - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 37
44	South Central	Tuni- Gollapudi - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 449 at km. 682/16-18.
45	South Central	Yerragudipadu - Yerraguntla- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.138 at km. 298/4-5.
46	South Central	Renigunta-Tirupati - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.III at km. 84/25-27
47	South Central	Chalavaripaali- Tadipatri- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.161 of Guntakal Division.
48	South Central	Gannavaram- Mustabada-Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 320 at km. 448/06-08

1	2	3
49	South Central	Kakinada - Kakinada Port- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No.II at km. 13/19-14/1
50	South Central	Lingampalli (Station Yard ) - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 25 at km. 160/10-12
51	South Central	Vatluru- Eluru- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 347 at km. 486/27-29
52	South Central	Kazipet - Warangal- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 62-T at km. 376/02-04
53	South Central	Vatlur- Powerpet- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 343 at km. 480/26-28
54	South Central	Nallapadu - Phirangipuram-Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 305-E at km. 11-12
55	South Central	Madhira- Tondalagopavaram- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 125 B at km. 534/05-07 and 534/08-10
56	South Central	Dwarapudi- Anaparthi - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 410 at km. 598/18-20
57	South Central	Road over bridge at Mahaboobabad at LC No. 81 in Kazipet-Vijayawada Sec.
58	South Central	Keysamudram - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 77 & 78
59	South Central	Bayyavaram-Anakapalli - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 485
60	South Central	Kajipet-Vijaywada - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 117
61	South Central	Guntur-Nandyal -Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 286
62	South Central	Renigunta Guntakal - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 145
63	South Central	Nandyal Dhona - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 183
64	South Central	Elamanchilli- Narsaingaplli- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 475
65	South Central	Secudarabad -Wadi - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 20

1	2	3
66	South Central	Secudarabad -Wadi - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 21
67	South Central	Guntakal- Wadi - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 197 at km. 495/8-9
68	South Central	Secunderabad - Kazipet- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 15-T
69	South Central	Rechni Road - Bellampalli- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 61
70	South Central	Kazipet - Vijaywada- Road over bidge in lieu of LC No.128 at km. 542/30-32
71	South Central	Samalkot-Kakinada port - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 7
72	South Central	Kavali yard- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 158
73	South Central	Gudur-vijayawada - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 103
74	South Central	Secudarabad-Dhone- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 55
75	South Central	Renigunta Guntakal - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 179-A
76	South Central	Vijayawada- Rajahmundry- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 334 E
77	South Central	Vijayawada -Gudivada - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 8
78	South Central	Nidadavolu Station - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 381 at km. 556/16-18
79	South Central	Pagidipalli- Bibinagar- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 28 at km. 237/14-16
80	South Central	Ghatkesar- Bibinargar- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 22 at km. 226/10-12
81	South Central	Ghatkesar- Bibinagar & Pagidipalli - Bhongir- Road under bridge in lieu of LC No.18 at km.219/4-6 & LC No.29 at km. 230-22 (2 Nos)
82	South Central	Kazipet-Ballarshah -Road under bridge in lieu of LC No. 81,83 & 98 at km. 184/25-27 (3 Nos)

1	2	3
83	South Central	Ammuguda- Moula Ali - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. BP- 8 at km. 15/02-03
84	South Central	Ammuguda- Moula Ali - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. B/P- 11
85	South Central	Samalkot- Kakinda - Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 13 & kakinda (GFCL siding) - LC No. 1
86	South Central	Kadapa - Kamalpuram- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 120
87	South Central	Khammam- Pandillapalli- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 106
88	South Central	Devarakadra- Kaukuntla- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 73 at km. 138/03-04
89	South Central	Secunderabad Division- Limited use subway (road under bridges) in lieu of level crossing at various location (14 Nos)
90	South Central	Hyderabad Division - Limited use subways (road under bridges) in lieu of level crossing at various locations (8 Nos)
91	South Central	Gudur-Vijayawada.- Limited use subway (Road under bridge) in lieu LC No. 101 & 104 (2 Nos)
92	South Central	Kazipet-Ballahrshah -Road under bridge in lieu of LC No. 4-E, 30,87 (3 Nos)
93	South Central	Zangalapalli - Prasannayapalli- 2 - lane road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 124 on national highway No. 205
94	South Central	Dichpalli - Nizamabad -2 - lane road over bridge & limited use subway in lieu of LC No. 193 at km. 465/05-06
95	South Central	Raigird - Wangapalli -2 - lane road over bridge & limited use subway in lieu of LC No. 33 at km. 251/11-13.
96	South Central	Ragjhunathpalli -Ippaguda - 2 lane road over bridge & limited use subway in lieu of LC No. 44 at km. 289/08-10

1	2	3
97	South Central	Sirpur Town - Vempalli - 2- lane road over bridge & limited use subway in lieu of LC No. 80 at km.191/17-19
98	South Central	Ravindrakhatnai- Manchiryal- Road over bridge & limited height subway in lieu of LC No. 57 at km. 255/16-18
99	South Central	Kolnur- Pedapalli- Limited use subway in lieu of LC No. 34-M at km. 304/28-30
100	South Central	Kazipet- Hasanparthi Road - Limited use subway in lieu of LC No. 2-M at km. 360/28-30
101	South Central	Bisuiqr Sharif- Potakapalli- Limited use subway in lieu of LC No. 26/E-M
102	South Central	Ananthapur- Prasannapalli- Road over bridge in lieu of LC No. 127 at km. 210/1-2
103	South Central	Lallaguda Halt Station Yard- Road under bridge in lieu of LC No. 256 at km. 618/0-1

#### **Undervaluation of parcel rates**

3232. SHRIAMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has any mechanism to detect undervaluing of parcel rates in Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of revenue loss reported during the last five years due to undervaluation of parcels;
- (d) whether any penal provision exists for undervaluation of parcels; and
- (e) the details of punishment awarded to guilty persons, during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (e) Parcels offered for booking by rail are charged either by weight or measurement as per type of service/category of the train classified under Scale-R, Scale-P & Scale-S selected by the customer for carriage of such parcels, irrespective of the commodity. Further, parcel space in the Assistant Guard's Cabin, Brakevans and Parcel Vans attached to the trains are leased out by the Railway by inviting bids through open tenders, where freight is charged as per the bid amount offered by the highest bidder. As per policy, entire freight for the leased parcel space is

charged in advance at originating station itself. All parcel traffic is Paid traffic. The question of undervaluation of parcels therefore does not arise.

#### **Criminal activities in unattended coaches**

3233. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that criminal activities are occurring in unattended coaches stationed at railway yards in Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the number of incidents occurred during last three years; and
- (c) the steps Government would take for preventing such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The number of incidents of crime occurred in unattended coaches stationed at railway yard in Mumbai during the last three years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are 2, 5 & 4 respectively.

(c) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Govt. Railway Police.

However, following steps are being taken by Railways to prevent such incidents:-

- Empty rakes are being escorted from station to yard and back randomly as per availability of manpower.
- Pantry car staff and other Railway employees working in the yard are being advised to intimate Railway Protection Force / Government Railway Police about any suspected person found loitering around in the yard.
- Railway Protection Force personnel are being deployed in yards, washing lines and pit lines to prevent entry of unauthorized persons.
- Coordination with Government Railway Police and Local Police is being maintained at various levels to improve security in Railway areas.

#### **Revamping the catering system**

3234. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is preparing to revamp the catering system in Railways;

- (b) if so, whether the Ministry has drawn an alternate plan for that; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) To revamp the catering system on Indian Railways a new catering policy has been introduced on 21.07.2010 which seeks to bring improvement in supervision and monitoring of catering by shifting the task of monitoring quality of service from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to the Zonal Railways, by leveraging Zonal Railway's vast and elaborate all-India network so as to have strict control over catering activities. Further, this policy acknowledges catering as a passenger service with emphasis on quality, hygiene and availability of food at affordable rate for all classes of passengers.

#### **Fire safety arrangements**

‡3235. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, after the recent incident of fire in train, the Railways now propose to make arrangement for some "Fire Device" and "Fire Safety" in all the coaches in order to provide safety from fire in train services throughout the country;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if so, by when this arrangement would be in place and the details of this arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to improve safety, fire retardant furnishing material used in coaches has been upgraded to international norms. These measures improve fire safety by delaying propagation of fire, reduce toxic gases, improving visibility due to smoke etc. in the event of fire. As a pilot project automatic fire detection system has also been installed in one rake. Based on the trial results, further extended trials will be planned for provision of such device on few more rakes.

#### **Impact of employees' salaries and pension**

3236. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of employees in Railways and the total financial impact in terms of their salary the pension of retired employees; and
- (b) what would be the extra financial burden on Railways after filling up all the vacant posts?

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The total number of employees as on 01.04.2011 is 13,28,199. The total financial impact in terms of salary and the pension of retired employees is estimated to be about ₹ 65,000 crores in the Budget Estimates of 2012-13.

(b) In the financial year 2012-13, the extra financial implications would be approximately ₹ 2716.0 crores, for the notified vacancies.

#### Ongoing railway projects

3237. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing railway projects in the country and the total amount of funds required to complete these projects; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) As on 01.04.2011, there are 129 ongoing New Line, 45 Gauge Conversion and 166 doubling projects taken up across the country requiring about ₹ 1,25,000 crores for their completion.

(b) State-wise number of ongoing projects falling fully/partly in a particular State (s) is given as under:-

Sl. No.	State	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	18	0	10
2	Assam and Northeast Region	12	4	0
3	Bihar	34	6	5
4	Chhattisgarh	1	-	8
5	Delhi	-	-	3
6	Gujarat	2	7	7
7	Haryana	1	1	7
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	-
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	3



1	2	3	4	5
10	Jharkhand	8	1	8
11	Karnataka	14	3	14
12	Kerala	2	2	6
13	Maharashtra	5	3	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	6	5	4
15	Odisha	7	1	15
16	Punjab	4	-	8
17	Rajasthan	4	7	9
18	Tamil Nadu	8	7	8
19	Uttar Pradesh	8	6	15
20	Uttarakhand	4	3	-
21	West Bengal	17	4	42

Projects falling partly/fully in more than one State have been shown in each concerned State.

### **Overloading in goods trains**

3238. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overloading in goods trains is consistently weakening railway tracks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) Permissible carrying capacity of wagons is fixed in such a manner that track is not adversely affected.

### **Modernisation of railways**

†3239. SHRI NARESHAGRAWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that would be spent on schemes pertaining to modernisation of Railways;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether these schemes are not being implemented due to the deficit being faced by Railways; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by the Ministry to arrange funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Modernisation is an integral part of investment by Railways under various Plan heads. An outlay of ₹ 7.35 Lakh Crores has been proposed by Ministry of Railways for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The major objectives of the Twelfth Five Year Plan are improving safety, modernisation and capacity augmentation.

(b) and (c) Modernisation is an ongoing exercise and many activities for augmentation of safety and capacity augmentation also result in modernisation. For financing these projects allocation of adequate Gross Budgetary Support as envisaged in the proposal of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, successful implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) and mobilization of internal resources through conventional and non-conventional means, would be necessary for which all out efforts are made.

#### **New trains in Gujarat**

3240. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new trains promised to Gujarat under Western Railway during the last three Railway Budgets; and

(b) the details of new trains yet to be commenced inspite of assurances in the Budget Speech?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Indian Railways do not introduce new trains on State-wise basis as railway network runs across State boundaries.

(b) Details of Budget announced new trains which are yet to be commenced are as under:

Railway Budget	Number of leftover trains
2009-10	Nil
2010-11	8
2011-12	12

**Automatic signalling system**

3241. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have got any request for introducing Automatic Signalling system in Thiruvananthapuram-Ernakulam -Kozhikode sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Railways have any estimate regarding the per kilometre cost for introducing Automatic Signalling System; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Requests for introducing Automatic Signalling System between Thiruvananthapuram-Kollam and Shoranur-Ernakulam have been received from State Government. At present these sections do not qualify for provision of Automatic Signalling as Automatic Signalling is provided where a large number of commuter trains operate and in certain sections where traffic density is high on High Density Network routes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The estimated cost of implementing Automatic Block Signalling system is approx. ₹ 50 lakh per Route Kilometer for a double line section.

**Railway works under western railway**

†3242. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the new railway line railway routes sanctioned for laying under Western Railway;
- (b) the new railway routes for which survey etc. works have been sanctioned under Western Railway;
- (c) the railway routes for which doubling and electrification works have been sanctioned under Western Railways;
- (d) the details of financial and physical achievements of above-mentioned sanctioned works till last year *i.e.* 2011-2012; and
- (e) whether survey work of laying of new railway line between Ujjain-Agar-Jhalawar to Ramganj Mandi has been completed?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (d) At present, the details of ongoing new line, doubling and electrification projects sanctioned under Western Railway and their physical and financial implication up to March, 2012 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Km.	Financial progress (in %age)	Physical progress (in %age)
<i>New Lines</i>				
1	Dahod-Indore via Sardarpur, Dhar	200.97	6	6
2	Chhotaudepur-Dhar	157.00	6	7
3	Modasa-Shamlaji	22.53	0	0
<i>Doubling</i>				
1	Udhna- Jalgaon with electrification	306.93	20	21
2	Viramgam- Surendranagar	65.26	2	0
3	Viramgam- Samakhiali	182.23	0	0
4	Surat-Kosamba	35	0	0
<i>Electrification</i>				
1	Ujjain-Indore & Dewas-Maksi	115	98.34	100

Surveys for 40 new lines are in various stages.

(c) An updating survey for construction of new line from Ujjain-Ramganjmandi (190 km) has been proposed in the Railway Budget 2012-13.

#### **Vacant posts in railways**

3243. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacant posts in Railways, as on 1 April, 2011, category-wise; and
- (b) the number of vacant posts in safety related category, as on 1 April, 2011, post-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The number of vacant posts in the Zonal Railways as on 01.04.2011 for gazetted category (A & B) is 1643. There is no distinction between safety and non-safety posts in gazetted category.

For non-gazetted category (C&D) the vacant posts as on 01.04.2011 is as under:-

Safety category	1263 04
Other than Safety category	95430
TOTAL	221734

#### **Demand for increasing frequency of train**

3244. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are aware of the long pending demand for increasing the frequency of New Delhi/Hazrat Nizamuddin-Kanyakumari train as a daily train; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Increase in frequency of 12641/12642 Kanyakumari-Nizamuddin Thirukkural Express from weekly to bi-weekly has already been announced in Railway Budget, 2012-13. Further, increase in frequency of this train is not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints.

#### **Stoppages of super fast trains**

3245. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms and rules for maintenance of speed and detailing of stoppages of super fast trains;

(b) the distance between New Cooch Behar and New Alipurduar Railway Station; and

(c) the details of super fast train stoppages at New Cooch Behar and New Alipurduar stations under NF Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Super fast trains are trains on which end to end speed is 55 kmph or more on Broad Gauge and 45 kmph or more on Meter Gauge. Stoppage of Super fast trains are provided at important stations depending upon the factors such as traffic demand, traffic offering at the stations, operational feasibility, commercial viability, availability of alternative services, passing time of the train at the station, etc.

(b) The distance between New Cooch Behar and New Alipurduar Railway Station is 18.47 Kms.

(c) Presently, 9 pairs and 8 pairs of super fast trains are having stoppage at New Cooch Behar and New Alipurduar stations, respectively under NF Railway.

### Proposals from Government of Madhya Pradesh

†3246. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals regarding Railways received by Central Government from Government of Madhya Pradesh, during the period 2004 to 2011;

(b) out of them how many proposals have been cleared and how many are lying pending and by when these proposals would be cleared; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) Details of Railway proposals received from Government of Madhya Pradesh from 2004 onwards is not available in record. However, on 15.11.2011 Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh had sent a list of important Railway projects in Madhya Pradesh. The status of these projects is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Present Status
1	2	3
1.	Gauge Conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia rail line	On this project, Gondia-Balaghat (422 km) and Balaghat-Katangi (47 km) have been completed and commissioned. Contracts for earthwork and bridges in Balaghat-Nainpur-Jabalpur awarded but work is held up for want of forestry clearance.
2.	New rail line from Makroniya RS of Sagar to Khajuraho via Karrapur-Dabanga-Dalpatpur-Shahgarh-Heerapur-Bada Malhcra	A survey for construction of a new Broad Gauge (BG) line from Chhindwara-Gadarwara-Udaipur-Jaisinagar-Saugor-Banda Badamalhara-Khajuraho Rail line is included in the Budget 2012-13.
3.	New rail line between Bhind and Konch via Lahar	A survey for construction of a new BG line between Bhind and Konch via Lahar is included in the Budget 2012-13.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	Conversion of narrow gauge line between Gwalior and Sheopur into BG and extending it upto Kota	Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan Gauge Conversion (GC) with extension upto Kota (284 km) is a sanctioned work. Final Location Survey (FLS) has been taken up.
5.	Construction/extension of new line from Indore to Manmad via Khargaon-Sendhwa	Manmad-Indore via Malegaon & Dhule new line is not a sanctioned work. However, the proposal has been sent to Planning Commission for according "In Principle" approval.
6.	Construction of Indore-Dahod, Indore-Chota Udaipur railway line	Dahod-Indore part estimate for Dahod-Katwara and Sagar-Indore has been sanctioned. Earthwork and bridge contract awarded where land is available. Target for completion not yet fixed. On Chhotaudepur-Dhar section, earthwork and bridges taken up in first 40 km stretch where more than 50% land has been acquired. Target date for completion not yet fixed.
7.	Construction of new rail line from Indore to Manmad via Barwani	Survey completed. Updated cost and Rate of Return (ROR) of the project after cost sharing received recently. Under process.
8.	Conversion of Ratlam-Indore-Khandwa-Akola MG rail line into BG	Part detailed estimate for Ratlam-Indore-Mhow (159.45 km) and Akola-Akod (43.5 km) sections sanctioned. Ratlam-Fatehabad (80 km) is targeted for completion by March 2013.
9.	Construction of new rail line between Lalitpur-Singrauli	On this project, Mahoba-Khajuraho (65 km) already completed and commissioned. On Lalitpur-Mawaikhas-Kharagpur (87 km) completed in 2011-12. Work taken up in Sidhi-Singrauli section. In Khajuraho-Satna section, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) has not cleared the alignment passing through Panna Wild Life Reserve and alternate alignment is being explored.
10.	Starting work on the Indore-Dhar-Udaipur route, expediting the new line work from Indore to Dahod and	Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan GC project with extension upto Kota (284 km) has been sanctioned. FLS taken up.

1	2	3
	linking Indore to Khandwa on BG which falls under Delhi-Mumbai Industrial	
11.	Providing linkage to Panna with Satna new rail line	Panna-Satna section is a part of sanctioned Lalitpur-Satna-Rewa-Singrauli new line project. In Khajuraho-Satna section, FLS taken up avoiding Panna Wildlife Sanctuary.

### Broad gauge railway line

3247. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the guidelines fixed by Government for construction of broad gauge railway line in hilly and border areas;
- (b) whether Government would construct broad gauge railway line between Dehradun and Rohru in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) if so, whether Government had received any proposal from Government of Himachal Pradesh in this regard which was sent to the General Manager, Northern Railway;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) whether Government would start work on priority basis for development of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Projects on Indian Railways are generally sanctioned in accordance with norms laid down in the National Transport Policy, 1980. Besides this, projects are also taken up on socio-economic considerations for development of hilly, remote and economically backward areas.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Construction of Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri and Nangaldam-Talwara new lines have been taken up for development of railway network in Himachal Pradesh.



**Grain transport plan**

3248. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are working with Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on better grain transport plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise especially w.r.t. South Central Railway (SCR), during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways is working in close coordination with Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Food Cooperation of India (FCI) for smooth movement of foodgrains.

(b) The Indian Railways has given high priority ('B' priority) for movement of foodgrains as per Preferential Traffic Order. The movement of foodgrains is programmed traffic. The monthly program is submitted by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and accepted by the Zonal Railways. Loading and unloading is done by FCI. Efforts are made to ensure loading as per the program given by FCI. However, loading is dependent upon the unloading and storage capacity of FCI at the destinations. South Central Railway has loaded 80% of the given program during the year 2011-12 because unloading has not been done within the stipulated time. In addition, "BCBFG" special type wagons are also being utilized for carrying bulk foodgrains.

(c) Does not arise.

**Inspection of quality of food**

†3249. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted frequent inspections and adopted strict measures to improve the quality of food in all railway zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been an increase in complaints regarding the food served by Railways;

(d) whether Railways inspect the food served to passengers in trains regularly; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, Zone-wise details of inspection of food items conducted by Railway teams, during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Vide the New Catering Policy 2010, the management of catering services has been shifted from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to the Zonal Railways. Thereby the supervision and monitoring has been strengthened by the Zonal Railways by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene and take corrective action in a time-bound manner. Zonal Railways have set up a Catering Monitoring Cell at Head Quarters and division level, which works round the clock to redress the passenger grievances as quickly as possible.

(c) The number of complaints reported on catering have reduced substantially, by about 43.9% since April, 11 to March, 12 in comparison to the corresponding period of last year.

(d) and (e) Surprise checks and routine inspections are conducted by railway officials to check the quality, quantity etc. of food items. About 31339 inspections have been carried out during April, 2011 to March, 2012 by the Zonal Railways at all levels. Zone-wise details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Zone-wise details of the inspection of food items conducted by railway are as under:-*

Sl.No.	Zonal Railway	No. of Inspection
1	2	3
1	Central	4393
2	East Coast	715
3	East Central	2383
4	Eastern	764
5	North Central	793
6	North Eastern	1504
7	Northeast Frontier	390
8	Northern	6744
9	North Western	285

1	2	3
10	South Central	2503
11	South East Central	522
12	South Eastern	1186
13	Southern	2890
14	South Western	1736
15	West Central	690
16	Western	3841
TOTAL		31339

**Railway line between New Jalpaiguri and New Bongaigaon**

3250. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 231 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12 March, 2010 and state:

- (a) whether Railways have updated the Survey Report for doubling of Ambari-Falakata-Samuktala Road;
- (b) if so, the present cost of the project; and
- (c) by when the job is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) On Ambari Falakata-Samuktala Road section, doubling of New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road has been sanctioned in 2011-12 at an anticipated cost of ₹ 190.39 crores. Preliminary activities for execution have been taken up. Survey for Ambari Falakata-New Coochbehar doubling has also been completed as part of New Mynaguri-New Coochbehar doubling survey. Anticipated cost of doubling is ₹ 312.43 crores.

**Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri rail project**

3251. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri rail project in Himachal Pradesh, though cleared in 2007, has not kicked off yet;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of cost overruns and by when does Government promises to start the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new line project was sanctioned in Railway Budget 2008-09 at an anticipated cost of ₹ 1046.88 crores. The cost of the project has now been estimated as ₹ 2967 crores. Construction in plain terrain *i.e.* for the first 3 km of the project has been taken up. Before initiating construction activity on hilly portion of the project, geological and geo-technical investigations have been taken up to ensure survivability of the alignment.

#### **Delhi-Mumbai dedicated freight corridor**

3252. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor project;
- (b) the reasons for delay in completion of Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor; and
- (c) the Government's action plan for early completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The status of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal to Tughlakabad/Dadri, 1499 Kms.) is furnished below: -

Construction work on 54 major and important bridges between Vaitarna and Bharuch is in progress through Budgetary resources. Other than this, the entire Western DFC is being funded through Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Funding for Phase-I (Rewari-Vadodara, 930 Kms.) has been tied up and Loan Agreement for first tranche signed. The tendering process in Phase-I has commenced and Pre-Qualification for civil works for 624 Kms. has been completed. Against the total requirement of 5860 Hectare of land, Award under section 20 F of Railway Amendment Act 2008 has been declared for 3780 Hectares.

(b) The Project was targeted for completion by December 2016. The target has been shifted to March 2017 on account of change in alignment which meant fresh efforts for land acquisition. Delay has also occurred on account of some environmental & wildlife clearances, not being readily available.

(c) The project implementation is being monitored by M/s. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), Ministry of Railways, Planning

Commission and Prime Minister's Office on a regular basis. Project implementation schedule, timelines and milestones have been drawn up and are being periodically monitored by Prime Minister's Office to ensure timely completion of the work.

#### **Incomplete projects under MPLAD scheme**

3253. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects being implemented under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme that are lying incomplete along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether such projects/schemes include those recommended by former Members of Parliament;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the total cost involved in such projects and the cost escalation due to delays; and

(d) the remedial measures likely to be taken by Government in this regard including utilisation of funds of sitting MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (c) Under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) funds are directly sent to the nodal district authorities of the MPs who examine and implement the eligible developmental works recommended by the Members of the Parliament and maintain details of individual works executed and amount spent under the scheme. The Ministry does not maintain details of individual works or their respective cost involved. However, the districts upload information of the works on the Works Monitoring Software which is available on the *website:www.mplads.gov.in*.

(d) Besides regular review meetings with the concerned authorities at the Centre, the States and at the District level, the Ministry directs the State/District Authorities from time to time to expedite implementation of the MPLAD Scheme on a time bound manner as stipulated in the guidelines.

#### **MPLADS guidelines**

3254. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether MPLADS guidelines permit entrusting of implementation of construction works to accredited agencies approved by State Governments;

(b) whether the norms and rules adopted by State Government can be followed in matter of allowing administrative expenses of accredited implementing agencies, over and above approved estimates as per schedule of rates;

(c) whether administrative expenses or centage charges quoted by Central PSUs over and above approved estimate amounts as per CPWD scheme of rates, are permissible under MPLADS guidelines; and

(d) if not, whether the guidelines would be amended to facilitate implementation of these works by Central PSUs and accredited agencies of State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) As per the MPLADS guidelines, the District Authority is required to identify agency (Implementing Agency) capable of executing a particular work recommended by the MP qualitatively, timely and satisfactorily. The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) will preferably be the Implementing Agency in the rural areas and in the urban areas, it should preferably be urban local bodies. Further, the District Authority may choose either Government Department unit or Government agency or reputed Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) as capable of implementing the works satisfactorily as Implementing Agencies.

(b) and (c) As per the guidelines, the administrative expenses over and above approved estimates of works are not allowed to the Implementing Agencies.

(d) There is no proposal to amend the guidelines at present.

#### **Delayed infrastructure projects**

3255. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total number of delayed infrastructure projects has increased to 235 over the past year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the sectors affected by this delay;

(c) the details of estimated cost escalations due to the delay; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to remove the roadblocks to ensure timely implementation of infrastructure projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : (a) to (c) As on 1st February 2012, out of 555 Central Sector projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above,

on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation (MOSPI), 233 projects were delayed with respect to their original date of completion. The sector wise detail of 233 delayed project is given in Statement (*See* below). The cost overrun due to 233 delayed projects as on 1st February' 2012, is 20.7 %.

(d) The monitoring of central sector projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above in 16 infrastructure sectors is done against the target date of commissioning. To ensure timely completion of infrastructure projects the Government has taken many steps. The major steps are:

- Stricter appraisal of projects by way of inter-ministry consultations and adoption of two-stage clearance system first by PIB/EFC and then by CCI/CCEA ;
- Monthly monitoring of project above ₹ 150 crores by MOSPI with respect of time and cost overrun;
- In-depth review of projects on quarterly basis by the concerned infrastructure Ministries;
- Follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearance environment/wildlife clearances, removal of encroachments & availability of Right of Way (ROW), ensuring law and order at project sites, etc. This Ministry has already advised the states to constitute a Central Sector Projects Coordination Committee (CSPCC) under respective Chief Secretaries to facilitate Central Sector Projects in the states. Twelve States have constituted the Coordination Committee in their respective States;
- Faster appraisal through Departmental Committees like Expanded Board of Railways in lieu of PIB;
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Government in the Ministries/ Departments headed by respective Additional Secretaries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- Appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure;
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring; and
- Capacity building through training and seminars on project planning, monitoring and project management for project managers of CPSUs by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

## Statement

Extent of the time overrun in projects with respect to original schedule upto  
(1st February 2012)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Total cost (Rs. Cr.)			Cost overrun (%)	No.	Projects with time overrun		COR (Rs.Cr)
			Original	Anticipated cost	Actual cost			Original cost	Anticipated cost	
1	Atomic Energy	5	41,548.3	46,386.3	11.6	3	28,983.0	33,821.0	4838.00	
2	Civil Aviation	5	5,021.6	5,611.1	11.7	4	4,395.6	4,985.1	589.50	
3	Coal	51	34,718.7	38,348.4	10.5	17	11,824.7	14,994.8	3170.10	
4	Fertilisers	6	5,317.4	5,317.4	0.0	2	763.0	763.0	0	
5	Steel	16	65,244.8	71,412.4	9.5	5	46,957.9	52,521.9	5564.0	
6	Petrochemicals	1	5,460.6	8,920.0	63.4	0	0.0	0.0	-	
7	Petroleum	69	149,804.8	158,021.2	5.5	31	84,314.1	92,699.5	8385.4	
8	Power	96	197,932.5	213,231.6	7.7	47	124,405.2	139,091.3	14686.10	
9	Railways	131	64,906.1	134,280.0	106.9	27	22,136.8	52,427.2	30290.40	
10	Road Transport & Highways	127	72,336.6	74,425.7	2.9	78	27,654.3	29,936.9	2282.60	
11	Shipping & Ports	25	18,221.4	19,237.4	5.6	10	8,208.4	9,033.6	825.20	
12	Telecommunications	18	8,443.6	8,559.9	1.4	7	3,457.6	3,647.0	189.40	
13	Urban Development	4	44,245.2	49,518.1	11.9	1	6,395.0	11,609.0	5214.00	
14	Water Resources	1	542.9	1,187.0	118.6	1	542.9	1,187.0	644.10	
	TOTAL	555	713,744.5	834,456.4	16.9	233	370,038.5	446,717.1	76678.60	

Cost overrun in (%) of Delayed Projects: 20.72%



**SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS****Drought in Andhra Pradesh**

4. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the effect of prevailing drought condition on agriculture and farmers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that farmers are assisted to withstand the severe drought this season?

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

***Statement***

(a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a Memorandum on 12.01.2012 containing details of loss/damage due to drought. State Government have declared drought in 876 Mandals covering 22 districts of the State on 02.11.2011. Deficit/scanty rains resulted in reduction of sown area (50% and more), poor crop condition, reduced soil moisture, delayed sowings, reduced crop growth period etc.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh reported a production loss of about 3.1 million metric tonnes (MTs) affecting 51.54 lakh farmers. An area of 34.24 lakh hectares of agricultural crop was damaged where reduction in yield was reported to be more than 50%. An extent of 0.45 lakh hectares under horticultural crop was also damaged by more than 50% due to drought in the State.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for providing Rs.3006.41 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for taking up drought mitigation works/relief measures in the State.

In response, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the State during 5th to 8th February, 2012 for assessment of crop loss/damage due to drought. Government of India has approved an assistance for Rs.706.15 crore eligible under NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the drought of 2011. Sanction of Rs.8.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has also been made for repair of damaged drinking water supply works in Andhra Pradesh.

श्री सभापति : शॉर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी।

12.00 NOON

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, you can't raise a point of order in the question hour. Please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट ठहर जाइए। Let the Short Notice Question be answered.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, इसे पहले सुन लीजिए।

श्री सभापति : देखिए, पहले आप सुन लीजिए। अभी क्वेश्चन आवर चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले आप यह सवाल हो जाने दीजिए, उसके बाद उठाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, अगर मैं नियमावली के नियमों में हूँ, तो आपको रूलिंग देनी पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नियमों की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आपको मालूम है कि शॉर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन्स के रूल्स क्या हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसके बाद उठाइए, मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for giving a detailed reply. The total loss was of around Rs. 3000 crores in the last year's drought situation. Sir, 876 Mandals out of 1,000 Mandals spreading over 22 districts in Andhra Pradesh have been declared drought hit because of scanty or deficit rainfall. More than 50 per cent of the crops were lost and the farmers were put to a terrible inconvenience. The estimated loss was of around Rs. 3000 crores. Sir, a Central Team went there in February and gave its assessment. As per the assessment of the IMCT, we were supposed to get Rs. 900 crores. We actually asked for Rs. 1,806 crores, but the Government has given Rs. 706.15 crores. We have also made a representation to the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the question?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : When are they going to release the actual amount which is due to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to be distributed among the farmers? This amount is inadequate because the farmer has again been hit recently. A lot of horticulture crop was lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please put your question. Don't make a statement.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : When is the hon. Minister going to look into the compensation and enhance it?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Sir, we have received a Memorandum from the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 12th January, 2012 on the drought situation. The State Government has declared drought in 876 Mandals covering 22 districts on 2nd November, 2011. We had sent a team on 5th February, 2012 to assess the ground level situation and give its recommendations. The initial demand, which was made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, was Rs. 2,584 crores. When our team visited Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had revised its demand and requested for Rs. 3006 crores. We have got the report of the Committee. The Committee has given its report on the total damages. Sir, Rs. 706.15 crore is the amount eligible under NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75 per cent of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund, SDRF for the year 2011. That was the recommendation of the Committee.

And, in the Government of India, there is a High Level Committee headed by the Finance Minister, and the Members are my colleague, Shri Chidambaram, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and myself. The Report has come from this Committee, and whatever recommendations have been made by this Committee, those have been accepted. And it is not a question of releasing cheque or draft. We just instruct the SBI that money should be adjusted in their Account. So, the money has reached the State.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Sir, I have already stated the facts which the hon. Minister has mentioned now. My first supplementary was this. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, the calculated amount works out to Rs.900 crores. But they have released an amount of only Rs.706 crores. I know that there is a Committee. We have approached the Committee members, and we asked them to revisit the whole thing and check how their own officers have worked it out. This has not been answered. Now, my second supplementary is this. I compliment the hon. Minister for his strenuous efforts to release the distress of the farmers to the extent possible. But the nature also, sometimes, does not help us. Added to that, there was the petroleum price hike and the price of fertilizers increased. Also, the support price has been reduced, and the farmers are not getting the remunerative price. So, the cost of cultivation has increased. Now, fortunately, in Andhra Pradesh, thanks to the efforts of the Chief Minister and the Government, we are giving 1,00,000 tonnes of foodgrains this year. Having said that, I have a small appeal to the hon. Minister; he very well understands the vagaries of the weather. Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), thanks to the UPA Government, every agricultural labour is getting Rs.150. Now farmers, in some places, are feeling that they are not getting the labourers because it is not possible to get them. Now we have a scheme in Andhra Pradesh where one paddy variety is grown, and fifty per cent of the NREGA funds are being given to the farmers to grow that crop...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your supplementary, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he would kindly consider dovetailing NREGA funds with the rest of the agricultural operations so that 50 per cent comes from the NREGA and the rest 50 per cent comes from the farmers. This will release the burden of the farmers to a great extent. This is No.1. This will also reduce corruption because when a farmer gives 50 per cent, he will ensure that the labourer comes and works. In the case of the S.C. and S.T. farmers, the hon. Minister has rightly said that there are a lot of agricultural labourers who are taking farm land on contract basis. This can be given free of cost to them. Therefore, would the hon. Minister kindly clarify whether this can be introduced so that there is no corruption in the MGNREGS, that there is relief for the farmers and there is an overall improvement in the situation?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Krishi writing is no longer a part of the school curriculum, I imagine!

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Sir, the main question is about drought in Andhra Pradesh and the assessment of the team which had visited Andhra Pradesh. We have accepted their Report, and there are no two opinions on that. I am really grateful to the hon. Member that he has said that even with drought conditions, this year, there is a record production of paddy and a record procurement of paddy has been done in Andhra Pradesh. And the Government of India has taken a lot of efforts. I am really happy that even under a drought situation, we could have such a record production, and the country got a huge quantity of rice from Andhra Pradesh. As regards the second supplementary which he has put, I do not know how it is raised here. The hon. Member raised the point that labourers are not available, that the NREGA labourers should be provided for agricultural purposes. In fact, this particular subject is not dealt with by my Ministry. But certain specific suggestions have been made.

We have too much of foodgrain stock. Instead of wages in rupee currency, a suggestion has been made whether we can provide certain foodgrains to the concerned Department. They are examining it. A second suggestion has been given to the concerned Department whether they can provide a certain number of NREGA workers for agricultural operation. But we have not received any positive response from them.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : सर, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का असर हर साल बढ़ता जाएगा और drought की situation में हम हर साल compensation तो देते रहेंगे, लेकिन उसका long-term solution क्या है, जैसे अगर drought हो जाए, तो check dams बनाए जा सकें? हमारे गुजरात में लाखों की संख्या में check dams बने हैं, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Andhra Pradesh.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : तब water level आ पाया है, तो उसका सामना करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार की क्या long-term planning है?

**श्री शरद पवार :** सवाल यह है कि जैसे गुजरात की बात यहां बताई गई, गुजरात सरकार ने initiative लेकर छोटे-छोटे tanks बनाने का एक बड़ा काम सौराष्ट्र और कुछ दूसरे एरियाज़ में किया है। इसका असर agriculture farmers के लिए अच्छा हुआ है, पर यह काम सिर्फ वहीं होता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। सभी राज्यों में आजकल इस पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और water conservation को ज्यादा महत्व दिया जा रहा है। Each and every drop which we are getting has to be protected, stored, and sub-soil level has to be improved. That is the thinking of the Government of India, and most of the States are working in that direction.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. :** Hon. Chairman, Sir, in Andhra Pradesh out of 23 districts, 22 districts are affected by drought. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—that it is not only this year, but for the last four years, this drought condition has been prevailing in the State—how much amount the State Government has requested you to allocate and how much amount you have released for the State Government. I can say on the floor that absolutely, no drought relief measures are being taken in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately, may be, it is because of political condition, and of course, I can say, there is no Governance at all in Andhra Pradesh. I am sorry to say it. Even though you are not releasing any amount to them, and as per your statement, out of Rs. 3000 crores which they asked this year, you released only Rs. 700 crores. I think it is only an adjustment. I too was Revenue Minister for some time. But only 75 per cent of this amount is going to be adjusted. Whatever it may be, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much amount the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested you to allocate since the last four years and how much amount you have released.

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR :** Sir, as I said, Andhra Pradesh has demanded Rs. 3006 crores for a season, and the Committee which visited had studied the ground level situation. They visited many mandals. They discussed with local Government officials and ultimately, they have recommended Rs. 706 crores. That amount was sent to Andhra Pradesh, and that money has reached Andhra Pradesh.

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला :** चेयरमैन सर, मैं अभी आंध्र प्रदेश के गोदावरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गया था, जो खेती प्रधान डिस्ट्रिक्ट है और माननीय मंत्री जी भी यह जानते हैं। सर, मुझे इस सदन में यह बताते हुए बहुत दुख हो रहा है कि यह drought का सवाल है और drought या अकाल कुदरत की वजह से होता है। पानी नहीं बरसता है, तो अकाल हो जाता है। सरकार की नीतियों की वजह से गोदावरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट के किसानों ने crop holiday रखा है, क्या यह सरकार के ख्याल में है? किसानों ने खेती नहीं की है। शायद हिंदुस्तान के कृषि के इतिहास में यह पहला किस्सा है कि गोदावरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट के किसानों ने खेती नहीं की है। सरकारी नीतियों की वजह से आंध्र का किसान अकाल का सामना कर रहा है, तो इसके बारे में सरकार क्या करेगी, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

दूसरा, आंध्र के किसानों को हल्दी के भाव नहीं मिल रहे हैं। Procurement तो हो रहा है, मगर वहां की दो प्रकार की हल्दी होती है, जिसमें से एक ही खरीद की जाती है। किसानों को कैसे पता लगेगा कि उन्होंने कैसी हल्दी बोई है? माननीय सभापति जी, यह सवाल आंध्र के किसानों को परेशान कर रहा है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Sir, the hon. Member has asked the question regarding the procurement of turmeric. The items that the Government of India procuring are: wheat, rice, tur, etc., and turmeric does not come under this. It is a restricted crop of certain districts and certain States. But, there was a request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. If the prices of turmeric have gone down, in such a situation, we have to protect the interests of turmeric-producing farmers. We have one scheme called Market Intervention Scheme. As per this Scheme, the Government of India has a right to instruct the State Government concerned that it should start procuring. Suppose, if there is loss then 50 per cent loss will be borne by the Government of India and the remaining 50 per cent is borne by the respective State Government. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has started procurement. The procurement agency is from the State Government. Now, the question is raised that they are differentiating between the varieties. I will check this and give appropriate instructions to appropriate authorities.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : पेपर्स ले हो जाने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : पेपर्स ले हो जाने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... After laying the Papers, you can mention your point.

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

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### Report and Accounts (2010-11 to 2011-12) of ICAR, New Delhi and related paper

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6713/15/12]
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6714/15/12]

[SHRI SHARAD PAWAR]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various Universities, Institutes, Societies and KVS and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Sikkim University Act, 2006:—

- (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6648/15/12]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the University of Delhi Act, 1922:—

- (a) Eighty-eighth Annual Report (Part I and II) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6647/15/12]

III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6024/15/12]
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6752/15/12]
- (c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Mizoram University Act, 2000.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6753A/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, 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.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7019A/15/12]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, 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.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7020/15/12]
  - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong, 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.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7021/15/12]
  - (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow, 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.



## [SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7022/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, 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.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7023/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6654/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6755/15/12]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2008-09.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6753/15/12]
- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7060/15/12]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7019/15/12]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6765/15/12]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6764/15/12]
- (xiv) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of above University.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6754/15/12]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Mahila Samata Society, Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6761/15/12]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6763/15/12]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Mahila Samakhya Society, Patna, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6760/15/12]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Ranchi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6762/15/12]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xix) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6756/15/12]

I. Report and Account (2010-11 to 2012-13 of Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Kolkata and related papers

II. MOUs (2012-13) between Govt. of India and various companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : 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:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., 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.
  - (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. 6672/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited, for the year 2012- 13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6668/15/12]
  - (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6669/15/12]
  - (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6670/15/12]
  - (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the IRCON International Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6670/15/12]

#### **Report (2011-12) of Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India: No.31 of 2011-12: Union Government—Department of Revenue-Customs. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6689/15/12]

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#### **MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA**

##### **The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2012**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

[SECRETARY-GENERAL]

“in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2012.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 10 of the Constitution of India.”

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**PETITION PRAYING FOR PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD  
ITEMS AND TO ENSURE CONSUMPTION OF SAFE FOOD IN THE  
COUNTRY**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I report to the House the receipt of a petition signed by Shri Pushkar Raj, r/o Faridabad, Haryana, countersigned by Shri Veer Pal Singh Yadav, Ex-MP, Rajya Sabha, praying for prevention of adulteration of food items and to ensure consumption of safe food in the country.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

भारी उद्योग विभाग (भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय) की अनुदान मांगों (2012-13) के संबंध में दो सौ चौतीसवाँ प्रतिवेदन; और

सूक्ष्म, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2012-13) के संबंध में दो सौ पैंतीसवाँ प्रतिवेदन।

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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to inform the Members that a letter has been received from Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi stating that he is unable to attend the remaining part of the Session due to illness, family and wedding commitments, he has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 24th April to 22nd May, 2012 of the current (225th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 24th April to 22nd May, 2012 of the current (225th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Permission to remain absent is granted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I have to inform the hon. Members that a letter has been received from Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy stating that he is unable to attend the House due to unavoidable reasons. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 25th April to 22nd May, 2012, of the current (225th ) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 25th April to 22nd May, 2012, of the current (225th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Permission to remain absent is granted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Statement on Government Business, Shri Rajeev Shukla.

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#### STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, 7th May, 2012 will consist of :-

Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.

Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:-

Defence; and

Civil Aviation.

Consideration and return of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha.

Consideration and passing of the following Bills :-

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011; and

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2007

Consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

[SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA]

Consideration and passing of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha.

VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Now, Calling Attention.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन, हमने..।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Do you have a point of order?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जी। श्रीमन, आज वैसे फ्राइडे है, कायदे में तो फ्री डे है, फिर भी, हम लोगों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। श्रीमन, मैं माननीय सदस्यों के मन की बात कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अग्रवाल जी, प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर में रूल बताना है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैं अभी आपको रूल बता रहा हूँ। श्रीमन, जीरो ऑवर हमारा राइट है और खासतौर पर अपोजिशन के मेम्बर का बिल्कुल यह राइट है और हमारे इन अधिकारों को अगर काटा जाएगा, तो श्रीमन, जीरो ऑवर में आपने प्रतिबंधित किया है। आप नियमावली उठा लें। नियमावली के नियम 167, 176, 180 और 180(A) चार ऐसे नियम हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत हम नोटिस दे सकता हैं। यह हमारा अधिकार है। यह चेयर का अधिकार है कि वह उस नोटिस को स्वीकार करे, अस्वीकार करे या मंत्री को निर्देश दे कि उस पर जवाब दें। श्रीमन, यह हमारा अधिकार है। लेकिन उन अधिकारों से भी हमें वंचित किया जा रहा है, जीरो ऑवर खत्म कर दिया गया। हमारे से कह दिया गया कि कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया जाएगा या तो आप यह बात तय कर दें कि हफ्ते में Monday to Friday एक दिन भी जीरो ऑवर नहीं होगा, तो हम मान लेते हैं या बीएसी तय कर दे, अगर बीएसी तय नहीं करती है, तो खाली चेयर तय कर दे, इस पर हमारी आपत्ति है।

श्रीमन, यह परम्परा रही है कि जब सदन चलता है तो कोई मंत्री सदन के बाहर कोई भी वक्तव्य नहीं देगा, कोई भी नीतिगत बातें नहीं करेगा, अगर उसको करनी है, तो उसकी सदन के अंदर घोषणा करेगा। श्रीमन, आज दैनिक जागरण में छपा है कि मंत्री जी आर.पी.एन. सिंह ने बयान दिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार हमको सहयोग नहीं कर रही है, केन्द्र सरकार एम्स उत्तर प्रदेश में खोलना चाहती है। यद्यपि वह चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में नये मंत्री हैं, लेकिन कलेक्टिव रेसपांसेबिलिटी के तहत कोई भी मंत्री किसी मंत्री का जबाब दे सकता है और माननीय मंत्री, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने जो बयान दिया, इस पर हमें आपत्ति है।

श्रीमन, माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को सदन में आकर कहें। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने खुद प्रेस कांफ्रेंस करके कहा कि हमसे केन्द्र सरकार ने कभी नहीं कहा कि हमको जमीन दी जाए। हमसे अगर आज अनुरोध करेंगे, तो हम जमीन देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन उन्होंने बयान दिया। इसके पहले श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल जी, जितिन प्रसाद जी ने बयान दिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन, इस तरीके के बयान देकर क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्री टकराव की स्थिति लाना चाहते हैं? वह गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं और सदन की अवमानना भी कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन, यह तो सदन की अवमानना हुई। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उनको हाउस में बुलाकर जबाब भी देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** You have made your point. आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन, यह हमारा अधिकार है। आप उनको बचाइए नहीं। उनको सदन में बुलाइए और उनको बुलाकर कहिए कि वह या तो माफी मांगें या सरकार की तरफ से जबाब आए, अगर जबाब नहीं आएगा, तो श्रीमन, हमारा विरोध जारी रहेगा। आप हमें निष्कासित कर दें, हम इसके लिए तैयार हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप बैठ जाइए। You have made you point. आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन, हम अपनी स्टेट बैंक के हकों के लिए लड़ने को तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, मंत्री जी को सदन में बुलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) :** You have made your point. Take your seat now. अभी आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** नहीं, श्रीमन। मैं चाहूंगा कि अभी जो प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर रेज़ किया है..।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** हो गया, बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। सुनिए। अभी आपने जीरो ऑवर के बारे में बताया। आपने दो बातें कही हैं। एक है, According to Rule 180 (5) Calling Attention क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद लेना है। इसका वॉयलेशन नहीं हो सकता है। दूसरी बात है कि जीरो ऑवर चेयरमैन का prerogative है। यह लिस्ट में नहीं है इसलिए that point of order is ruled out. दूसरी बात, आप appropriate notice दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Minister wants to respond.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) :** माननीय सदस्य ने व्यवस्था के प्रश्न की आड़ में एक मुद्दा भी उठा लिया। मैं इस पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी मंत्री ने कोई बयान दिया है तो हमने उनको कहा है कि अगर कोई बात है, तो वे सदन में कहें। जहां तक AIIMS का सवाल है, इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मौजूदा सरकार के लिए कोई बात हमारे मंत्री कहेंगे। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने जनप्रतिनिधि के नाते कोई बयान दिया हो, लेकिन मौजूदा सरकार से हमें इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से भी हमारी बात होगी और हम जल्दी ही उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखेंगे। इसमें किसी प्रकार की आलोचना की बात नहीं है।

**श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) :** Now, let us take up the Calling Attention.

**श्री विनय कटियार :** पिछली सरकार कहती रही ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** कटियार जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विनय कटियार जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** अगर सरकार तैयार है, तो आपको क्या आपत्ति है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कब होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) :** Please take your seat. ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए।



**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE**

**Discrimination and racial profiling faced by the students from the  
North-eastern States in some parts of the country**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the discrimination and racial profiling faced by the students from the north-eastern states in some parts of the country.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, there have been reports regarding racial profiling and discrimination against students from the North-Eastern States in various parts of the country. A number of students from the North-Eastern States reside in the metropolitan cities, like the National Capital Region of Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Pune, etc., for a variety of reasons including educational and job prospects. While exact numbers are not available, it is clear that students and others from that part of the country are moving out to take advantage of the vast opportunities which are available in other parts of the country. It is their right to do so.

The recent death of Ms. Dana Sangma studying in Gurgaon, Haryana and of Shri Richard Loitam studying in Bengaluru and the allegations of racial profiling against Tibetans during the recent BRICS summit have caused disquiet and agitation among the North Eastern community, especially students from the region.

On the report of suicide of Ms. Dana Sangma on the campus of Amity University, Gurgaon on April 24, 2012, an inquest and a post-mortem were conducted. On the receipt of a complaint from the aunt of the deceased, FIR No.106 dated April 25, 2012 u/s 306 IPC and u/s 3 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was registered. The police is investigating the case.

In respect of the death of Shri Richard Loitam, as per the report of the Karnataka Police, a UDR No.24/2012 u/s 174 of CrPC was first registered on April 17/18, 2012. An inquest was conducted followed by a post-mortem examination on April 20, 2012. The final report is awaited. On receipt of a complaint from the father of the deceased, case no.229/2012 u/s 323, 302 read with section 34 IPC was registered in Madanayakanahally P.S, Bengaluru District against Shri Syed Afzal Ali and Shri Vishal Banerji on April 30, 2012. The investigation has commenced and the outcome is awaited.

During the BRICS Summit held on March 29, 2012 there was an apprehension that Tibetan groups would disrupt the Summit. Hence the Delhi Police detained some Tibetans and their supporters, some of whom were Indian citizens. During the checking process some Indians, including a few from the North-Eastern States, were also detained

for a short while and let off as soon as their identities were confirmed. The Police have categorically stated that there was no racial profiling of any section of the people.

The Government of India attaches the highest importance to development of the North Eastern region as well as prevention of atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes and will not countenance discrimination in any form. Under the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, therefore, the State Governments/UT Administrations are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes arising out of discrimination.

Sir, as far as Delhi is concerned, measures have been taken by the Delhi Police in response to complaints. It is not correct to say that students from the North Eastern States in Delhi are more vulnerable as compared to students from other regions. In 2010, eight cases of offences against women from the North-Eastern States were reported, and, I may add, seven of these cases were worked out. All of them have been chargesheeted, and 11 persons were arrested. In 2011, seven such cases were reported, and, I may add, six have been challaned; one is pending investigation, and 10 persons have been arrested. All the cases were investigated and further proceedings are under way.

Three DCP-level officers have been designated as Nodal Officers to specifically address the problems faced by the students and other residents from North-Eastern States. These Nodal Officers hold periodic meetings with the students and residents of the North-Eastern States and address the issues raised in such meetings. Besides, a "North East Connect Cell", headed by a Joint Secretary level officer, has been formed in the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region to serve as a coordination point with Resident Commissioners of all eight North-Eastern States and with the students and citizens bodies of people from these States. An interactive website, devoted to the people hailing from the North-Eastern Region, has been developed by the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region in consultation with National Informatics Centre. We recently convened a meeting of the Home Ministers and Ministers of Social Justice of the State Governments on April 17, 2012 for the effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The Home Ministers promised to review the status and improve the implementation of the Act. An advisory has also been issued to the States on the measures to curb crimes against SCs and STs on April 1, 2010.

Sir, I wish to state categorically that any citizen belonging to the North-Eastern States is free to travel to and reside in any part of the country. They have a right to security and peace. Governments are obliged to ensure their safety and security. The Government of India will take every step to ensure their security and I am confident that all State Governments will discharge their Constitutional responsibilities and ensure the safety and security of all people residing within that State.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Home Minister has mentioned the three recent incidents which have recently increased the uneasiness and caused a lot of disquiet in the entire country. Two young lives of students from the North-East, in Manesar, near Gurgaon, and in Bengaluru, were recently lost, and at the time of the BRICS Summit, a very large number of North-Eastern students studying in Delhi, as also employed in Delhi, had a serious grievance that they were being profiled and picked up even temporarily by the Police.

Sir, the Partition of this country in 1947, when we discuss it, certainly brought a lot of bloodshed in the Western region. Punjab suffered, other areas suffered. But North-East suffered virtually in perpetuity. Because of the carving out of East Pakistan, which later became Bangladesh, it moved away almost a thousand kilometres in terms of distance. Now, the impact of this was that the developmental activities in the North-East have considerably suffered. Despite the efforts of various Governments, North-East has not grown in the same manner in which the rest of the country has. North-East also has a genuine complaint that certain Central Schemes and projects are endeavoured to assist them and various things have not really lived up to the mark.

My recent visit to some areas of North-East found that most of the States still do not have train service. Even in Assam where the facility is available, what we used to hear in the fifties' and sixties' in other parts of the country, the big issue is conversion of meter gauge into broad gauge, particularly to the Barak Valley. We have a highway project going on successfully in the rest of the country. The Mahasadak Yojana which was to really extend beyond West Bengal into the North-East, you can still see only built in patches and not usable. All this has considerably suffered. The educational infrastructure in the North-East has also suffered. I have been going through certain reports of studies which have been conducted with regard to educational institutions which we have established in the North-East. Now one of the comments if I just read out, just the broad points, in which they have said syllabus has not been updated for more than ten years, number of new courses have not been added, institute-industry interaction is not taking place, flight of faculty is taking place and adequate faculty is not available, quality and quantity of qualified faculty is declining at an alarming rate, number of Ph.D. holders have been reduced to minority in many cases, placement of students with industry becomes a weak thing. Now, all these factors have, therefore, contributed to really a large number of North Eastern students wanting to go to other parts of the country for education. Now while the reason for this is unfortunate but there is a sliver lining in this. Their interaction with the rest of the country contributes to national integration and it helps us really in understanding what their problems are. Sir, I remember when I was a student, the organization to which I belong used to carry on a programme in relation to North Eastern students experiences at inter-State level. Some of them used to come, their structured tours used to be organized, not many

were coming here to study at that time, they used to live here with families for a few days and we got to understand them. Now a situation is that we see it in the larger context and now we have dealt with hundreds and thousands of them. In fact, one recent study indicated that between 2005 and 2010, the number of people migrating for jobs from the North-East went up about 12 times. That was the figure. It was about 34,000 in 2005, and in 2010, it was 4,14,850. That is the pace at which it is increasing. The silver lining in this is, and if we see these students extremely charming personalities, polite, humble, very eager to interact with the rest of the people, they have to be made to feel wanted in the rest of the society. They have left a great impact in educational institutions to which they belong. But, at the same time, most of them want to have the benefit of higher education institutions of quality in other parts of the country. They want their educational profile and personalities to evolve and then they want to be a part of this great growth story which we talk about in the rest of the country. We have to admit and it is a genuine admission which everybody has to make that the growth in those regions has not been at the pace at which we would have expected it to be. Therefore, in search of education, in search of better quality employment, they have moved to different parts of the country. Therefore, I must note that I find a line in the hon. Home Minister's statement, when he says, "I wish to categorically state that any citizen belonging to the North-Eastern States is free to travel and reside in any part of the country. They have a right to security and peace." They also have a right to live free from any form of discrimination from any form of racial profiling. They have the rights to enjoy the fruits of development which in several other parts of the country people have now begun to enjoy, though to a limited extent. Under these circumstances. Sir, we need to assure all students and other citizens who have come from the North-East either in search of education or in search of jobs in this part of the country, that not only their safety and security is going to be maintained, even there is a lot that we have to learn from them.

Most of them are multi-lingual; they are multi-religious; they belong to different religious denominations. Therefore, we have a lot to learn from them. In this context, therefore, I would like the hon. Home Minister to consider, in addition to the steps that he has already taken, whether in these areas, where larger number of students are available whether in the Union Territories or in the States, a specific helpline for them can be created. We have data of surveys and studies done on the students of the North-East. One recent study says that 86 per cent of them have complaint, of some form or the other, of harassment. If the figure is as large as this, this is certainly alarming. This is an eye-opener. Therefore, must we not have a specific helpline in these major areas where these students are studying or these people are working? It is not a very costly exercise. I think, any State Government, if properly advised, will be quiet willing to do it. The Union Territories also can do it. I also think there is a need to sensitize the rest of the Indian society. When students from Jammu & Kashmir, from the North-Eastern

[SHRI ARUN JAITLEY]

States come and study here, or people come and work here, I think, it is extremely important for a larger national goal that their integration with the Indian society is further strengthened by virtue of the attitude of the society has for them. Therefore, within universities, within workplaces and within the society, and, I think, media, particularly electronic media, will have a huge role to play. We have carried out campaigns how tourists have to be treated. We have carried out campaigns how weaker sections of the society are to be treated. We have carried out campaigns how women are to be treated in the society. Therefore, in relation to this, I think, we need to carry out a campaign in India so that we can sensitize our own people on how, in such events, people who come from the North-East to study or work in these places, are to be treated. Finally, I would like to request the Government, through the hon. Home Minister that the areas where very obvious developmental activities, which have contributed to the neglect of the North-East, are pending—their roads, their railways, their connectivity, improvement in their educational institutions, etc.—the Government must, through the DONER, look into these matters very seriously. There are some areas which will take time, but there are some areas which are very easily doable. I think, top priority must be given to those areas.

Thank you.

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) :** आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल भावनात्मक जुड़ाव का है, राजनीतिक का नहीं। अरुणाचल क्षेत्र और नागालैंड में मैं वनवासी कल्याण आश्रम और विद्यार्थी परिषद् के माध्यम से काम कर चुका हूँ। विद्यार्थी परिषद् ने पूरा प्रोजेक्ट चलाया है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बच्चे हमारे परिवारों में रह कर राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ें। उनमें से एक व्यक्ति अरुणाचल का मुख्य मंत्री भी बना।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वे लोग पूछते हैं कि क्या आप लोग पूर्वांचल के लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा मानते हैं? क्या आपका हिन्दुस्तान कोलकाता तक खत्म नहीं हो जाता? जब हम दिल्ली आते हैं, तो हमसे रेलवे काउंटर पर बुकिंग क्लर्क पूछता है, क्या तुम चीनी हो? क्या तुम बर्मा से आए हो? यह सुन कर गुस्से से खून खौल उठता है। वे बच्चे मेरे पास आ कर रोते हैं, क्योंकि हमने उन बच्चों के लिए छात्रावास भी खोला हुआ है। मेघालय का जो कारगिल हीरो है, दस साल से उसका परिवार भटक रहा है, उसके लिए मैमोरियल तक नहीं बनाया गया।

मैं सदन से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, नागालैंड में कारगिल का जो महावीर चक्र विजेता हीरो है, कोई एक भी व्यक्ति उसका नाम बता दे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** कोई यह बता दे कि किसी स्कूल में उसका जीवन चरित्र पढ़ाया जाता हो। हम लोग इंटिग्रेट नहीं करना चाहते।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** तरुण जी, क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** आज अरुणाचल में तवांग के पास, मोंग के पास डैम के विरोध में एक भयानक विद्रोही आन्दोलन चल रहा है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी अखबार को फुरसत नहीं है कि वह उसके

बारे में लिखे। ढाई सौ लोग ब्रह्मपुत्र में मर जाते हैं, लेकिन पूरा मीडिया और तमाम लोग अपनी-अपनी चर्चा में मशगूल रहते हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो सेल बनाया है, महोदय, उस सेल ने पूर्वांचल के बच्चे क्या कपड़े पहनें और क्या नहीं पहनें, इसका निर्देश pamphlet छाप कर जारी किया, जिसके विरोध में पूर्वांचल के बच्चों ने जन्तर मन्तर पर धरना दिया। उधर एक मात्र प्रदेश अरुणाचल है, जहाँ 'जय हिन्द' और हिन्दी बोली जाती है..

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** वहाँ पर आन्दोलन चल रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वांचल के कितने बच्चे शेष भारत में पढ़ रहे हैं, इसका आँकड़ा बताइए? पूर्वांचल की संस्कृति तथा सभ्यता, जो हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता है, जिसके बारे में डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने कहा कि यह 'यक्ष प्रदेश' है, यह रुक्मिणी का प्रदेश है और यह शिव का प्रदेश है। राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के तीन सपने हैं- राम, कृष्ण और शिव और तब उन्होंने पूर्वांचल के उन बच्चों को जोड़ने को कहा। तो शेष देश के स्कूलों में उनके बारे में पढ़ाने के लिए, उनको इमोशनली इंटीग्रेट कराने के लिए, भारत सरकार की क्या योजना है?

**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam) :** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has already explained, at length, on this issue. Sir, we the people of NE Region feel oppressed either ways. We want some assurance from the Government of India that we can also live as an Indian in this country. Sir, the two tragedies which took place, of Richard's death and of Dana's suicide, have triggered a spontaneous outcry of anger and outrage among the students, the fraternity of the North-Eastern region.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) :** Put the question.

**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS :** Sir, in Delhi many cases of woman molestation and harassment go unreported despite the fact that there is a North -East Helpline Cell. Sir, here, I would also like to mention one thing. Even during the regular road checking by the Delhi Police or by the security personnel, they ask the students and the service men from the North-Eastern region to show their passport instead of their official identity card, or, Driving Licence or college ID. Sir, such atrocities are happening every year. The hon. Home Minister must give an assurance that they also have a right to security and peace. The Government is obliged to ensure their safety and security. The Government of India should take every step to ensure their security. I have been putting this question, again and again, for the last five years. These assurances are being given for the last five years. Therefore, I demand an explanation from the hon. Minister; we need a special legislation for protecting the students belonging to the North-Eastern region from this kind of an insensitive behaviour. Thank you.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा) :** सर, लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने एक मुद्दा उठाया है कि दिल्ली में नॉर्थ ईस्ट से जो स्टूडेंट्स आते हैं, उनको सेफगार्ड देने के लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर रही है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण

[श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य]

प्रश्न है। अप कहीं भी चले जाइए, मेट्रो रेल में जाइए, तो वहाँ भी उनका हासमेंट होता है, अगर होस्टल में वे रहें तो वहाँ भी उनका हासमेंट होता है, यानी सब जगह उनका हासमेंट होता है। अब तो हम लोग भी डरते हैं। हम लोग यहाँ नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से आए हुए हैं, इसलिए हम भी डरते हैं। वे जो ड्रेस पहनने के लिए कह रहे हैं, तो अब हमें अपना ड्रेस छोड़ कर जींस पहनना होगा। दिल्ली में ऐसा क्यों होता है? नॉर्थ-ईस्ट ऐसे ही अनडवेलप्ड है, यह आप लोग जानते हैं। लोग यहाँ जॉब के लिए आते हैं, अगर वहाँ उनको जॉब मिल जाती तो वे लोग यहाँ नहीं आते। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा हर मिनिस्ट्री से सर्कुलर भेज दिया जाता है। सर्कुलर भेजा जाता है, लेकिन जॉब देने से हम लोगों के डेवलपमेंट का जो पैसा है, वह काट कर रख देंगे। हमें जॉब भी नहीं देते, इसलिए वहाँ से हमें दिल्ली आना पड़ता है। यहाँ पर वहाँ की लड़कियाँ सेफ नहीं है। सिर्फ वे लड़कियाँ ही नहीं, बल्कि वहाँ के लड़के भी इधर सेफ नहीं हैं।

क्या दिल्ली में ऐसे ही चलेगा, होम मिनिस्ट्री क्या रही है? किसी लड़की का रेप हो जाए, मर्डर हो जाए, तो पहले FIR दर्ज करेंगे, उसके बाद कुछ करेंगे, लेकिन इसके पहले कुछ क्यों नहीं करते हैं? आप security क्यों नहीं देते हैं? ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो एक circular निकाल दीजिए कि north-east के लोग दिल्ली नहीं आ सकते हैं। यह circular निकाल दीजिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arun Jaitley, who has raised this very important and burning issue. I also agree with him that the North-Eastern Region remains relatively neglected for years.

As part of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs, I could closely scrutinize the development in the North-East Region. He is very correct when he said that there is inordinate delay in building infrastructure, in constructing Railway lines, in constructing National Highways, in establishing power plants, and all such things. I don't want to enter into it. Sir, there is DoNER Ministry. How is this Ministry going to be strengthened? I feel, certain experienced and committed Officers/Secretaries need to be deployed to look after the affairs of the North-East Region. Sir, I did understand the sense of alienation among the students and youth in the North-East Region. For the first time, when I went there in the late 80s, I heard, 'have you come from India? And, we are planning to go to India.' ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, this is a very sad situation.

However, over the years, there is a change. The students, youth from the North-East, are going to other parts of the country. If you go to any interior place in Tamil Nadu or Puducherry, you can find young people from Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh or Nagaland working in hotels.

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

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, what I am trying to say is that the Government of India took such a long time to even give recognition to Manipuri language. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please put questions.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I am coming to that. What I am saying is that we should be sensitive to the problems of the North-Eastern Region people. We should be more

accommodative and affectionate to the people of North-Eastern Region. Sir, when I say, 'we', I mean, 'the Government'; I don't mean 'India'. In India, we have that feeling. But the Government will have to show this; it should be visible.

Sir, having said that, I would like to make only one request. The North-Eastern people go to other places for jobs and they are being registered. In some States, instead of the Labour Commissioner doing that job, the registration is done by the Police, which leads to many complications because the Police also involve them in some cases of crimes. It leads to many complications. So, I want the Home Minister to look into the issue of registration of youth coming from the North-Eastern Region for jobs in other parts of the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Pankaj Bora. Please just put questions only.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam) : Sir, since I will be speaking for the first time, I thought that probably, I will get some extra time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Not in this case. So, please put questions only.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Sir, I am from Assam, North-East. I am thankful to the hon. Home Minister. He is a man who means business. I am confident that he will look after it. I am also thankful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition who raised this issue. My point is that the people of Assam and North-East are not begging for it. We are asking for what is due to us, legitimately due to us, and I am thankful that cutting across party-lines, everybody is supporting us but for this unfortunate incident of the death of young and capable 21-year old girl, Dana Sangma. I pray for the eternal rest of her departed soul, and, I hope that in future, Sir, we will, probably, get another chance to discuss about the development work of North-East. Thank you very much.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam) : Sir, I thank the hon. Home Minister for making a statement on a subject that is very important and very sensitive for the people of the North-Eastern Region, and he very rightly stated the facts about the recent cases, and the steps the Government has taken. But I still have a doubt whether we mean it seriously.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please, put the question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Sir, we are proud of our country; we are proud of the unity in diversity of our country; we are proud of the unity of the people of India. We are proud of that. But even then, why do we get to hear such news? Why do such incidents take place?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please, put the question.



SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has put the whole thing in the right perspective and he has compared it with effects of the Partition. The people of the North-Eastern Region are proud of the fact that even during the Partition days, when there were communal incidents all over the country, there was not even a single incident of communal violence in the North Eastern Region. We are proud of that. But even after that incidents have happened. The Government has taken some steps. Three DCPs have been made nodal officers in Delhi to look into these things, so that such incidents do not recur. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please, put the question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Sir, there is a North-Eastern Connect Cell in the DoNER Department. Has this been done, at least, in one year, two years or six months? What have they done? My question is, has it been done effectively? I would like to say to the hon. Home Minister that I appreciate the fact that this Cell has been created. But has it been made operational? What has been the outcome?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no; please put the question. You cannot take time like this. Please conclude, Mr. Kalita.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : My specific question is, what steps is the Government of India going to take through its various departments to make the people of other parts of India aware about the North-Eastern Region? We have come across cases where boys and girls or students coming from the North-East are asked by people from other parts of the country whether they come from China, Malaysia or some other country, whether they have a passport, and so on.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please, take your seat. Don't give a lecture here. This is not the time for that. ...(*Interruptions*)... You will get the opportunity at some other time.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : What steps is the Government going to take to make people from other parts of the country aware about the people of the North-Eastern Region? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the time for lectures. It will not go on record.

DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, we could extend the House time till 1.30. What is the problem? Let the Members speak about their problems. It is a very important matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : There are still many speakers left.

1.00 P.M.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Nobody in the country is bothered about people from the North-East, and even in the House their voice is not being heard!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Everybody would get time, but there are many Members left to speak; I have got many names.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, you may allow, at least, Members from the North-East to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I have allowed them time more than required. They have made their points. Now, Mr. Daimary.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) :** सर, मैं इसमें दो-तीन बातें जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। सिक्थोरिटी की बात पर यहाँ होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने क्लैरिफिकेशंस दी हैं, स्टेटमेंट दी है और कमिमेंट भी दी है। ये सब तो ठीक है, लेकिन हमको इसके पीछे की वजह भी जाननी होगी। हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन इस हाउस में इसके बारे में ऑलरेडी बोल चुके हैं कि किस कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के ज्यादातर लोगों को यहाँ पढ़ने के लिए या कोई काम ढूँढ़ने के लिए आना पड़ रहा है। सर, सच बात तो यह है कि हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में पढ़ाई करने के लिए sufficient colleges नहीं हैं। आज के जितने भी न्यू कोर्सेज हैं, उन्हें पढ़ने के लिए वहाँ के किसी भी कॉलेज में उनको introduce नहीं किया गया है। इन सारी समस्याओं के ऊपर होम मिनिस्टर को मिनिस्टर ऑफ ह्यूमन रिसोर्सेज या other ministries को advice देनी चाहिए, क्योंकि आज पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को होम मिनिस्टर ही चला रही है। क्योंकि वहाँ Indian Independence के बाद आंदोलन ही आंदोलन होते आ रहे हैं, इसलिए यह सारा कुछ होम मिनिस्टर से ही related है। मैं यह रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की इस समस्या को देखते हुए कुछ व्यवस्था लेने के लिए concerned Ministry को अगर होम मिनिस्टर instruction देगी, तो शायद बहुत सारी समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा।

दूसरी बात, पूरे देश में जो पहचान की बात कही जा रही है, वह सही है। इंडिया के हर स्टेट के होटल्स में हमसे भी पासपोर्ट माँगा जाता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** ठीक है, अब आप बैठिए। Now, Dr. Waghmare.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** हमारी इंफार्मेशन एंड ब्रॉडकॉस्टिंग मिनिस्टर है, लेकिन सभी टी.वी. पर आप देखिए, उसमें वहाँ के लोगों की स्थिति के बारे में, किसी के राज्यों के बारे में कोई न्यूज नहीं दे रहा है। हमारे बारे में टी.वी. में भी नहीं दिखाई देता है कि हम क्या खाते हैं, क्या पहनते हैं, वहाँ के लोग कैसे हैं। इस तरह से कैसे पता चलेगा वहाँ के लोगों की स्थिति के बारे में। इसके लिए सारे न्यूज चैनल भी रेस्पॉंसिबल हैं। हमारे वहाँ की ये छोटी-छोटी चीजों की समस्याएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। दिल्ली में सिर्फ ऐसी हालत नहीं हुई। फॉरिनर्स के ऊपर भी ऐसी स्थिति बनी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तब भी आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट यह मुद्दा क्यों उठा रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय पर विचार करें और जवाब दें।

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra) : Sir, Indian students are facing racial discrimination in Australia; we can understand it. Our students are facing racial discrimination in American Universities, we can understand it. Is it not an irony that students from North-East, our own States, are facing racial discrimination in Delhi and else where? What steps or what measures is Government going to take to check

[DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE]

this and to prevent this? I would suggest that more people from the North-East should be recruited in Police. That would be one advantage. There should be certain amount of reservation in admissions in the Universities for the students from these areas and they should be given scholarships. So, there should be a chance of national integration.

**श्री मोहन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा नेता विरोधी दल ने सदन के सामने विचार के लिए रखा है। जब चीन के प्रधान मंत्री भारत आए थे, तो उस समय जिसकी भी फिजिक तिब्बती जैसी दिखती थी, उनको सड़क पर गिरपत्तार किया गया। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि छः सौ, सात सौ गिरपत्तारियां हुईं और एक तिब्बती लड़के ने आग लगाकर आत्मदाह कर लिया। मैंने 1977 में बहुत दिनों तक असम में काम किया, तब किसी के दरवाजे में न खिड़की लगती थी और न दरवाजा ही बंद होता था। एक तरह साधारण सी लगाकर उस घर को ढक देते थे। अब इतना निर्दोष, इतना ईमानदार राज्य एकाएक धीरे-धीरे फ्यूरियस क्यों हुआ, इस पर हम सभी लोग जो देश चलाते हैं, उनको गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है।

चूंकि समय आपके पास भी नहीं है, मेरे पास भी नहीं है, मैं एक बहुत संक्षिप्त सवाल माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूँ। पहले जो विश्वविद्यालय थे, वे नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के सेंटर थे। हम लोग जब इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते थे तो नागालैंड के लड़के, मणिपुर के लड़के और उड़ीसा के लड़के सब आकर के पढ़ते थे, एक इंटीग्रेशन होता था। अब सभी यूनिवर्सिटी का करेक्टर रीजनल हो गया। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से एक वाक्य का प्रश्न करता हूँ कि एन.सी.आर. में जितने भी मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज हैं, यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, क्या उनमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लड़कों के लिए प्रवेश में कुछ आरक्षण का इंतजाम हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार करेगी?

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam)** : Sir, we, the people of North-Eastern Region, are very good citizens of the country. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to his statement's Para 9 where he said, "I wish to state categorically that any citizen belonging to the North-Eastern States is free to travel to and reside in any part of the country." Here, I would like to add one more line. Every citizen of this country has equal right to stay in any part of the country.

Sir, the hon. Minister, in his statement, said that a citizen belonging to the North-Eastern State is free to travel. My suggestion is that like any other Indian citizen, every citizen of the North-Eastern Region should have equal right to stay in any part of the country and reside anywhere.

Sir, I am really thankful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I have experienced that every time we speak about the North-Eastern Region...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN)** : Please, conclude.

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA** : Sir, just one minute. I am from the North-Eastern Region. Every time, we see Members speaking about the North-Eastern Region, but when it comes to sanctioning of any project for this Region, every Minister, every Government, forgets about this Region. Sir, there is no broad gauge line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, this is not fair.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : I want to ask a categorical question from the hon. Home Minister. The harassment faced by the people of the North-Eastern Region in Delhi is not a new thing. Will the Home Minister instruct the Government of Delhi or the Delhi Police that there should be an officer in every zone with the specific responsibility to ensure equal treatment and safety of the people of the North-Eastern Region?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh) : I want to put only a question because all other things have been said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members. Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has made a very valuable suggestion to institute a helpline for the students and residents of the North-Eastern Region. Will the Home Minister consider instituting, on the lines of Crimes Against Women Cell, a special cell for students and residents of the North-East, at least in Delhi, which is where the maximum number of North-Eastern students and residents stay? Can we have an assurance that such a cell will be instituted so that action can be promptly taken and will this cell be manned by police officers from the North-East?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha) : Sir, the intention, which the hon. Home Minister has expressed in para 9 of his statement, is a very laudable intention. But, unfortunately, when we look at para 5, we find that there is a contradiction between what he claims in para 9 and what he says in para 5. Sir, in para 5, he says, "During the BRICS Summit...". And then, he describes. I am not taking the time of the House by quoting it. There was discrimination and unjustified arrest of the North-Eastern people because of the way they looked and appeared. If that is not racial profiling, then what is it? I want to ask from the hon. Home Minister as to what action has been taken against those police officers who victimised the North-Eastern citizens here on the basis of their appearance. If he has not taken any action against those officers, then there is no point in making this claim in para nine.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, my question is very straight and that is with regard to the problem the North-Eastern students faced in the wake of BRICS Summit. What is the guarantee that it will not happen again? Ultimately, the Delhi Police needs more sensitisation. They go more by their appearance than by their identity. That's the problem. And, whenever China will have a problem, the Tibetans will raise their protests here and the trouble will start for the North-East students again. Therefore, I would like to have that assurance from the hon. Minister.

SHRID. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Why is it that there is a difference of mindset between what you call the mainland India and the North-Eastern Region? May I request the hon. Home Minister to sensitise the students of Delhi, Bengaluru and other cities where a large number of students go, so that they can understand that

[SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY]

the North-Eastern Region students are as much Indians as we, in Delhi or Kolkata, are?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Dr. M.S. Gill. Please put the question.

DR. M. S. GILL (PUNJAB) : Sir, this situation ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Just one sentence.

DR. M.S. GILL : Sir, if you don't allow me to speak five sentences, I will not be able to convey ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. Then, no time. Just one question, that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't give you five minutes. Just one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, 'no'. Please. Okay. Then, Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav, just put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do like this. Najma ji, please. I have to sit here and do the work. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव** (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के बच्चों के साथ जो भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है, जिसकी चर्चा माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने की है, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण संवेदनशील मुद्दा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके मूल कारणों में जाना चाहिए कि किन कारणों से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के बच्चे उन क्षेत्रों में पढ़ नहीं पा रहे हैं और इधर देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों में बड़े पैमाने पर आकर अपनी शिक्षा-दीक्षा लेने का काम कर रहे हैं? इन मूल कारणों की तरफ सरकार को देखना चाहिए।

**(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए)**

महोदय, अब तो स्थिति यह हो गई है कि सिर्फ पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के बच्चों के साथ ही भेदभाव नहीं बरता जा रहा है, बल्कि देश के एक राज्य के बच्चे दूसरे राज्यों में जा रहे हैं, तो वहाँ उनके साथ भी भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है। बिहार जैसे प्रदेश के छात्र भी जब दूसरे प्रदेश में पढ़ने या काम करने के लिए जाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Kindly make it a question.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव** : सर, वहाँ भी उनके साथ इस तरह का भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि बड़े पैमाने पर ये बच्चे दूसरे राज्यों में कैसे आ रहे हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के बच्चों की शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था उनके इलाके में हो, उनके राज्यों में हो, वे बाहर न आएँ, इसके लिए सरकार कौन-सी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है और यह कब तक हो जाएगी, ताकि इन समस्याओं का निदान हो सके? धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Now, Mr. Thomas Sangma. Put your question. Please don't make it a debate.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya) : Sir, I represent the State of Meghalaya, and, if you talk of this incident, this particular girl belonged to my State.

Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for assuring the House that every step will be taken to ensure security of our students residing in Delhi and elsewhere in the country but, I think, only ensuring the security of our students is not enough. There is a sense of alienation amongst the people of North-Eastern States. When I first came to this House as a Member of Parliament, I experienced this sense of alienation. I was asked whether I could speak Hindi, whether I could write Hindi. Yes, of course, I can. There are so many people who can speak Hindi. मैं हिन्दी बोल सकता हूँ, पढ़ सकता हूँ, लिख सकता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M.SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Please put your question.

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA : Even I had the experience of this sense of alienation. I think, the Government should take every step to ensure that this sense of alienation is removed amongst the people of North East. I wish to take this opportunity to appeal to all the political parties also to see that this sense of alienation amongst the North-Eastern people is removed.

There is an opportunity coming before us. I think, it is not an appropriate forum to raise this issue, but at a time when the elections for the President are coming up, why not consider somebody from the North East so that this works as a step to remove the sense of alienation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Now, reply by hon. Home Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. You can seek clarifications afterwards. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. It will be there only if it is missed out.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Mr. Chairperson, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition as well as other Members who have spoken on this rather sensitive issue. I have no hesitation in saying that there is subtle discrimination against certain sections of the people. We cannot deny that. It is that catchy phrase, 'people like us', and, 'people like them'. Subtle discrimination is there. Some years ago, this discrimination was based on the language. People who did not speak the language of an area were considered as people who did not belong to that area. Sometimes, this discrimination is based on region. About 40-50 years ago, and, Mr. Bandyopadhyay would bear me out, anybody coming from south of the Vindhyas was called a '*Madrasi*'.

Those things have changed now. Nobody calls anyone a *madrasi* any more. Things have changed. Now, what is happening is, as the Leader of the Opposition also pointed out, a very large number of North Eastern people, especially boys and girls, are coming to the rest of India, and that, I think, we should all welcome wholeheartedly. We should encourage them to come to the rest of India. We should encourage them to go to Delhi, to Mumbai, to Bengaluru, to Chennai, to Puducherry. And as this happens, the initial

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reaction will be a sense of discrimination. But, I am absolutely confident that the good sense and the sense of tolerance that has permeated India through centuries will eventually prevail and the sense of discrimination will also disappear over a period of time. But, we are in the transition period now. We have, therefore, to take steps. This is why I said it in my statement, the steps we have taken. I am so happy that every section of the House has strongly pleaded that the sense of discrimination must be removed; sense of alienation must be removed. We must welcome with open arms the people of the North Eastern States who want to come to other parts of the country.

Sir, specific measures have been suggested and I will respond to them very quickly. The most common suggestions are helpline for North Eastern students and action against those who discriminate in a subtle manner by asking for passport, etc. Are the cells effective that we have created? Can you have reservation for students from the North East in Delhi institutions? Was there racial profiling during the BRICS summit? These were broadly the issues raised and I wish to respond briefly to these issues.

Firstly, Sir, after these matters were brought to my notice in 2009, we issued a clear standing order in Delhi Police and this standing order was replaced by an even a more comprehensive standing order on the 25th of October, 2010. I want to read just a few sentences from this. "There has to be a clear zero tolerance policy as far as crime against women in general and as far as North Eastern States in particular are concerned. Many problems including those such as stalking, sending SMSes, etc., can easily be nipped in the bud if the person concerned is contacted and firmly advised to behave himself and not to harass the individual concerned. If there is any complaint that any girl from the North East has reported regarding any cognizable offence or eve teasing or stalking, and no follow-up action was taken, then a very serious view will be taken against the police officer concerned and also the SHO who is expected to lead from the front." In Delhi, we have identified the areas where there is concentration of the North Eastern people. These are largely the North and North-West districts and areas around Delhi University. The police stations that have been identified are Model Town, Mukherjee Nagar, Civil Lines, Roop Nagar, Timar Pur. We have therefore, strengthened police presence there and strengthened police patrolling covering not only hostels but also the residential colonies. SHOs have been advised to hold regular quarterly meetings with the community leaders. Apart from University, there are some pockets like Munirka, Kotla, Satya Niketan near Dhaula Kuan where a substantial number of North Eastern people reside.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Around the JNU campus also, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes, yes, apart from the Universities, these are the areas where people from the North East reside. Again, the SHOs of these police stations

have been advised to hold at least a meeting once in two months and regular meetings with community leaders.

I have already spoken about the nodal officers. As far as helplines are concerned, I hope, the media will carry these numbers. The helplines are, for women, it is 1091. Then, there is 1090; then, there is 23317004. We will try to publicise these helplines. I think these helplines - 1090, 1091 and 23317004—are very well known. These helplines can be accessed. We have said that they must be manned round-the-clock and an English-speaking officer must always be available if the person calling does not speak Hindi or can only speak English. You will appreciate that in 2009 and 2010, a number of new steps have been taken. Now, what I propose to do is, since the North-Eastern children are going to other parts of India, I intend to issue this circular in a modified form as an advisory to all State Governments and State Police to adopt this and re-issue the circular to their own police in whatever form they want.

Sir, there were some complaints about the BRICS Summit. Now, anecdotal evidence can always be found on any occasion. Anecdotal evidence does not become unimpeachable evidence. I think the facts are important. Tibetans residing in India expressed their intention to protest. They have a right to protest. I am not denying that. But, I could not have allowed protest near the hotels in which the Heads of States were staying. We had earmarked some places for protest. There was no problem. But, where the Chinese Head of State was staying, I could not have allowed protest. I could not have allowed protest where the Heads of States were staying. I can't afford a security incident. In Germany, recently, there was a security incident when the Heads of States met. We can't allow a security incident and you know where the Oberoi Hotel is situated. There is a bridge overlooking the hotel and it is a pretty crowded locality. Therefore, inevitably, some Tibetans were taken into preventive detention or when they protested, they were taken into custody. I am not denying it. The number of Tibetans held was 962 in the whole of Delhi. Some of them had come from outside. Three Indians, not belonging to the North-East but supporting the Tibetan cause, were also held. So, it was 962 plus three. *(Interruptions)* Please wait a minute. Don't go by anecdotal evidence. *(Interruptions)* It was 962 plus three. Four persons from the North-East were questioned. Once their identity was established that they were not Tibetans, they were immediately released. I have got the names of the four persons. I have got the information where they were questioned and when they were released. Four persons were asked to reveal their identity. When their identity was established that they were not Tibetans, they were immediately released. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, this is an understatement. It was not four persons. In those days, the newspaper reports were full as to how many people were harassed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I have given the number. ...*(Interruptions)*...



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, this is an understatement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Delhi Police is the accused. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Mr. Punj, let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. Then, you can seek clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There is nothing I can do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Mr. Baishyaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, I would like to say one sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Police people demanded passport from the North-Eastern people. When they showed their identity cards, police did not believe that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Police asked them to show their passports. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Okay. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I cannot say that this happened or that happened. I can only go by information given to me, information based on records.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, that is why, I am saying that the information that you have got, which you have given to the House, is not based on facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should look at newspaper reports. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is hon. Member's view. I can't object to the hon. Member holding a view. I can only take a view based on facts that are available to me.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Basically correct. You kindly review the whole thing. What we are saying is that you assure the people of North East that the Parliament is also sharing their concern. That is all I am saying.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : My statement categorically gives that assurance. We cannot get into an argument here whether I am right or wrong. I can only base my statement on the information available to me from the record. These are given to me ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if I am interrupted like this how can I reply? ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Mr Punj, you have made your point.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You are entitled to your view. People are watching us. I have given the facts based on the record. If the officer has given me false information, certainly action will be taken. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know that the officer has given it in writing. If he has given me false information, certainly action will be taken against him.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

As far as Tibetans are concerned, I was monitoring the situation. At a point in the afternoon, I personally spoke to the Commissioner and said “All the Tibetans who are held should be immediately released”. And they were released.

As I said and I am willing to ask the record to be checked by one of my officers, only four people from the North-East were detained, questioned because their identity was doubtful. Once their identity was established they were let off. Nobody carries a passport when he is traveling in India. I also have a passport, but I don't carry when I travel. Identity has to be established. The four people were able to establish their identity either by student card or some other card and they were immediately let off. I have got the names of the four people.

Now, a number of people who were in the vicinity of the Heads of the State and who have no legitimate business to be in the vicinity because the road had been blocked, the bridge had been blocked, it is quite possible that they were asked to leave the place or asked not to take the road, or, asked not take the bridge; and some of them may have been students from the North East, but they were not detained for questioning, they would have been simply told, you cannot take this road, you cannot take this bridge because this is barred for traffic during those hours when the summit was taking place. Sir, no one, including the Tibetans was charge-sheeted. All of them were detained for a few of hours and were released. No one was charge-sheeted because I had given clear instructions that nobody should be charge-sheeted for either protesting or expressing a desire to protest. So, nobody has been charge-sheeted.

Mr. Tarun Vijay has sent me a note saying, “Will you remove the permission for the inner line permit? I don't have the facts. As I recall, the inner line permit regulations have been relaxed in a number of States but it is prevalent in some States. I think, only last year we have relaxed them in Manipur. We have relaxed them in some other States. But the inner line permit is constantly reviewed. After I took over, we have relaxed it in several States. I think, people from the North-East know that the inner line has been relaxed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen, inner line permit has been relaxed in many States. But I cannot say that the inner line will be removed from everywhere

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in the North-East. That is not possible. I have to balance the security and the requirements for promoting tourism. I have no numbers of children from the North East studying in the rest of India. No such numbers are available. I don't think it is possible to collect such numbers. Because that itself will involve some element of racial profiling if you do that. I think children should be allowed to go anywhere. I don't think we should ask whether you are from the North-East or not.

Now, I think, I have answered most of the questions.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : What about para 9 of the statement?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Para 9 must be read in the context of the Calling Attention Motion. I think, if you read it in that context, there is nothing objectionable in para 9. All I can assure this House and the people of the country is that I welcome the mingling of the North-Eastern students with the rest of India. I am very happy to see them in aviation industry, in the hospitality industry, in the retail industry, in malis, in shops and in nursing. We are happy to see them. We welcome them. I hope more and more of them will go to different parts of India. Thank you.

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### **The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Repeal) Bill, 2012**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Act, 2010 and to make consequential amendments in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and for matters incidental and consequential thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

### **The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 2011**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I urge the House to take this Bill for passing without a formal discussion. The Standing Committee has examined the Bill. It is a beneficial Bill for helping the people

who don't have the resources and who don't have the ability to be able to go to court to get a probate or letters of administration. Only the amount is being raised. The limit has been raised from time to time over the years. That limit is being raised from Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs. There are two States where this has already been done. We are doing it in the Central Act. I believe this will be a beneficial opportunity and all of us should support it. I urge the House to pass this Bill without discussion.

*The question was proposed.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Dr. Pilania, would you like to say something?

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (RAJASTHAN) : Sir, I have nothing to say except commending what has been done by the hon. Minister. It should have been done long ago. In 1999, the limit was Rs.2 lakhs. Now, it has been raised to Rs.10 lakhs. With the present deceleration of money and the acceleration of prices, as it is continuing, I think, very soon again this limit has to be raised. It is understandable that there is nothing to argue and nothing to condemn, except saying that take steps so that the devaluation of money does not take place further and also take some steps so that the prices do not increase. Otherwise, this kind of an amendment will keep on coming every two years or three years or so. I agree, let it be passed with unanimity by the whole House. I thank the hon. Minister for bringing it on the statute book. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Thank you, Mr. Pilania. Mr. Bhupender Yadav, I believe you are not speaking.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सजेशन है कि हमने सिविल लिटिगेशन से बचाने के लिए जो enhance किया है और इस एक्ट का परपज यही है कि जो poor हैं, जो widow हैं, जो उनको सिविल लिटिगेशन से बचाया जाए। सैक्शन 61 में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रूल्स बनाने का प्रॉविजन है। यह अमेंडमेंट तब तक प्रभावी नहीं होगा, जब तक कि इसे हम टाइम बाउंड नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि रूल्स में इस बात को प्रवोइड किया जाए कि जो एप्लीकेशन वे लगायेंगे, उस एप्लीकेशन को एक टाइम बाउंड पीरिऑड में डिस्पोज किया जाए ताकि जिनके लिए हम यह अमेंडमेंट करना चाह रहे हैं, उनको सही समय पर लेटर ऑफ इंटेन्ट मिल जाए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Mr. Minister, would you like to reply?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for making this suggestion. My only difficulty is that Section 61 limits us for rules only for purposes of giving foreign consulates the letters of administration. Under Section 62, what we will do is this. This is a very beneficial and positive suggestion.

We will request the State Governments to make such amendments in their existing rules so that this is made time-bound. Even otherwise, the hon. Member knows that as

[SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED]

per the Citizens' Grievance Bill all citizen services will have to be done within a time-bound period. But in this case, I will certainly write to all the Chief Ministers and request them to take on board this very beneficial and very positive suggestion.

Secondly, Dr. Pilania has suggested that instead of coming back to the House periodically to raise the limit, there should be a provision for notifying a higher limit also. That is a very useful suggestion. But traditionally, this is the way the amounts have been, the limits have been, changed from time to time. That would require reworking of the Bill. So I would request that, at present, let us pass the Bill in this form and in future one can always examine what, possibly, can be done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, I put the motion to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963 be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we shall take up Clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Salman Khursheed .

*Clause 1—Short title and commencement*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, I move :

(No. 2) That at page 1, line 2, for the figure “2011”, the figure “2012” be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Salman Khursheed.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, I move :

(No. 1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Sixty-second”, the word “Sixty-third” be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.  
The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.  
The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at  
thirty-eight minutes past one of the clock*

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

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#### PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Now, we will take up the Private Members' Business (Resolutions). Resolution No. 1, Shri Prakash Javadekar.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे कुछ कहना है। मैं बड़ी पीड़ा के साथ आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि आज तेलंगाना के ऊपर इतना महत्वपूर्ण Private Member's Resolution है और सत्ता पक्ष के केवल एक सदस्य हैं, even Parliamentary Affairs Minister तक यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। जो दोनों मंत्री बैठे हैं, वे भी लोग सभा के सम्माननीय सांसद हैं। रूलिंग पार्टी से यहाँ कोई भी सदस्य नहीं है, मैं चेयर से अपनी यह पीड़ा व्यक्त कर रही हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : मिनिस्टर हैं।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देख लीजिए, कितने आदमी हैं, सिर्फ तीन आदमी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : That is not the business of the Chair. It is not my business. Najmaji, that is not the business of the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Are you going to take care, Mr. Mukul Wasnik?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, I move the following Resolution:-

[SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR]

“Having regard to the fact that-

- (i) the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in the year 1956 after amalgamating Telugu speaking areas, but the first State Reorganisation Commission had recognized Telengana as a potential separate state and the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had even assured justice to Telengana while inaugurating the new state;
- (ii) despite all these assurances, due to the lop-sided policies of the governments in the State, some areas have remained neglected in the fields of education, employment, irrigation, development, etc., and this neglect and backwardness have led to an acute feeling of alienation among the people of Telengana region, who have been demanding a separate state since 1969;
- (iii) Telangana consists of ten districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely - Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgongda, Khammam, Warrangel, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad and nine out of these ten districts are recognized by the Government of India as backward, despite availability of many natural resources, the benefits have failed to reach its people;
- (iv) the experience of creation of smaller states has been good as it makes administration smoother and efficient coupled with higher development of the areas that have been neglected and from the people's perspective, this gives them more easy access to the government and reduces disparity level between the developed and non-developed areas;
- (v) there is merit in the demand for a separate state of Telengana as it serves the cause of geographical continuity, economic viability as well as administrative convenience; and
- (vi) the Central Government had announced on 9th December, 2009 that the process of formation of separate State of Telengana has begun but now the Government is backtracking and has taken a complete U-turn on this promise, which has resulted in continuous agitation in the region; this House urges upon the Government to create a separate State of Telengana with a separate Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in accordance with the Constitution of India.”

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि विपक्ष के लोगों ने यहाँ उपस्थिति दर्ज करके कांग्रेस के इस प्रयास को भी पराजित किया है। तेलंगाना के प्रति यही कांग्रेस की नीति है कि वह तेलंगाना के साथ हमेशा बिट्टेयल करती आ रही है। जब आज यहाँ उसका एक भी मेम्बर नहीं है, तो इसका क्या मतलब होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक है, लेकिन एक ही है और वे भी हमारे दोस्त हैं। यह अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है।

सर, तेलंगाना के हमारों गाँवों में 4.5 करोड़ लोग और पूरी दुनिया में लाखों NRIs, जो तेलंगाना के हैं, और हर गाँव, गली-कूचे में लोग आज यह चर्चा देख रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनकी लोकतंत्र में आस्था है। वे समझते हैं कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा लोकतंत्र का मंदिर हैं, जिस मंदिर में न्याय की गुहार लगाने पर न्याय मिलेगा। इसलिए लोकतंत्र की हर परीक्षा में तेलंगाना की जनता खरी उतरी है। चाहे चुनाव हो, आन्दोलन हो, त्याग हो, आप कोई भी कसौटी रखेंगे, तो तेलंगाना के लोगों ने हमेशा अपने cause का साथ दिया है और कभी भी उससे गद्दारी नहीं की है। आन्दोलन सौ फीसदी होता है, चाहे जो भी आन्दोलन हो। 70 के दशक में 1968 से एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ। इस आन्दोलन में 700 से ज्यादा युवाओं ने आत्महत्या की अपना protest दर्ज कराने के लिए कि हम न्याय माँग कर रहे हैं। वे क्या माँग रहे हैं? यह कोई अलगाववाद की माँग नहीं है, जो कहीं-कहीं हमें देखने को मिलती है। तेलंगाना चाहता है कि जैसा वह था और जो उसका न्याय है, वह तेलंगाना स्थापित हो, क्योंकि हम believe करते हैं कि अगर हम आज भी दो राज्य बनाएँगे, तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तो both the States will co-exist peacefully and prosper rapidly. यह होने वाला है। इसलिए आज इस चर्चा को सब लोग देख रहे हैं। यह आज की माँग नहीं है, इसका लम्बा इतिहास है।

सर, जो first State Reorganization Commission (SRC) बैठा था, अगर उसने किसी एक राज्य की माँग को जायज़ ठहराया है, तो वह तेलंगाना है। The first Commission was against the division of Hyderabad State and merger of Telangana with Andhra, क्योंकि उस समय आन्ध्र प्रदेश Madras Presidency का पार्ट था। एसआरसी की रिपोर्ट के पैरा 386 में लिखा है, "It will be in the interest of Andhra as well as Telangana if, for the present, Telangana area is constituted into a separate State which may be known as...", यह उन्होंने अपनी सिफारिश में लिखा है।

फर्स्ट एसआरसी ने तेलंगाना का समर्थन किया। कांग्रेस के जो लोग सैंकेंड एसआरसी की बात करते हैं, वह बेमानी है, क्योंकि उसकी कोई जरूरत ही नहीं है। सैंकेंड एसआरसी की जरूरत इसलिए नहीं है, क्योंकि फर्स्ट एसआरसी ने ही उसे जायज़ ठहराया है। फर्स्ट एसआरसी के पैरा नम्बर 388 में लिखा है, "If, however, our hopes for the development of environment and conditions congenial to the unification of the areas do not materialize..." जब कांग्रेस ने तय किया कि फर्स्ट एसआरसी की मंशा कुछ भी हो, हम मर्ज करेंगे, तो उस पर वह एसआरसी लिखता है, "That areas do not materialize and if public sentiment in Telangana crystallizes itself against the unification of the two States, Telangana will have to continue as a separate unit." पृथक तेलंगाना का आन्दोलन आज का नहीं है, मैं पचास साल पहले की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह लम्बा इतिहास है, लम्बा आन्दोलन है। उसके बाद कितने नमूने लाए गए, कितने प्रॉमिस किए गए।

Sir, there was one Gentlemen's Agreement. In 1956 a Gentlemen's Agreement of Andhra Pradesh refers to an Agreement that was signed between Telangana and Andhra leaders preventing discrimination against Telangana by the Government of Andhra. Based on the safeguards only Telangana was merged with Andhra. However, none of these safeguards were implemented.

सर, जिसको Gentlemen's Agreement कहते हैं, अगर उसका gentlemanliness ही खत्म होता है, उसका प्रॉमिस ही पूरा नहीं होता है, तो क्या भरोसा किया जाएगा? उसमें एक रीजनल कमेटी की बात थी, development of economic planning within the framework of the general



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development था, unit as far as the recruitment to subordinate services, domicile का रूल था, twelve years stay in Telangana की बात थी। फिर balance of income should be reserved for expenditure on development of Telangana area था, यानी उसको आर्थिक न्याय मिलना था और Telangana should be secured to the students of Telangana and further improved था।

जो टेक्निकल शिक्षा की सुविधाएं हैं, उसमें था कि 40% सभी तेलंगाना के मंत्री होने चाहिए। यह सब कुछ उसमें लिखा था, लेकिन इन्होंने उसकी एक बात भी पूरी नहीं की। यह इतने लम्बे सालों का इतिहास है। उसके बाद मुल्की रूल्स आए। मैं लम्बा इतिहास तो नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन एक तरह से ये मील के पत्थर हैं। 1969 में एक Six Point Formula आया, क्योंकि 1968 में चेन्ना रेड्डी जी के नेतृत्व में एक बहुत जबरदस्त आन्दोलन हुआ था। वह लगातार 1970 तक, ढाई साल चला, जिसमें 300 से ज्यादा लोग शहीद हुए। चुनाव में उन्होंने वहां कांग्रेस से अलग होकर एक दल की स्थापना की और उसके ग्याहर सदस्य चुन कर आए। So, continuously Telangana has voted for Telangana. Telangana has aspired for Telangana and Telangana has a right to exist as Telangana. इसलिए तेलंगाना में आप कहीं भी जाओ, लोग नारा लगाते हैं, “जय तेलंगाना”, “जय तेलंगाना” और हम तेलंगाना लेकर ही रहेंगे।

यह जो Six Point Formula था, वह 1969 और 1972 के एजिटेशन के बाद आया। उसमें greater financial allocation की बात थी, preference to local candidates था, recruitment of local candidates should be preferred लिखा था, Tribunals should be prolonged the process of rendering justice था। फिर 1972 में President Order 371(d) के अन्दर भी निकाला गया और Telangana agitation of 1969 में जब जय आन्ध्र मूवमेंट लॉच हुआ था, तब all safeguards, including SC judgment of Mulki Rules, were nullified with 32nd Constitution Amendment of article 371(d).

सर उसके बाद एक G.O. 610 आया। उसमें भी, G.O. is not implemented even today depriving the Telangana people of their legitimate jobs. ढाई-तीन लाख लोगों की नौकरियां मिल सकती थीं, जो नहीं मिलीं।

सर, यह लड़ाई केवल इमोशनल लड़ाई नहीं है। मैं लगातार पाँच साल तेलंगाना के हर जिले और हर तहसील में घूमा हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि उनकी क्या पीड़ा है। यह केवल भावना की बात नहीं है, इसमें आर्थिक मामले भी हैं, इरिगेशन के मामले भी हैं, अन्याय के मामले भी हैं। बाद में इसके कारण Girgilani Commission बनाया गया।

यह लगातार चलता रहा, लेकिन इन सारे प्रयासों के बाद भी यह नहीं हुआ। तेलंगाना क्यों नहीं बन रहा है? तेलंगाना की जनता यह चाहती है, तेलंगाना feasible है और तेलंगाना सम्भव है। हमने तीन राज्यों का निर्माण करके दिखाया, आपको भी एक राज्य का निर्माण करना है, आपने 2004 में जो प्रॉमिस किया था। यू.पी.ए. के सी.एम. में, Common Minimum Programme में, तेलंगाना का राज्य देंगे, आपने यह वचन दिया है और यह वचन देकर इसे तोड़ा है, यही आपका इतिहास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2009 में भी यही किया, यह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) :** छः साल तो नहीं किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर :** मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। मैं आपको सब बताऊँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जब खुदा सत्ता में थे, तब नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। आप एक मिनट रुकिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : तब चन्द्रबाबू नायडू ने आपको मना किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : आप चिन्ता मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जब चन्द्रबाबू नायडू मना करते थे, तब नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : आप चिन्ता मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको भाषण का मौका मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आपको बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : सर, अभी आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। आप क्यों इतनी चिन्ता करते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha) : Sir, of all the people, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should not be disturbing the Member who is speaking. ...**(Interruptions)**... At least, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should not be disturbing a Member. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Parliamentary Affairs Minister कोई टेप थोड़े ही लगाता है। इसका भी मुँह खुला होता है न? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : जब आपका समय आएगा, तब आप बोलिए। पार्लियामेंट का तरीका है कि किसी को अपना समय आने पर बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आप कभी नहीं बोलते हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : हाँ, मैं ऐसे कभी नहीं बोलता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी मुझे बुलाया गया है, आपको नहीं।

इसलिए, यह जो पोलिटिक्स आपने की है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : आपको यह नहीं देना है, आप इतना ही बोल दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इतना ही बोल दो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : सर, अब इन्होंने क्या-क्या किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... दहलाने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : बाद में देखो कि तेलंगाना में या आंध्र में क्या होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको डिस्टर्ब करने से क्या होता है। आप ऐसा बोल दो कि एन.डी.ए. ने नहीं दिया, इसलिए हम भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप यही बोल दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इतना ही बोल दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : लेकिन, ऐसा नहीं है, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : आप यह बोल दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हिम्मत है, तो बोल दो।  
...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर : एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सवाल सिर्फ इतना ही है कि आपने लगातार एक जनआन्दोलन से, जनभावना से जुड़े एक विषय पर, जो कि *feasible* है, एक प्रस्ताव यहाँ लाना है। हमने पहले ही कहा है कि आप वह प्रस्ताव लाओ, बिल लाओ, हम उसे समर्थन देंगे। हम आपको ब्लैंक चेक दे रहे हैं कि आप कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट करके सरकार स्थापना का प्रस्ताव लाइए, हम समर्थन देंगे, लेकिन ये लाते ही नहीं हैं।

सर, इन्होंने और क्या-क्या किया? 2004 के चुनाव में तेलंगाना राष्ट्र समिति के साथ कांग्रेस का समझौता हुआ और उन्होंने प्रॉमिस किया कि हम एक पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य का निर्माण करेंगे। ऐसा करने के बाद, अब यह करना तो था नहीं, यह इरादा तो था नहीं, इसलिए प्रणब मुखर्जी कमेटी बनाई। प्रणब मुखर्जी कमेटी कौन-सी है? मैंने पूछा कि भाई, यह कौन-सी कमेटी है, सरकार ने तो ऐसी कोई कमेटी नहीं बनाई और प्रणब मुखर्जी तो वैसे सरकार की हर कमेटी के अध्यक्ष होते हैं, लेकिन यह कौन-सी प्रणब मुखर्जी कमेटी है? तो प्रणब मुखर्जी कमेटी कांग्रेस ने नियुक्त की थी, वह सरकार की नहीं थी और वे हमें चिट्ठियाँ भेज रहे हैं। वे हमें चिट्ठियाँ भेजेंगे, सब को चिट्ठियाँ भेजेंगे कि आप अपनी राय दो। हमने कहा कि पहले अपनी राय बताओ। कांग्रेस अपनी राय बताएगी नहीं और हमसे पूछेगी कि हमारी क्या राय है, उसे क्या अधिकार है? इसलिए, यह एक बहाना था और एक तरह से यह बिल्कुल एक *betrayal* था। इसके बाद एक *Rosaiah Committee* बनाई गई। जैसे ही वहाँ आन्दोलन शुरू होता है—सर, 2000 से फिर यह आग भड़की है। 700 जवानों ने, महिलाओं ने और विद्यार्थियों ने आत्महत्या की है। इस तरह का त्याग, बलिदान और तपस्या इस आन्दोलन में हुआ है और हर कार्यक्रम में जब कोई भी कहे 'जय तेलंगाना', तो उसके लिए लाखों की संख्या में लोग जमा हो रहे हैं। यह यहाँ की वास्तविकता है। इसके बाद इन्होंने *Rosaiah Committee* बनाई। 2009 के चुनाव में तेलंगाना राष्ट्र समिति के साथ इनका समझौता नहीं था, लेकिन इन्होंने फिर भी एक प्रॉमिस दिया कि हम तेलंगाना राज्य का निर्माण करेंगे। सर, मैं *betrayal* की कहानी क्या कहूँ। तेलंगाना का चुनाव *first phase* में था और आंध्र तथा रायलसीमा का चुनाव *second phase* में था। ये *first phase* होने तक 'तेलंगाना देंगे' बोल रहे थे और जैसे ही *first phase* समाप्त हुआ, उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री ने तुरंत अपना स्वर बदला और भाषा बदल ली। सारी बोली बदल गई और तेलंगाना का विषय ही नहीं रहा, सब उल्टा हो गया। इस तरह *betrayal* की यह कहानी है। इस *betrayal* से लोगों में गुस्सा है और उस गुस्से के कारण लोग आज उस आन्दोलन में सब जगह आ रहे हैं। सर, 9 दिसम्बर, 2009 को इसी सदन में आकर और रात को टी.वी. पर गृह मंत्री, श्री चिदम्बरम जी ने आश्वासन दिया—“Let me announce that the process of formation of the separate State of Telangana has begun.” इन्होंने 'has begun' कहा, प्रॉमिस दिया, *birthday gift* कहा, कुछ भी कहा, लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष यह हुआ कि 9 दिसम्बर, 2009 से आज 4 मई, 2012 है। ढाई साल बीत गए, लेकिन इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया।

उस पर अमल नहीं किया, उसके 15 दिन के बाद यानी 23 तारीख को ही वे बदल गए और बोले कि *there is no consensus*. इसमें *consensus* की क्या बात है, यह तो बहुमत से पारित होता है। इन्होंने सभी दलों की बैठक की और बोले कि सभी दलों की राय एक जैसी नहीं है। अगर सबकी एक राय होती, तो अलग-अलग पार्टियाँ बनेंगी, तो अलग-अलग मत होंगे ही, लेकिन सरकार की अपनी राय क्या है? आज तक कांग्रेस ने अपनी राय नहीं बताई। तेलंगाना के लोग वेल में आएंगे, तेलंगाना के कांग्रेस सांसद वेल में आएंगे और कहेंगे कि तेलंगाना चाहिए तथा वहाँ आन्ध्र में, रायलसीमा में, कोस्टल आन्ध्र में जाकर कहेंगे कि हम तेलंगाना का पूरा विरोध करेंगे! आज तो आप बताइए कि आखिर इस पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की राय क्या है? वे इस पर कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं। सर, ये कभी नहीं बोलेंगे, क्योंकि ये दूसरे से पूछेंगे कि आपकी क्या राय है, अभी तक

चार पार्टियों ने हमें राय नहीं भेजी है। आखिर आप कौन होते हैं? हम आपको अपनी राय भेजेंगे? हम जनता के बीच जाएंगे, आपका सूफड़ा साफ करेंगे और तेलंगाना का निर्माण करेंगे। हम यह लोकतंत्र के जरिए करके दिखाएंगे। यह consensus की बात खुद की राय न देने का एक बहाना है।

सर, इसमें एक बड़ा chapter श्रीकृष्ण कमीशन है। जब श्रीकृष्ण कमीशन बना था, तब हमने उसका विरोध किया था कि यह समय निकालने का एक बहाना है। यह केवल एक बहाना है और उस बहाने में क्या हुआ? उसकी रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या आई, यह खुद कमीशन को ही पता नहीं है। उन्होंने six alternatives दिए। उन्हें एक solution देने के लिए कहा गया था, लेकिन उन्होंने six solutions दिए। खुद ही तीन solution को रद्द किया और तीन में कुछ कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं, ऐसा कहा कि किसी को कुछ पता ही नहीं चले। इससे लोग बहुत नाराज हुए और पिछले साल “सकला जनुला सम्मे” हुआ, जिसके तहत लोगों का एक बहुत बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ, जिसमें चार करोड़ लोग सड़कों पर आए, 42 दिन आंदोलन चला, इसमें एक भी हिंसा की घटना नहीं हुई, 9 लाख employees स्ट्राइक पर थे, वहां के एक-एक employee स्ट्राइक पर थे, टीचर्स-स्टूडेंट्स स्ट्राइक पर थे, Four national highways पूरे ब्लॉक थे, दो दिन पूरी ट्रेन्स blocked हुई, 54 हजार आरटीसी बसेज बंद थीं, सिंगरेली कॉलोनी के 62 हजार वर्कर्स भी वहां स्ट्राइक पर गए, 25 हजार electricity employees स्ट्राइक पर गए, सब lawyers ने बाइकाट किया, मंदिर के पुजारियों ने भी बहिष्कार किया, गवर्नमेंट डॉक्टरों ने बाइकाट किया, पांच सौ के पांच सौ सिनेमा हॉल्स बंद रहे, सारे autos भी बंद रहे, आपने ऐसी स्ट्राइक कभी नहीं देखी होगी। It was an unprecedented public response. इस तरह से पूरा तेलंगाना बंद रहा। एक लोकतंत्र में बिना हिंसा के ऐसा जबर्दस्त आंदोलन पिछले अनेक सालों में नहीं हुआ, जिसको तेलंगाना के लोगों ने करके दिखाया, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने कद्र नहीं की, अपने promise पर आप खरे नहीं उतरे।

अब आज़ाद कमेटी के बारे में कहने लगे हैं। मैंने पूछा कि यह कौन-सी आज़ाद कमेटी है? कहा गया है कि यह गुलाम नबी आज़ाद कमेटी है। यह कमेटी पर कमेटी बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? आप प्रस्ताव लाइए, बिल लाइए, उसको पास करने की गारंटी हम देते हैं, आप और हम मिल कर पास करेंगे और तेलंगाना का निर्माण हो जाएगा, लेकिन आप ऐसा न करके सिर्फ confusing statement देंगे। होता यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक भाषा बोलते हैं, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद दूसरी भाषा बोलते हैं, चिदम्बरम जी तीसरी भाषा बोलते हैं, अहमद पटेल चौथी भाषा बोलते हैं। सब अपनी-अपनी भाषा बोलते हैं। उनके General Secretary तो ऐसे विषय पर बोलते ही नहीं हैं।

सर, इसमें एक जो बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि यह जो श्रीकृष्ण कमीशन बना, उसका एक undisclosed chapter है। एक तो पांच chapter की रिपोर्ट लोगों को दी, लेकिन एक छठा chapter है, जो undisclosed था, वह हाई कोर्ट के सामने गया और हाई कोर्ट ने उस पर comment किया कि ऐसा कमीशन हमने कभी नहीं देखा। वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जस्टिस का कमीशन है, लेकिन आप किस तरह से उसको यूज करते हैं, यह इससे पता चलता है। उसके दूसरे सदस्यों ने क्या किया, वह तो पता नहीं है, लेकिन उन्होंने एक supplementary note लिखा। उस supplementary note में उन्होंने लिखा है कि कांग्रेस को political management करना चाहिए। यह कमीशन recommend कर रहा है कि political management कैसे करना चाहिए। “There is a need for ensuring unity among the leaders of the ruling party in the State”. वह कहीं भी नहीं है, तो यहाँ कैसे होगी? “Action also needs to be initiated for softening the TRS, to the extent possible, especially in the context of the fact that TRS has threatened to launch a civil disobedience movement”. कमीशन ने आगे लिखा है, “The Congress High Command must sensitize its own MPs and MLAs to educate them about the wisdom of arriving at an acceptable and workable

[श्री प्रकाश जावेडकर]

solution with the ruling party and the main Opposition party for Telangana demand being brought on the same page". क्या यह किसी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हो सकती है? उसने आगे लिखा है, "There is a need for providing placement of representatives of Telangana in key positions, such as Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister, but it has not been done. The ruling and the main Opposition party are being brought on the same page. The political party, TRS, must be softened. It must be ensured that MPs and MLAs of the ruling party are sensitized".

मीडिया को कैसे कंट्रोल करें, यह भी कमीशन बता रहा है। उसने कहा, "Except for two channels, Raj News and HMTV, the rest of them are supporters of united Andhra Pradesh. A coordinated action on their part has to be the potential of shaping the perception of the common man. However, the big journalists in the respective regions are locals and are likely to capture only those events and news which reflect the regional sentiments". क्या मीडिया के बारे में कमीशन ऐसा लिख सकता है? वह आगे लिखता है, "The print media is hugely dependent on Government for advertisement revenue, and, if carefully handled, can be effective tool to achieve this goal". "Achieve this goal" means not forming Telangana, betraying Telangana. इस goal को achieve करने के लिए कमीशन की यह रिपोर्ट है।

अगर आंदोलन होगा, तो कौन-से हथियार का उपयोग होगा, यह भी कमीशन ने सुझाया है। कमीशन लिखता है, "In my discussion with the Chief Secretary and the DGP, the kind of equipment and weaponry to be used were also discussed, and it was agreed that weaponry to be used were also discussed, and it was agreed that weaponry used should be such as not to cause fatal injuries, while at the same time, effective enough to bring the agitationists quickly under control". हाई कोर्ट ने इस पर कड़ी आपत्ति जतायी है कि क्या ऐसी रिपोर्ट होती है? The manual suggested by the Committee, in its secret supplementary note, possess an open challenge, if not threat, to the very system of democracy, Sir.

इसलिए हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि आज तक तो आपने CBI का उपयोग Congress Bureau of Investigation के रूप में किया, अब यह CCT नया है, Congress on Talangana तो यह भी Congress Committee on Telangana होगा। अब आप चाहे कोई भी कमीशन नियुक्त करें या कोई भी कमेटी नियुक्त करें, वह Congress Committee on Telangana के रूप में काम करेगी। अगर इस तरह से काम होगा, तो यह लोगों के जख्म पर नमक छिड़कने जैसा होगा। इसलिए इस आंदोलन ने अपनी जनतांत्रिक भावना को रखा है। इसके लम्बे इतिहास में एक जायज माँग के लिए लोगों ने त्याग किया है कि तेलंगाना separate होना चाहिए और यह हो सकता है।

जब लालू प्रसाद जी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री मुलायम जी थे, दिग्विजय सिंह जी मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे और अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उस समय राज्यों के विभाजन पर तीनों का विरोध था। उस पर किसी का भी विरोध हो सकता था, इसमें कोई विशेष बात नहीं है, लेकिन विरोध होने के बावजूद अटल जी ने परिस्थिति को इस तरह से tackle किया कि तीनों मुख्य मंत्रियों ने खुद प्रस्ताव रखा और

3.00 P.M.

वह पारित हो गया। तीन राज्य बन गये और यहाँ एक दिन में वह सर्वसम्मति से हो गया। आज भी हम कहते हैं कि हम आपको open blank cheque दे रहे हैं कि आप प्रस्ताव लाइए, हम बिल पास करेंगे, तेलंगाना का निर्माण होगा और हम जय “तेलंगाना” कहेंगे। फिर तेलंगाना भी फूलेगा-फलेगा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश भी तरक्की करेगा और दोनों राज्य शांति से रहेंगे। यही हमें चाहिए और यह करने के लिए आप आज निश्चित आश्वासन दीजिए, लोग उसी की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं और इसीलिए हम यह विषय चर्चा में लेकर आए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय तेलंगाना।

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak. I am a doctor by profession. Neither I have got capacity like Prakashji nor have I got that kind of oratory. If you permit me, Sir, I will present a few of the facts here. With great respect to my friend, Prakash Javadekarji, he has conveniently forgotten one fact when he was telling many things, what the history was and how it happened and all other such things. Sir, here I may be permitted to bring to your kind notice that on 2nd April, 2002, Shri L.K. Advaniji, now the Chairperson of NDA, and the then Deputy Prime Minister, had written a letter to Mr. Narendra stating that “Regional disparities in economic development could be tackled through planning and efficient use of available resources. Therefore, the Government does not propose creation of a separate State of Telengana.” Sir, I do not think there is any dispute about Shri Advani’s letter of 2nd April, 2002. There was a historic BJP meeting which took place in my State in a place called Kakinada. Sir, in their plenary or whatever it is, I do not know exactly, they passed a resolution and with ‘one vote, two States’ slogan they went for election, Sir. The NDA formed the Government after that election. Sir, after that it was conveniently forgotten by the BJP about the separate State of Telengana. I do not know and I cannot explain the historic reason for that, Sir. They only can better explain, Sir. Coming to the present state, with high respect to the parties and the Members who are demanding a separate State of Telengana, I rise here to express my views and also bring some historical facts to the notice of this August House. There is nothing wrong with a demand for a separate State. There is no illegality or unconstitutionality for such a demand and I totally support the right to make a demand. But before taking any such decisions, either to divide or to keep a State unified, one should take historical background, realities and facts into consideration. Sir, regarding the historical background of the formation of the State of A.P., I would like to bring to your kind notice a few facts and, through you, to the notice of this August House. Out of the humiliation, insults and deprivation in several spheres to the Telugu speaking people in Hyderabad State for decades, which went on for decades during the earlier regime before the popular Government, people of different convictions, different parties, religions had craved for Vishal Andhra or United A.P. and requested the leaders from Andhra region and made eloquent and passionate demands in Parliament for the formation of United Andhra.

[DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO]

In this respect, I want to bring it to the kind notice of this House that this very August House, when the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh was discussed in the year 1953, had discussed the formation of linguistic States. The Telegu-speaking Members, elected from the then State of Hyderabad, expressed their anguish for creating the first linguistic State of Andhra Pradesh, without them. We can go into the records, the public representatives from the State of Hyderabad—now Telangana—had, in the 1953 debates, strongly objected to it. The great son of the soil, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, and one of our greatest patriots, a communist in true spirits, Shri Putrapali Sundraya, of whom the country is proud of, had also participated in the said debate. Similarly, if we go into the 1953 debates of the Lok Sabha, we would find that all the elected Members from the Telugu-speaking part of Hyderabad, had vehemently opposed the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh. So, it was not only objected in our House, but also in the other House. This is the history and it is on records. It is also on records what Madam Indira Gandhi, the beloved *amma* of the poor people of this country, had said in the Parliament. She spoke twice on this issue. Both the times, she had justified the combined State of Andhra Pradesh. It can also be seen on the records. The then Chief Minister of the State of Hyderabad, Shri Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, had sacrificed his position for the formation of Vishal Andhra. That is the history of the Vishal Andhra. Also, in the year 1953, the municipal corporations of Hyderabad and Secundrabad made a unanimous resolution to make the twin cities as the capital of the first linguistic State. The demand for the formation of Andhra Pradesh or Vishal Andhra was not initiated by the people of Andhra region, rather it was initiated by the people of Telangana region, or, you may call by the people of the State of Hyderabad. And, the growth rate in the region of Telangana, since integration, in the field of education, health care, irrigation, employment, etc. is very high. I was very surprised that even my learned friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar, also spoke about the political points, about political promises, about political possibilities and about political opportunities.

But nowhere did he mention in his spirited speech as to in what sectors a particular region is backward, in what sectors a particular sector is deprived of development, and in what sectors there is law and order problem or any other discrimination. Sir, he talked, in detail, about the political movements and political understandings only. Sir, in the recent years, the growth rate in some parts of Andhra region is lower than that of some parts in the Telangana region. In some sectors, some of the areas in Telangana have excelled over Andhra region. From this also, it is evident that this is an unjustified demand. If the area is really deprived, if the area is really exploited, then, there is nothing wrong in a political party or organisations demanding for a separate State; we fully support that. But these are all political demands. Let this august House rethink

over whether it will be proper on our part to do that kind of a division. Sir, for some political gains and for some short-term gains, provoking the youths, innocent students, the down-trodden people and employment organisations to come to the streets, make *hartals*, cause extensive damage to the public and private properties and attack innocent citizens, create law and order problem and stall the development, is not justified on the part of any civilised society. Sir, the demands which are justified can be fulfilled with public support. By educating the public as to what they are being deprived of, this can be done, Sir. But rising emotions, rising petty regional feelings should not be encouraged by this August House. We will be doing our society and our country a great loss by doing so. We will be doing injustice, Sir. Sir, from our party side, earlier, the Party resolved in its highest policy-making body for a second SRC and from their party side, earlier, they promised 'two States and one vote.'

Sir, now I come to some of the other points which have been raised. Our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, never said anything on its potentiality for a separate State, except integrating it as one, based on the First SRC.

As far as the hon. Member's argument regarding injustice done to Telangana in regard to development is concerned, I will give you the statistics—if you allow me—to show you the unprecedented development that is there in Telangana region in the fields of education, health care, irrigation, employment, tourism, etc. In regard to the aspersion made by him regarding neglect, I must mention that similar slogans were raised by many friends who belong to Telangana region, while demanding a separate State on the basis of lack of development, whereas extensive inquires, analysis, collection of statistics and data in various fields of development by various Commissions, various statistics, various Censuses, etc., are clearly showing otherwise.

Sir, my learned friend was referring to some chapter of the Srikrishna Commission Report. He was making some allegation. I really did not have the opportunity to go through the Eighth Chapter wherein he said, "management by Press or otherwise". I am not very sure about it. But the Srikrishna Commission has really done a serious study, Sir. They have toured the entire State extensively. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, this is a very sensitive issue, particularly for my State. For Prakash Javadekarji, it may be a political slogan. But, for my State, it is the question of the survival of our distinction. So, I must be given, at least, double the time than what has been given to him. I am only for time. Sir, Srikrishna Commission went throughout the State. They had given advance notices to all political parties, to the Administration, and they conducted various inquiries in Hyderabad. They met Legislators, Opposition Parties, Members of Parliament, judicial people and various political and voluntary organizations. They met them at Hyderabad. They went to all districts, not to District Headquarters alone. They went to *Taluk* headquarters and even to villages. They also went to some villages. They really conducted a very extensive study with a great deal of interest.



[DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO]

Sir, having realized the reality and the shallowness in their slogan for the demand of a separate State on the basis of development, some short-sighted leaders, who are demanding a separate State of Telangana for the short gains, are now shifting their slogan from 'backwardness' to 'sentiments and self-rule.'

Sir, I do agree that there may be certain disparities in the development of certain areas. I may bring to your knowledge that the districts of Anantapur, Cudappah, Kannur, Chittoor of Rayalseema and the districts of North-Coastal Andhra are more backward than any other districts in Telangana. So, when we wish to take up the development of a State, the entire State should be taken as a unit, and wherever there are disparities, they must be removed. I am one who strongly supports development of the backward and deprived areas.

Sir, I would recall one example from my student days. I was a student of the Gulbarga Medical College, which was in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, and which was a part of the erstwhile Nizam area. My native place is near Vijayawada. I had to travel through Hyderabad and use different means of transport to reach Gulbarga. We were a group of friends from Telangana and we used to travel places, from Hyderabad to Mandammari, which was almost at the Maharashtra-Andhra Pradesh border. We used to travel up to that place in the late 60s and the early 70s also. Sir, I have witnessed the gradual development of the region from '70s; so must have my other friends. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, please give me some time more.

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

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Sir, at present, the highest rice-procuring districts in Andhra Pradesh are Karimnagar, Nalgonda, East Godavari and West Godavari regions. Procurement of rice is the highest in Telangana district. If we do not take development into account, and if we are driven only by sentiments and passions raised by different political parties, we will be doing great injustice to this country.

Sir, I am surprised about Mr. Javadekar's opinion that smaller States have better administration and efficiency and a greater access to the Government. Let us presume this to be correct. Now, when there was a demand for a separate State to be carved out of Uttar Pradesh, with a population of about 20 crores, friends would remember that his own leader, Shri L.K. Advani, had strongly objected to the division of the State of UP.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You may conclude now. There are a number of speakers left. There are more than a dozen speakers on the list.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : This clearly shows that they are not interested in smaller States; they can only raise political slogans. It is not out of their

conviction, or, for development. Their resolution is also a consequence of that. Sir, I would quote from a letter of Mr. L.K. Advani, the then Home Minister...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have already quoted it. That is enough.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : No, Sir; there was a small discrepancy. This letter was dated the 1st of April. It reads, "Dear Narendra ji, please refer to the matter raised in the Lok Sabha on the 26th February, 2002, under rule 377, regarding the need for creation of a separate State of Telangana. I have had the matter examined."

"The Government of India is of the view that regional disparities in economic development can be tackled through planning and efficient use of available resources. The Government, therefore, don't propose creation of a separate State of Telangana. With regards. Yours sincerely, L.K. Advani." This is addressed to Shri Ale Narendra, 16, Windsor Place, New Delhi, on the Home Minister's letterhead. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : There are more than one dozen speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Sir, if my friend thinks that there is a merit in the demand for a separate State of Telangana and it serves the cause of geographical contiguity, economic viability and administrative convenience, should this be only for Andhra? Is it not for other areas of the country? Let him demand for smaller States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : How can it be demanded only for one State? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: How much is the time-limit for every Member? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, I also want to speak on this issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : My friend from the BJP is not aware of the facts and figures and the situation prevailing in Telangana region. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Before 9th December, 2009 and immediately after ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I have so many speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : If he wants to know the loss that is caused to the State of AP ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, how much time is there for every Member? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Vested interests of a few political people in AP and the political interest of the BJP ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Ramachandra Rao *ji*, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : You would not have brought this Private Members' Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : I appeal to my friend Javadekar and to all the hon. Members of this House to understand the extensive damage caused to the development and to the people of AP ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Parshottam Rupala ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Only half-a-minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : There are a lot of people. ...*(Interruptions)*... Conclude within half-a-minute.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : I appeal to my friend Javadekar and to all the hon. Members of this House to understand the extensive damage caused to the development and to the people of AP, more particularly to the suicide of the innocent. ...*(Interruptions)*... and also unimaginable damage to the development and to the law and order situation in other parts of the country. Hence, I request Shri Prakash Javadekar to withdraw his Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request all my learned and visionary friends from this House to oppose this Resolution and save this country from disunity which results in disaster. ...*(Interruptions)*... I thank the hon. Chair and all my colleagues for giving me an attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please take your seat.  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Jai Hind, Jai India, Jai Bharat.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं प्रकाश जावेडकर जी को बधाई देता हूँ और धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या, जिससे हमारे प्रान्त के लोग लड़ रहे हैं, उस तेलंगाना सेंटिमेंट को इस अगस्त हाउस में प्रस्तुत करके इस सभा को ध्यान आकर्षित करने का काम किया है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए)

अभी हमारे साथी डा. के.वी.पी. रामचन्द्र राव बोल रहे थे, मैं बहुत आदर के साथ उन्हें सुन रहा था। अपने भाषण में वे बताने की कोशिश कर रहे थे कि तेलंगाना राज्य बनने के खिलाफ कभी आडवाणी जी ने कुछ पत्र लिखा था, कुछ बयान दिया था। आप आडवाणी जी की डिमांड पर rely करना चाहते हैं। अगर हम आडवाणी जी के पास कोई फ़ेश निवेदन करवा देंगे तो क्या आप उस पर rely करेंगे। उस वक्त की सिचुएशन क्या थी, यह आपको भी पता है। वहां पर जो राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उनकी इच्छा थी कि वहां तेलंगाना की डिमांड पर केन्द्र की सरकार आगे न बढ़े, इसलिए ऐसा नहीं हुआ था। यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं।

यह प्रकाश जावेडकर जी का प्रस्ताव है, इसीलिए इसका विरोध करना है। आप हमेशा यही बताते रहेंगे कि भाजपा के लोग इसका political benefit लेने के लिए खड़े होते हैं। अगर हम आपके नाम पर प्रस्ताव में यह लिख दें कि इसका सारा श्रेय कांग्रेस पार्टी को है, तो आप तेलंगाना दे दीजिए। On behalf of the BJP, I put on record कि तेलंगाना बनाने का पूरा श्रेय हम कांग्रेस पार्टी को देने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप बना दीजिए। आपने तेलंगाना बनाना नहीं है, आपने लोगों को बनाना है। हम क्या कर रहे हैं, इस बात को छोड़ दीजिए। आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी के सांसद लोक सभा में क्या कर रहे हैं, उसका जिक्र करो और वे आपको यहां बैठकर भी देख रहे हैं। वे तेलंगाना में जाकर भी बतायेंगे कि राज्य सभा में हमारे बैठे हुए लोग तेलंगाना के खिलाफ क्या कर रहे हैं।

सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना राज्य बनना चाहिए। आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में से तेलंगाना बनना है, इस पर हमारे में से किसी को और देश में से किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और होनी भी नहीं चाहिए। मगर यह आप सब को पता है कि यह राज्य हमारे देश की आजादी के साथ आजाद नहीं हुआ था। इसकी स्मृति इस गृह को होनी चाहिए, इस चर्चा में भाग लेने वाले सभी सांसदों को रखनी चाहिए कि यह प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद आजाद हुआ है। उस पर निज़ाम का रूल था और वह इस देश के साथ आजाद नहीं होना चाहता था। यह तो सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की नीति की वजह से, political will की वजह से, इस प्रदेश को भारत में मिलाने का कार्य किया, इसी वजह से वह प्रदेश देश की आजादी के एक साल बाद 1948 में आजाद हुआ था, यह historical fact है, यह सनातन सत्य है। इसका मतलब यह है कि यह ऐतिहासिक सत्य है। उसका ऐतिहासिक वजूद है और यही वजह है कि वह उसी काल से अलग प्रदेश बना हुआ है। ये उनकी फीलिंग्स हैं, इस बात को छोड़िए। ये एक आदमी, दो आदमियों से नहीं है, इस गृह में बैठने वाले सभी सांसदों को मेरी विनम्रता से प्रार्थना है कि इस तेलंगाना की मांग को लेकर 700 लोगों ने बलिदान दिया है, हम इसके बारे में कितनी फिगर्स चाहते हैं, इसको आजाद बनाने के लिए और कितनी फिगर्स चाहिए, इसके बारे में सोचिए। कौन पार्टी क्या कहती है, किस लीडर ने क्या किया है, इस बात को छोड़ो। इन 700 लोगों ने जो बलिदान दिया है, इस किसके लिए दिया है? इनकी मांग पूरी करो, इनके बारे में चर्चा करो। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि पिछड़ेपन का होना राज्य बनाने के लिए कोई वजह नहीं होती है। हम भी मुम्बई राज्य

[श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला]

का हिस्सा हुआ करते थे, हम वृहद मुम्बई राज्य का हिस्सा थे, हमने अलग गुजरात राज्य की मांग की थी। आज गुजरात बन गया है और उस वक्त हमारे सभी नेता देख चला रहे थे। वे भी कह रहे थे कि अगर गुजरात बनेगा, तो हमारे शव के ऊपर बनेगा, तो इसका जिक्र करके उसे नहीं बनाना था, गुजरात को राज्य बनाया। आज महाराष्ट्र भी आगे बढ़ रहा है, गुजरात भी आगे बढ़ रहा है, कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है हमारी महाराष्ट्र के साथ और महाराष्ट्र वालों की हमारे साथ। ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। हम भी वृहद मुम्बई राज्य का हिस्सा हुआ करते थे। आज भी गुजरात में कई कानून ऐसे हैं, जिन पर Bombay Municipal Corporation एक्ट लिखा जाता है। किसी को इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आप यह बात छोड़िए कि किस नेता ने क्या कहा, किस मंत्री ने क्या वचन दिया, किसने क्या वचन दिया।

सर, जुबान की क्या कीमत हुआ करती थी, इसके बारे में हमारे प्रदेश का एक किस्सा है। एक मूँछ रखने वाला आदमी बाजार में पैसा लेने के लिए गया। उसने पैसा मांगा, तो सुनार ने पूछा कि आपके पास गिरवी रखने के लिए कुछ है, उसके पास तो कुछ नहीं था। वह दरबान था। उसने अपनी मूँछ का बाल निकालकर दिया। व्यापारी ने, स्वामी से उससे कहा कि मूँछ का बाल भी कोई गिरवी रखने की चीज़ है, यह तो टेढ़ा है। मूँछ का बाल टेढ़ा है, ऐसा वह बोला। उसने कहा टेढ़ा है, मगर मेरा है, तू रख। इसी बात पर उन्होंने उसको पैसा दिया, टेढ़ा है मगर मेरा है। यह जुबान है कोई गृह मंत्री की। हिन्दुस्तान का गृह मंत्री बोले कि मैं प्रोसेस करवाता हूँ, कर देना चाहिए, इसमें क्या बड़ी बात है। अपनी जुबान की भी कोई कीमत होता है।

मैं किसी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी के खिलाफ observation नहीं करना चाहता। मैं यह नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट काम नहीं कर रही है। मैं इस सदन के सामने सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना के लोगों में जो भावनाएँ हैं और उन भावनाओं के जोश में आकर लोग आत्म-बलिदान कर रहे हैं, यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। ये लोग हमारे देश का ही हिस्सा है। वहाँ के लोगों के भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए, जो भी पार्टी पावर में है, उसको तुरंत ऐसे मुद्दों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। उसको केवल वायदा ही नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि इस काम को पूरा करना चाहिए। उसको जो भी अमल करना है, खुलकर करना चाहिए। हम सबको ऐसे बिन्दुओं पर honestly अपना मत देना चाहिए। आज आंदोलन चलाने वाले लोगों को, आत्म-बलिदान देने वाले लोगों को यह लग रहा है कि देश में ऐसे नेता नहीं हैं, सरकार नहीं हैं, जो हमारी बात सुन सके और बीच का रास्ता निकाल सके। आप रास्ता निकालें, लेकिन इतना अवश्य तय करें कि वह लोगों की समझ में आए। आप ऐसे-ऐसे रास्ते बता रहे हैं, जिससे यह पता ही नहीं लगता कि नाव कहां जाएगी? समुद्र में नाव की कोई दिशा ही नहीं है। इससे लोगों में आक्रोश है। इस सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए, मैं प्रकाश जावेडकर जी को फिर से बधाई देते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना के अलग राज्य की मांग का मामला बहुत पुराना है। बहुत से तेलंगाना समर्थकों ने इस राज्य की मांग के लिए अपनी जान तक की आहुति दी है और यह बात किसी से छिपी नहीं है। लोगों की इच्छा है और क्षेत्र की जरूरत है, इसलिए यह मामला काफी समय से इस सदन में और इस सदन में भी चर्चा का विषय रहा है। सच्चाई यह है कि तेलंगाना नाम अपने आप में इतना popular हो गया है कि लोग इसको अलग राज्य समझने लगे हैं।

महोदय, हमें तेलंगाना की मांग करने वाले लोगों की भावनाओं को समझना होगा और कहीं न कहीं हमें आम आदमी की भावनाओं को समझकर, इस पर कोई सकारात्मक निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा। अलग राज्य के निर्माण का मुद्दा आज कोई पहली बार सदन के सामने नहीं आया है। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन में इसकी जरूरत के बारे में, अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं भी बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहता

हूँ। विकास की सही गति की परिणती, प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था का दुरुस्तीकरण, रोजगार की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, खेत-खलिहान मजदूर के विकास के लिए, अगर एक राज्य की स्थापना में आम सहमति बन जाती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह निर्णय किसी भी सूरत में देश या जनता के विरुद्ध नहीं हो सकता है।

महोदय, अलग राज्य बनाने की मांग का यह कोई पहला मामला नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं है कि आज पहली बार यह मामला आया है, इससे पहले दर्जनों अलग राज्यों के निर्माण पर, इसी सदन में मुहर लगी है। आज पंजाब अलग राज्य बनने के बाद खुशहाल है और हरियाणा राज्य भी अलग राज्य बनने के बाद खुशहाल है। इसी तरह से उत्तराखंड राज्य भी खुशहाल है। मैं जिस उत्तर प्रदेश से चुनकर आया हूँ, उसकी भौगोलिक दृष्टि और विशाल आबादी को देखते हुए, उत्तराखंड अलग राज्य बनाने का निर्णय भी इसी सदन के माध्यम से हुआ था।

आप उसके नतीजों पर गौर कर लें कि जिन-जिन नये राज्यों का सृजन हुआ, नये राज्यों का सृजन होने के उपरांत उन प्रदेशों में विकास की गति बढ़ी है या घटी है। अगर इसी बात का अनुमान या आकलन कर लिया जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक अलग तेलंगाना राज्य बनाने पर सहमति बनाई जा सकती है। मैं इस बात को इसलिए भी कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि बाबा साहब डॉ. अम्बेडकर, जिन्होंने भारतवर्ष का संविधान लिखा, वे इस बात के समर्थक थे कि अगर छोटे राज्य, छोटे मंडल, छोटे जिले, छोटी तहसील सृजित की जाती हैं तो विकास की गति को आगे बढ़ाने में प्रशासनिक लोगों को सुविधा होगी। महोदय, इसीलिए डॉ. अम्बेडकर की सोच को बहुजन समाज पार्टी ने ग्रहण किया और उस सोच को लेकर बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सुप्रीमो परम आदरणीय बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने चार बार उत्तर प्रदेश की सत्ता का संचालन किया।

महोदय, अनुभव के आधार पर, उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की खुशहाली के आधार पर मैं आपके बीच में यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश की पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में नये मंडलों का सृजन किया, नये जिलों का सृजन किया, वहाँ नये तहसील मुख्यालय बने, जिसका सीधा-सीधा लाभ आज उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग उठा रहे हैं। उनको सस्ता, सुलभ न्याय मिल रहा है, विकास की योजनाएं आम आदमी तक पहुंच रही हैं, रोजगार की नीतियों का अनुपालन हो रहा है और आम आदमी को विकास की गति से जुड़ने का मौका मिल रहा है। इस तरह के अनुभव उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर किए जा रहे हैं, इसीलिए हमारी सरकार में, उत्तर प्रदेश की पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने इस बात का प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में प्रस्तावित कराया था। उत्तर प्रदेश से अलग उत्तराखंड प्रदेश बन जाने के बावजूद भी, जिसकी आबादी आज भी 21 करोड़ से ज्यादा है, यानी देश का सातवां राज्य, जोकि दुनिया का सातवां देश हो सकता है, उस उत्तर प्रदेश की आज भी उतनी बड़ी आबादी है, इसलिए इतनी विशाल आबादी को और सही विकास की दिशा से जोड़ने के लिए बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को पुनर्गठित करने के लिए, चार राज्यों में विभाजित करने का प्रस्ताव केंद्र की सरकार को इसीलिए दिया था कि शायद केंद्र की सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास की गति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इनको चार राज्यों में विभाजित करने पर विचार करेगी।

महोदय, मैं यह मत, यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि बहुजन समाज पार्टी इस बात की पक्षधर है कि अगर देश के अंदर छोटे राज्य होंगे तो निस्संदेह विकास की गति को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मैंने यह पहले ही कहा कि यह कोई नई बात नहीं होगी, यह पहली बार कोई नया मुद्दा सदन के दरम्यान नहीं आया है, इससे पहले भी इस तरह के बहुत सारे फैसले किए गए हैं, तो मैं अपनी तरफ से बहुजन समाज पार्टी के जरिए यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना राज्य की मांग करने वाले करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं और विकास को मद्देनजर रखते हुए अगर केंद्र की सरकार उसे अलग राज्य की मान्यता देने पर विचार करती है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें देश का कहीं पर कोई अहित होने वाला है।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

महोदय, आज हमारे सामने जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या है। इस समस्या को कौन नहीं जानता है? विकास की नीति से अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर का आकलन किया जाए तो भौगोलिक दृष्टि से आज भी वहाँ इतनी सारी मुश्किलें हैं कि अगर जम्मू से लेह जाना पड़े तो वहाँ पर फ्लाइट के अलावा और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है और फ्लाइट का किराया देने के पैसे जम्मू के सभी लोगों के पास नहीं हैं। अगर कश्मीर का कोई व्यक्ति लद्दाख या लेह जाने की बात सोचता है, तो उसके पास फ्लाइट के अलावा कोई दूसरा ज़रिया नहीं है, लेकिन हर आदमी के पास उतना पैसा नहीं हो सकता है। एक अनुभव और देश की जनता तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग आज भी इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर को और आगे पुनर्गठित करके कश्मीर को अलग राज्य बना दें, तो क्या मुश्किल है, जम्मू को अलग राज्य बना दें, तो क्या मुश्किल है, लेह-लद्दाख, जो दोनों की सीमाओं से अलग हटा हुआ है, उसे यूनियन टेरेटरी बना दें।

अगर विकास को हमें जनता के बीच ले जाना है, सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ जनता को देना है, भौगोलिक दृष्टि से क्षेत्र की जनता को आवागमन की सुगमता देनी है, तो हमें देर-सवेर ऐसे फैसलों पर आम राय बनानी पड़ेगी। इसलिए मेरा मत है कि हमें तेलंगाना राज्य के सृजन के मुद्दे पर राजनीतिक गतिरोध को छोड़ कर, राजनीतिक असमानताओं को छोड़ कर, तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के विकास की दृष्टि से, आम राय से इस पर फैसला ले लेना चाहिए। हालाँकि, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि प्राइवेट बिल के जरिए हाऊस में एक रस्म अदायगी होती है, क्षमा करेंगे, बहुत कम मौके ऐसे आए हैं कि जब प्राइवेट बिल पर सरकार ने मजूरी दी है, उस पर कोई कानून या नियम बना है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा सदन में गम्भीरता के साथ रखा जाता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर फैसला लेने में सरकार को कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। महोदय, मैं एक शेर के दो शब्द कह कर अपनी इस बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

“ये जहाँ भी अगर साथ दे, तो और बात है,  
तू अगर साथ दे, तो और बात है,  
यूँ तो एक पैर से भी चल रहे हैं लोग,  
अरे, दूसरा भी अगर साथ दे, तो और बात है।”

महोदय, आज देश के पॉलिटिशियंस को, देश के नेताओं को, देश के समाज-चिन्तकों को देश के विकास के लिए, देश की समृद्धि के लिए राजनीतिक टकराव को छोड़ कर मिल-जुल कर काम करने की आवश्यकता है और मिल-जुल कर ही हम इस समस्या का निराकरण करने की इच्छा रखते हैं। इसलिए मेरा मत है कि हम सबको मिल कर छोटे राज्यों के पुनर्गठन पर, छोटे राज्यों के सृजन पर आम राय बनानी चाहिए, ताकि हमारे देश के लोग विकास और रोजगार से जुड़ सकें। महँगाई, भ्रष्टाचार, तमाम मुद्दे, तमाम मुश्किलें देश के सामने आई हैं, आती रहेंगी, तमाम दिक्कतों को इस दश के लोग सह रहे हैं, सहते रहेंगे, फिर भी हम सीमित साधनों में इस देश के लोगों को जितनी भी राहत दे सकें, उसके लिए हमें खुले मन से तैयार रहना चाहिए। मैं सरकार के महानुभावों से, सरकार के नुमाइन्दों से विनम्रतापूर्वक अनुरोध करूँगा कि आप इसे मान-प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनाइए, राजनीतिक गतिरोध का प्रश्न न बनाइए और तेलंगाना के लोगों की चाहत, उनकी इच्छा और जरूरत को समझते हुए खुले दिल से इस सदन में आज यह घोषणा कर दीजिए कि तेलंगाना राज्य बनेगा, उसकी माँग को स्वीकार किया जाएगा।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, माननीय सदस्यों ने सुना, मैं दिल से बहुत मशकूर हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मुझको लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में एक भयानक कमजोरी है कि वह अतीत से कुछ सीखती नहीं है, अतीत की अपनी गलतियों से शिक्षा नहीं लेती है। जब आन्ध्र

प्रदेश ही बना था, तो किस परिस्थिति में आन्ध्र प्रदेश बना, यह सबको मालूम है। किस तरह से उपवास हुआ, उपवास करने वाले श्रीरामलु साहब की जान गई, उसके बाद कितना उपद्रव हुआ, लेकिन अंत में आन्ध्र प्रदेश बना। आजादी के बाद हमारे देश में जितने भी प्रदेश नए बने हैं, उन सबको संघर्ष करना पड़ा है और उसके बाद वे बने हैं, लेकिन बने हैं। हमको याद है कि बिहार में ही हमारे साथी, लालू यादव जी ने कहा था, उनका वह डायलाग बहुत प्रसिद्ध हुआ था कि झारखण्ड मेरी लाश पर बनेगा। अंततोगत्वा ऐसी परिस्थिति आई कि उनकी सरकार ने खुद ही अलग झारखण्ड बनाने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया। हम लोगों ने हमेशा देखा है, पंजाब में भी जब बँटवारा हुआ, हरियाणा अलग हुआ, उस समय क्या-क्या तमाशा नहीं हुआ, किस तरह से उपद्रव नहीं हुए। अंततोगत्वा अभी आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जो हालत है, वह हालत ऐसी नहीं है कि उसको आप लंबे समय तक जारी रख सकें। आपको फैसला लेना होगा। हमको याद है कि सभी कुछ दिन पहले हिन्दू अखबार में एक कार्टून छपा था। मुख्य मंत्री, किरण रेड्डी साहब दिल्ली आए हुए थे, यहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलने के लिए, सोनिया जी से मिलने के लिए घूम रहे थे और वहाँ की परिस्थिति के बारे में जानकारी दे रहे थे, तो एडिटोरियल पेज पर एक कार्टून बना था कि वे मंच पर सबको दिखा रहे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी को, सोनिया गाँधी जी को, और लोगों को, सामने बेचारे किरण रेड्डी जी बैठे हुए हैं, दिखाई दे रहा है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में आगजनी हो रही है, लूट हो रही है और तेलंगाना के 'एन' को गायब करके कार्टूनिस्ट ने बनाया था—तेलंगाना।

यानी मंच पर लोग गाना गा रहे हैं और तेलंगाना जल रहा है। वहाँ ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और यह भ्रम की स्थिति आपने खुद ही पैदा की है। जब आपने श्री कृष्ण कमिशन बनाया, उस समय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा की, उससे यही संदेश गया। हमारे जैसे आदमी ने भी यही समझा कि अब सरकार तेलंगाना को अलग राज्य बनाने का फैसला ले चुकी है, इसीलिए गृह मंत्री जी ने इस तरह का बयान दिया है। उसके बाद भी आपने मामले को लटका कर रखा है। यह स्थिति कैसे चलेगी? इस तरह से देश नहीं चलता है। आप अतीत से सीखिए। जब गुजरात महाराष्ट्र से अलग हुआ था, उस समय भी कितना हंगामा हुआ था। उस समय भी नेताओं ने पूरे महाराष्ट्र को एक रखने की कोशिश की थी।

हमको याद है, 1952 में जब देश का पहला चुनाव हुआ था, उस समय इस देश के जो वित्त मंत्री थे, सी.डी. देशमुख साहब, उन्होंने इसी सवाल पर 1956 में इस्तीफा दिया था। अन्तोगत्वा उन्हें गुजरात को अलग राज्य बनाना ही पड़ा। अब तेलंगाना को भी अलग बनाना ही पड़ेगा, लेकिन सवाल यह उठता है कि आप इसे किस कीमत पर अलग राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं? आप इतनी कीमत लेकर मत बनाइए कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश बर्बाद हो जाए। हम आपसे गुजारिश करेंगे, आप अपने विवेक को जगाइए और इतिहास से, अतीत से शिक्षा ग्रहण कीजिए। आप यह मान कर चलिए कि अब उस इलाके की जनता स्वयं यह चाहती है। वहाँ जो पब्लिक ओपिनियन है, वह इतना आक्रामक ढंग का है कि जो तेलंगाना राज्य के गठन का विरोध कर रहे हैं, वे उस इलाके में नहीं घूम सकते हैं, वहाँ ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। आप कितने दिनों तक इस परिस्थिति को कायम रखना चाहते हैं?

हमारी गुजारिश है कि आप साहस कीजिए। इसमें आपको कोई पॉलिटिकल फायदा भी नहीं होने वाला है। हमने देखा है कि कोस्टल एरिया में, जहाँ आपकी पार्टी के विधायक की वजह से सीट खाली हुई थी, वहाँ भी जगन रेड्डी की पार्टी वाला आदमी जीता। अभी फिर वहाँ कोस्टल इलाके में एक लम्बा-चौड़ा उप चुनाव होने वाला है। उस चुनाव का नतीजा भी आप देखिएगा, वह भी आपके खिलाफ जाएगा। इसलिए राजनैतिक तौर पर भी आपको कोई फायदा नहीं होने जा रहा है।

हम आपसे गुजारिश करेंगे कि आप और ज्यादा विनाश मत करवाइए, साहस कीजिए और तेलंगाना को अलग राज्य बनाइए। इसके अलावा आपके सामने कोई और रास्ता नहीं है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।



SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Sir, there is a saying in English, "Small is Beautiful". But, it does not mean on the contrary that large is ugly. Sir, if you look at the history of creation of Andhra Pradesh, Potty Sreeramulu died for creation of Andhra Pradesh from Madras Presidency. But, when he died, he died for *maha* Andhra Pradesh which included Telangana. I am not disputing the right of the Telangana people to have their separate State. They have every right to do so. I am not opposing it and I will not oppose it except that I will also support it on the other ground that if the Central Government, as it has been said, agreed 'in principle' as late as 2009, then, even after change in circumstances, the word should be kept. There is no denying it.

My other point is that I salute the struggling spirit of Telangana people not for what they are doing today. I salute their struggling spirit when they fought against Nizam and when they fought against Razakars. They fought for the independence of India. They fought for *Jai Bharat*, one India. So, they have been fighting for that. Same Telangana people fought against feudalism, the Deshmukh feudalism, in the Telangana region. In fact, the first move for land reforms in India started in Telangana. People do not know that. They sacrificed. Then, Pandit Nehru took up the whole movement as a Congress Party programme and land reforms became a part of the Congress manifesto. I am not going into that. So, the people of Telangana have fought. They will fight, and fight ceaselessly, till they get what they demand.

As I said earlier, not necessarily agree. Today Telangana is much more developed than what it was during the Nizam State. They have a right to form a new state but you cannot deny the combined resources of Andhra Pradesh have helped them to reach the position which they are in today. So, my earnest request to both the sides is don't raise emotions, sit down together and come to an amicable settlement. If you think they have a right, if you think it can be viable, allow them to have a viable State. Then, there is no question. If you think that you can accommodate their desire or autonomy within Andhra Pradesh, then, try to find it out. But don't take a position in which I am right and you are wrong; and you have a *dharam yudh* in Kurukshetra. No, don't do that. As has been said by previous speakers, there had been a fight for division of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Both are prospering. There was a fight for creation of Andhra Pradesh from Madras State. Now, Andhra Pradesh is the rice bowl of India; and most highly skilled IT personnel come from that State. In fact, if all the NRIs of Andhra Pradesh working in Seattle come back, American system would collapse. They are from coastal Andhra and Telangana region. So, if there is an emotion, I would only request don't be guided by emotions, go by facts that are needed for further development or it is only because few people want to get share in power. As a principle, I have nothing against it, but I do appeal to both Andhra leadership and Telangana leadership to have a second look and think you cannot stay together, then go apart, but live peacefully. Thank you.

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड़ टी. (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना जैसे एक अहम मुद्दे पर मुझे बोलने के लिए आपने जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

4.00 P.M.

महोदय, अभी जावडेकर जी तेलंगाना पर जो resolution लाये हैं, उस पर अभी तक मैं सब लोगों की राय सुन रहा था। मुझे एक बात की खुशी है कि सारे लोग इस बात की अच्छी जानकारी रखते हैं कि तेलंगाना में क्या हो रहा है और तेलंगाना के लोग क्या चाहते हैं। सारे जिम्मेदार लोगों को, सब को इसकी जानकारी है। They have very good understanding of what is going on in Telangana. यहाँ पर यह पहली मर्तबा नहीं है। इसी August House में कई बार इसके बारे में चर्चा हुई, मगर आज मैंने सोचा कि आपके सामने अपने विचार रखने का यह मेरा पहला मौका है। मैंने सोचा कि मिनिमम होम मिनिस्टर साहब तो रहेंगे, तो कम-से-कम इसमें हमें कुछ-न-कुछ जवाब मिल जाएगा। मगर, यहाँ पर तो कोई जिम्मेदार आदमी या जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर, I don't think you are going to respond.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : I am here. I am going to reply on behalf of the Government.

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी. : मगर यह तो एक ऐसा इम्पोर्टेंट मुद्दा है कि अजीत सिंह साहब तो इससे बहुत वाकिफ हैं, मगर I do not know whether you are going to speak on behalf of the Government. तेलंगाना आज की डिमांड नहीं है। बहुत सारे लोग यही समझ बैठे हैं कि तेलंगाना नामक एक सेपरेट स्टेट के लिए लोग डिमांड कर रहे हैं। यह एक गलतफहमी है। हम लोग एक सेपरेट स्टेट के लिए डिमांड नहीं कर रहे हैं। We are demanding de-merger of the State. तेलंगाना जब बना था, उस वक्त यह कंडीशनली बना था। यह gentlemen's agreement होने के बाद ही बना था। मुझे यह बताइए कि पूरी इंडियन हिस्ट्री में बहुत सारे स्टेट्स बने, at the time of formation of States, was there any agreement between the States?

मगर वहां हमारे साथ वैसा नहीं हुआ। पहले ही हमारे ही घर में आकर हमको ही assurance दिया गया कि कि आपको सेफ रखेंगे। That was the overall crux of the agreement at that time. 1947 में भारत को आज़ादी मिली, मगर we were all under the Nizam's rule at the time. उस समय निज़ाम ने Indian Union में मिलने से refuse कर दिया, क्योंकि वह खुद को independent nation रखना चाहता था। उस समय हम लोग यानी हैदराबाद स्टेट के लोग वहां पर लड़े, the Armed Struggle was a world famous Armed Struggle where 4,000 people died. उसके बाद जब Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ने एक निर्णय लेकर Indian Army को भेजा, तब within 24 hours the Nizam surrendered to the Army. It is not because of the strength of the Indian Army. I want to clarify it. It was because he was not having control over Telangana by that time itself. All the people were agitating and we welcomed the Indian Army and within 24 hours he surrendered before the Indian Army. उस समय हम लोगों ने जज्बा दिखाया। हम लोग यह समझे कि हम लोगों को कई सालों के बाद आज़ादी मिली है, we will be free now; we will enjoy the fruits of freedom now. तब जाकर 1952 में हैदराबाद स्टेट बनी। हैदराबाद स्टेट में first election हुए। उसके बाद our own Chief Minister was elected. Mr. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao was a very popular Chief Minister. Somebody was mentioning it here. You take the decisions of that Government. Very popular Acts were made at that time. Take, for example, the Tenancy Act. I was also the Revenue Minister for four or five years in Andhra Pradesh and the Supreme Court also commended that this was one of the progressive Acts made by the then Hyderabad Government. Then there are the Protected Tenancy Act,

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land reforms, etc. We were fortunate कि दो नदियां, कृष्णा और गोदावरी हमारे यहां से गुजरती है, उनके ऊपर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए हम लोग प्लान बना रहे थे, और सब काम कर रहे थे। उसके बाद 1956 में प्रथम SRC बैठी। Fazal Ali Sahib ने उस समय clearly mention किया था कि प्रथम SRC में भी यह नहीं कहा गया कि Telangana or Hyderabad State को आन्ध्र में मिलाना चाहिए। उन्होंने clearly mention किया कि let the election go. एक election होना चाहिए, उसमें Telangana Assembly में resolution होने के बाद अगर तेलंगाना असेम्बली चाहती है, then only you must merge with Andhra. जब तक नहीं चाहती है, तब तक मर्ज नहीं करना चाहिए। मगर उस समय हमारी बात सुनने वाला कोई नहीं था। जब 1953 में आन्ध्र स्टेट बनी, मद्रास से अलग होने के बाद, आन्ध्र स्टेट बनने के बाद वहां के लोग मद्रास, जो कि आज चेन्नई है, को उसकी राजधानी बनाने के लिए लड़ रहे थे। पोद्डी श्रीरामुलु साहब की जान इसी में गई थी। मगर उस समय केन्द्र सरकार यह निर्णय नहीं ले सकी। उस समय Rajagopalachari जैसे स्टालवार्ट थे, ultimately it went to Madras. वह चेन्नई तमिलनाडु में चला गया। मद्रास को राजधानी नहीं बनाया गया। वे Kurnool को राजधानी बना कर वहां पर चला रहे थे। There were no proper buildings. Believe me, only under tent Secretariat was running. उस समय दबाव आने के बाद Central Government, the Congress Party, at that time forcibly हैदराबाद को राजधानी बनाने के लिए, under their pressure हमको मर्ज किया गया। We were not willing at that time also. उसके बाद gentleman's agreement बनाए। एक भी एग्रीमेंट का एक भी हिस्सा लागू नहीं हुआ। Within one year वह पूरा खटाई में डाल दिया गया। They never honoured anything. लोग agitation पर agitation करते गए। उसके बाद 1969 में बहुत बड़ा agitation हुआ।

चार सौ लोग पुलिस फायरिंग में मारे गये। इंडियन हिस्ट्री में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ था। 400 people were killed in police firing. I was very young at that time. I also participated in that movement. चार सौ लोगों के मरने के बाद क्या नतीजा आया? तेलंगाना मसले पर आप लोग अभी भी वही सोच रहे हैं, आप अभी भी उसी लाइन पर हैं कि It is the internal problem of the Congress Party. उस वक्त चेन्ना रेड्डी साहब, जो कि इसको लीड कर रहे थे, उन्होंने TPS बनायी। वहाँ के लोगों ने उस वक्त TPS को full majority दी। Out of 14 Parliament seats, 11 seats were won by the TPS at that time. वे बड़ी majority से जीते। उस समय आपने क्या किया? आपने चेन्ना रेड्डी साहब को manage कर लिया और उनको पार्टी में मिला लिया। उनको उस वक्त चीफ मिनिस्टर बना दिया गया, पूरे एमपीज को लाकर आपने पार्टी में मिला लिया और किस्सा खत्म कर दिया। उसके बाद आपने कुछ फार्मूला बनाया, जिसे Six Point Formula कहा गया। हमें constitutional guarantee दी। The Constitution was amended, but it was not honoured. उसके बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। Employment और water में वही disparity चलती रही। Again there is an agitation. Again there is an agitation for a separate State. It is still continuing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. यह सब को पता है कि पहले आग लगा दी और अब कांग्रेस वाले कुआँ खोद रहे हैं। यह पता नहीं चल रहा है कि क्या करना चाहिए। वहाँ इन्होंने आग लगा दी और बैठ गये। उस वक्त सत्ता के लिए इन्होंने बहुत बड़ा नाटक खेला और आज इनको खुद यह मालूम नहीं कि कैसे इसको solve करना चाहिए। मैं आपसे यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने क्या गलती की? I am not finding fault with my Andhra brothers. सिविल सोसायटी में हमेशा यही होता है कि कोई आदमी सहन करता रहता है, कोई educated होता है और कोई उसकी advantage लेने की हमेशा कोशिश करता है। That is a human weakness. It is with the Government of India. आप लोगों ने गलतियाँ कीं। हमने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के ऊपर हमेशा भरोसा किया और हमें आप

लोगों से धोखा मिला है। आप लोगों ने हमेशा धोखा किया है। पंडित जी उस वक्त clearly mention कर रहे थे कि यह जो शादी हुई है, आप कभी भी तलाक ले सकते हैं। He was also not willing; he was also not prepared for the State of Andhra Pradesh. But unfortunately, a lot of pressure was built on him. Ultimately, he declared in the Nizamabad meeting कि यह मुझे भी उतना पसन्द नहीं है, फिर भी आप कभी भी तलाक दे सकते हैं, कभी भी you can separate. That was also mentioned in the agreement. आज क्या हुआ है? 50 साल गुजर गये, चार सौ लोग फायरिंग में मारे गये। अभी भी वहाँ के आंदोलन में सात सौ लोग मारे गये हैं, जिनमें कई स्टूडेंट्स ने खुदकुशी की है और वे अभी भी कर रहे हैं। क्या यह आपके देश के लिए कोई शोभा देता है? Is it not a black spot on the democracy of this country? I am asking this directly. यह किसी एक कंट्री की डेमोक्रेसी के ऊपर black spot है। It is nothing but suppressing the people of this area. आप वहाँ के लोगों को कुचल-कुचल कर हमारा एकदम गला काट रहे हैं। यह और कुछ नहीं, बल्कि पॉलिटिकल गेन के लिए यह सारा खेल खेला जा रहा है। आप समझते हैं कि we are not going to come to power third time, इसलिए तेलुगुदेशम् जैसी कुछ पार्टियों को वहाँ कमजोर करने के लिए - They are playing this game to get political gains. मगर, मैं आज यहाँ राज्य सभा में on record यह बोल रहा हूँ कि इलेक्शंस अब ज्यादा दूर नहीं है, बल्कि इलेक्शंस करीब हैं। वक्त आएगा, बहुत जल्दी आएगा। Not even one single Member from the State of Andhra Pradesh will come to Lok Sabha this time. You take it from me. You will lose Hyderabad; you will lose Andhra and you will lose the Gaddi in Delhi also. आप लोग जो खेल खेल रहे हैं, वह आपके लिए बहुत भारी पड़ेगा। People of both the regions are not happy with the kind of approach which you are adopting. आप लोग जिस approach से आगे चलते जा रहे हैं, आप जो नाटक खेल रहे हैं, यह आपके लिए बहुत भारी पड़ेगा। अभी माननीय सदस्य, रामचन्द्र राव साहब इस पर बोल रहे थे।

He was the *de facto* Chief Minister at that time. He himself said, "I am the soul of Rajasekhara Reddy." I do not know where he is. After becoming the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, 50 साल में हमारे साथ जितना \*किया, जितना नुकसान हम लोगों का हुआ, उससे ज्यादा इनके पांच साल के रूल में हुआ है। एक तरफ हमारे यहाँ पानी के लिए एजिटेशन चलता है, दूसरी तरफ हमारा पानी जबर्दस्ती, गुंडा-गर्दी करके ले लेते हैं। Forty-four thousand cusecs of water was diverted एक तरफ तेलंगाना में, पूरे Nalgonda District में पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है। हमारे लोग वहाँ पर जहर भी पी रहे हैं। Fluorosis से किसी का हाथ नहीं, पांव नहीं; कोई आदमी चार फीट, तीन फीट से पानी लेता है और साइड से कृष्णा वाटर चला जाता है। Our Krishna water was diverted from one basin to the other basin. On what basis was this done? इस देश में कोई कानून नहीं है, कोई मकेनिज्म नहीं है इस देश में कंट्रोल करने के लिए ...(*Interruptions*)... I want my friend to reply to this question as well, if he is able to do it. I am asking. आप एक तरफ बोलते हो कि जिस्टस करेंगे, एक तरफ बोलते हैं कि हम लोगों ने तेलंगाना में बहुत डेवलपमेंट किया है। कौन से कानून से आपने tripartite बनाया। आप बताओ because you were there. You were one of the important personalities in that Government. You were almost a decision-making personality at that time. I want to know from you कौन से कानून से, कौन से तरीके से आपने बनाया। We have the legitimate right. हमें कृष्णा का वाटर मिलना चाहिए। आपने क्या किया? आपने जबर्दस्ती पूरा Forty-four thousand cusecs of water, which was due to Telangana, was diverted. अभी

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री देवेन्दर गौड टी.]

जो कृष्णा का ट्रिब्युनल आने वाला है, आप देखिए, वहां कृष्णा ट्रिब्युनल में भी हमारा कोई क्लेम बतलाने वाला नहीं है। वहां पर ऐसी सरकार चलती है और आप बोलते हैं कि हम आपके साथ न्याय करेंगे। पुरा पैसा वहां डॉयवर्ट किया गया है, आप लोगों को वहां पर लेकर गए। एक तरफ वहां पर एज़िटेशन हो रहा है, वहां लोग मर रहे हैं। आप बोलते हैं, आप बताते हैं कि हम लोग आपके लिए जस्टिस करेंगे। आज कौन घोषणा करेगा। अपने ही घर में हम लोग पराए हैं। यह कितना पेनफुल होता है, इसको आप सोचिए, *if you are living like an outsider in your own house. We can't take any decision. We cannot even question your decision. That is the conditon of the Telengana people. Sir. That is why we are demanding a separate Telengana. Otherwise, what is the fun of it?* इस 50 साल में किसी स्टेट में ऐसी कोई डिमांड है, *Right from the formation of the State itself, till date, everyone, not one person,—you can misguide one or two persons—* मगर आपकी यूनिवर्सिटीज में एज़िटेशन चलता है, यूनिवर्सिटीज में बच्चे मर जाते हैं। क्या वे बच्चे अनएजुकेटेड हैं, अनपढ़ हैं, उन लोगों को मालूम नहीं है कि दुनिया क्या चीज होती है? किसके लिए मर रहे हैं, क्या वे ऐसा नहीं जानते हैं? *Are they really misguided people?* आप कैसी बात कर रहे हैं। आप हमारे सैल्फ रूल चाहते हैं। इसीलिए कि हम जीना चाहते हैं, हम अपनी आजादी के साथ जीना चाहते हैं, *with all freedom.* जैसे पूरा हिन्दुस्तान रह रहा है, हम भी रहना चाहते हैं। क्या इसमें हमारी कोई गलती है? हमारे पूछने में कोई गलती है? अभी आप बतला रहे थे कि *it is a स्मॉल स्टेट। It is not a small State. Already eighteen States, smaller than the Telengana area, are there in the Indian Union.* वे हमारे से छोटे हैं, चार करोड़ पीपुल है। हमने *feudal system* से फाइट किया है। उसके बाद बहुत सारे मूवमेंट आए, हजारों लोग मरते जा रहे हैं। *My great leader, NTR, gave clear liberty to the people of Telengana at that time. It was only after he abolished the Patel-Patwari system, that a total freedom was there.* ऐसे सिस्टम को बहुत सारे लोग, हम लोग लड़ते-लड़ते हुए आए। मेरी आपसे विनती है, यह कोई पूरा पॉलिटिकल गेम नहीं है, यह किसी एक पार्टी का मुद्दा नहीं है। या किसी *individual* का मुद्दा नहीं है। आपने परसों का “सकला जनुला सम्मे” देखा होगा, जिसमें हर आदमी ने वहां *participate* किया। हमें आखिर क्या करना चाहिए और क्या करें तो आप हमें तेलंगाना देंगे? इस में और कितने लोगों की जान जानी चाहिए, *Are there any statistics? If you want, you fulfil that one.* क्या इस के लिए हजारों लोग मरने चाहिए? क्या हम लोग *within this country*, अलग देश मांग रहे हैं? *Baba Saheb Ambedkar has said that with a simple majority a Bill can be passed.* आर्टिकल 3 में यह *clear cut mention* किया गया है, *not even a Constitutional amemdment is required for the formation of any State. It is only administrative arrangement we are asking, administrative convenience we are asking. We want self-rule. We want our own resources. We are not asking anybody.* हमारे यहां कृष्णा, गोदावरी नदियां हैं। हमारे पास सिंगरौली कॉलरीज जैसी *first class* कॉलरीज हैं जिन में काला *gold* है। हमारे अच्छे किसान हैं, *first class land* है, अगर उसमें पानी दिया तो बहुत अच्छी क्रॉप हो सकती है। हम पानी ले आएं और उसके ऊपर हमारा हक भी है। आप *decision-making power* हमारे ऊपर छोड़िए। *It is an irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Government of India,* सर, आप एक बात सोचिए। हम लोग अभी बहुत *peaceful agitation* करते आ रहे हैं। ऐसे कई मूवमेंट्स में कई लोग मर गए। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर 9 दिसम्बर को वहां आए और *announce* किया कि *process has started.* हमने बच्चों पर चल रहे हंड्रेड केसेज खत्म कर दिए, मगर एक भी केस विदज़ा नहीं हुआ है। अभी भी बहुत से बच्चे जेल में हैं, बहुत से बच्चों के ऊपर केसेज हैं और वे कहीं नौकरी नहीं कर

सकते। कोई बच्चा नौकरी के लिए जाता है तो कहते हैं पुलिस केस है और उसे नौकरी नहीं दी जाती। ऐसे हजारों लोगों के ऊपर केसेज हैं। This kind of situation is there in Andhra Pradesh and our country is just ignoring it. और आपको, किसी को कुछ नहीं होता है! आज पूरा आंध्र प्रदेश जल रहा है। Is there any Government in Andhra Pradesh? Let me know. क्या वहां कोई काम होता है? क्या वहां कोई काम चलाने वाला है? मुझे सरकार के आधे लोग और उसके मिनिस्टर्स यहां चने खाते हुए दिखायी देते हैं।

सर, वहां पर drought situation है, वहां लोगों को पॉवर नहीं मिलती, Administration paralysed है, कोई किसी की बात सुनता ही नहीं है और आप अभी तक कोई decision नहीं ले पाए हैं कि आप हमें तेलंगाना देना चाहते हैं या नहीं, यह भी बताने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आप हमें सुनने को भी तैयार नहीं है। This is an irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Government. I am very sorry. सर, मैं अपील करता हूँ कि you must take a judicious decision on it. मैं आपसे यही मांग करना चाहता हूँ। अगर कोई भी राज्य बनता है, जैसा कि अभी साहब ने बताया there are issues. सर, इश्यूज हमेशा रहते हैं, लेकिन आप हमारे ब्रदर्स से पूछिए कि उनका क्या प्रॉब्लम है? उनको छोड़ने में क्या प्रॉब्लम है? अगर उनका कोई प्रॉब्लम है तो उसे solve करने के लिए initiative लीजिए, लेकिन आप कुछ करते भी नहीं हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं, वह बताते भी नहीं हैं। आप सिर्फ कहते हैं कि manage करेंगे, टी.आर.एस. को manage करेंगे, चन्द्रशेखर राव को manage करेंगे।\* He was my colleague. उनको manage करने से आपका पॉलिटिकल प्रॉब्लम solve होता होगा, मगर Telangana problem is not going to be solved. It is not his demand. It is the demand of the Telangana people. He may be your best friend. आप उनको manage कर सकते होंगे। आपने जैसे चेन्ना रेड्डी को किया, उनको भी कर रहे हैं। यह हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, मगर ultimately, it is not any leader, but it is the people of Telangana who want Telangana. आप उसके बारे में सोचिए और ज्यादा देर मत कीजिए। अभी तब बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, लेकिन आगे चलकर और प्रॉब्लम न हो, हम भाई-भाई मिलकर अच्छी तरह से रहें, यह आपको देखना चाहिए। हम लोग एक दूसरे के cooperation के साथ डेवलप होना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप वहां की प्रजा में डिवीजन ला रहे हैं।

हमारे यहां जो फैमिलीज हैं, उन फैमिलीज को बहुत प्रॉब्लम हो रही है कल्चरली, everywhere you see, और आप इसको जितना पेंडिंग करते जाएंगे, उतनी प्रॉब्लम उनकी और बढ़ती जाएंगी। इसलिए मैं पार्टिकुलरली गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से विनती करता हूँ, you please kindly take a decision on it. Kindly introduce the Bill. We are here to support the Bill. I am telling you that we will definitely support the Bill. Kindly introduce the Bill as early as possible. We want a clear reply from the Government of India. If the hon. Minister respond to my points, I would be grateful. So, I reiterate not to delay the issue any further.

With these words, I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity. Thank you.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना के बारे में जावडेकर जी जो प्राइवेट रेजोकलेशन लाए हैं, मैं तो इसका समर्थन ही करता हूँ। मैं कहूंगा कि सिर्फ तेलंगाना ही क्यों, भारतवर्ष में जितने भी छोटे-छोटे राज्यों की डिमांड की गई है, उसको कर देना चाहिए और तेलंगानाके बारे में भी भारत सरकार को निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

महोदय, बहुत समय से हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में छोटे-छोटे राज्यों की मांग हो रही है, जैसे बोडोलैंड की मांग को आज 45 साल हो गए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य ही बात है कि बोडोलैंड को देने के लिए या न देने के लिए आज तक कोई कमीशन नहीं बैठाया गया है। आज ऐसी हालत है कि तेलंगाना की घोषणा करने के बाद भी, कमीशन बैठाने के बाद भी, बहुत सारी सलाह देने के बाद भी कोई डिस्मिशन नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितनी भी समस्या क्यों न हो, इसके लिए जितनी जल्दी हो, समाधान कर लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब ऐसी समस्या रहेगी, तो देश की इंटीग्रेशन में भी प्रॉब्लम आ जाएगी। नॉर्थ ईस्ट में रहते हुए, भारत का नागरिक होते हुए मेरा अपना एक्सपीरिऐंस है कि छोटी-छोटी समस्याओं के लिए लड़ते-लड़ते आज वहां के लोग भारत से अलग होकर दूसरा राष्ट्र बनाने की मांग लेकर मूवमेंट चला रहे हैं। इसलिए छोटे राज्यों की जो डिमांड है, यह बहुत ही सेंटीमेंटल है, इसको अच्छी तरह से देखना जरूरी है। हमारे यहां से जितनी भी छोटी स्टेट की डिमांड आई है, वे तेलंगाना जैसी नहीं हैं। वहां के लोगों की अपनी कुछ जेनुइन समस्याएं हैं। अपनी कला, संस्कृति, भाषा को लेकर वे लोग वहां दूसरों की तरह मान-मर्यादा के साथ जीना चाहते हैं। वहां के लोगों की चलने के लिए रास्ता, खेती-बाड़ी में इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था, स्वास्थ्य के लिए हेल्थ, सेंटर्स, पढ़ाई के लिए स्कूल-कॉलेज जैसी समस्याएं हैं और उन समस्याओं को लेकर वे लोग सरकार से हर समय डिमांड करते आ रहे हैं। उनकी इन डिमांड्स को न मानने के कारण अंत में पृथक राज्यों की मांग आई, ताकि पृथक राज्य बनने के बाद वहां के लोग अपने राज्यों के लिए, भले ही ये राज्य छोटे क्यों न हों, खुद इन राज्यों के डवलपमेंट के लिए, अपने इलाकों के डवलपमेंट के लिए कुछ परिकल्पना कर सकें और उसके लिए कुछ काम कर सकें। जब भारत सरकार की तरफ से इस मांग पर विचार नहीं हुआ, तो भारत सरकार के प्रति उनका विश्वास खो गया। भारत सरकार न तो वहां की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करती है, न ही वहां की जो छोटे राज्य की मांग है उसको ही मानती है, छोटे राज्य की मांग कितनी सही है, कितनी नहीं है, कितनी युक्तिसंगत है, उसको देखने के लिए किसी को जिम्मेदारी देने का काम या कोई कमीशन इसकी जांच करे, उसको भी नहीं करती है। इस तरह धीरे-धीरे सरकार के प्रति विश्वास खोकर वहां के लोग सोचते हैं कि इंडिपेंडेंट होना ही अच्छा है।

हम लोग पृथक राज्य मांग रहे हैं। फरवरी, 2003 में agreement भी हुआ और under 6th Schedule, Bodoland Territorial Council का गठन किया गया, लेकिन इसके बावजूद वह छोटा सा इलाका होते हुए भी कुछ लोग Bodoland की sovereignty की demand कर रहे हैं। आज वहां विश्वास का अभाव है कि भारत सरकार ने Bodoland के लिए जितना भी कमिटमेंट किया है, वहां के डवलपमेंट के लिए जितना भी provision रखा है, उसको वह वास्तविक रूप से कर पाएंगे। Separate Bodoland State के बदले में जो Bodoland Territorial Council दी गई है, आज उसकी administrative functioning में बहुत सारी problems हैं। इन problems के बारे में बार-बार बताने के बाद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। जब हम वहां की समस्याओं के बारे में बात करते हैं, पुलिस के बारे में बात करते हैं, फाइनेंस के बारे में बात करते हैं, किसी administrative व्यवस्था के बारे में बात करते हैं, तो यहां से सिखाया जाता है कि जब तक आपकी separate State नहीं होगी, तब तक इसको लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए हम लोग सोचते हैं कि जब तक हमारी separate State नहीं होगी, तब तक हमारा क्षेत्र दूसरे areas की तरह develop नहीं हो सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि Bodoland में 4 जिले हैं और ये 4 जिले Bodoland Territorial Council की जो administrative व्यवस्था है, उसके अंतर्गत नहीं हैं। वहां के जो Deputy Commissioner हैं, यहां भारत के कई राज्यों में उनको DM कहते हैं। वहां DM का कोई काम नहीं है, लेकिन 4 जिलों में 4 DM हैं। उनके अंतर्गत 2-3 ADC हैं, इसके साथ बहुत सारे EAC हैं।

इसी तरह वहां पर लगभग 35 IAS और ACS officer हैं और वे बिना काम के बैठे हुए हैं। वे न तो वहां पर District Council की functioning की देखभाल करते हैं, न वहाँ वे Bodoland Territorial Council में उन जैसे अफसरों की नियुक्ति करते हैं, ताकि वहां की administrative व्यवस्था और डेवलपमेंट की देखभाल कर सके। न तो वहां पर्याप्त अफसर हैं, जो भी अफसर हैं, उनको काम पर नहीं लगाया गया है। यह कैसे हो सकता है? भारत सरकार ने सिविल सर्विस के इन 35 अफसरों को वहां पर बेकार बिठाकर रखा है। उनकी जिम्मेदारी क्या है? उनकी जिम्मेदारी सिर्फ law and order को देखने की है। वहां पर पुलिस दी गई है, लेकिन Bodoland Territorial Council को एक कांस्टेबल तक की ट्रांसफर या पोस्टिंग करने का अधिकार नहीं है। Bodoland Territorial Council के साथ न तो District Administration का कोई relation है, न ही police personnel का कोई relation है। तो Bodoland Territorial Council कैसे अपने इलाके को डेवलप कर सकती है? इस तरह की बहुत सी समस्याएं हैं, जिनके कारण Bodoland Territorial Council ने Bodoland को एक अलग राज्य के रूप में स्थापित करने के लिए, full-fledged State बनाने के लिए फिर से एक प्रस्ताव लाकर रखा है और इसके लिए आज आंदोलन चला रही है। वहां की सरकार, वहां की पब्लिक, वहां के सारे संगठन आज फिर से पृथक राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं। अगर Bodoland Territorial Council देने के बाद उसकी functioning को अच्छी तरह से चलाने के लिए वहां के लोगों की बात सुनी जाती और केन्द्र सरकार की सारी concerned Ministries उनकी बात सुनती, तो शायद आज फिर से separate State की मांग नहीं होती।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वहां बहुत तरह की समस्याएं हैं। वहां पर पर्याप्त कालेज नहीं हैं। वहां की पापुलेशन 30 लाख है, लेकिन वहां केवल 4 कालेज हैं और 20 से ज्यादा डिग्री कालेज हैं। यहां पर होम मिनिस्ट्री को इसके बारे में बताया गया। होम सेक्रेटरी ने इसके बारे में सलाह दी। इसके बाद बताया गया कि सिस्टम के हिसाब से यह Ministry of Human Resource Development या UGC के जरिए होना चाहिए। इसके बाद उन लोगों से बात की गई। सारे norms पूरे हो गए, लेकिन वहां पर grant देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर UGC से फंड मिलना है, तो उसे Central University के अंतर्गत आना चाहिए। अभी Bodoland में एक भी Central University नहीं है। जब हम Central University की मांग करते हैं, तो ये कहते हैं कि असम में पहले से ही 2 Central Universities हैं, इसलिए हम और Central University नहीं दे सकते हैं।

अगर एक राज्य में दो ही Central Universities हो सकती हैं, हमें कभी भी Central University नहीं मिलेगी, तो हमें separate state दे दीजिए और नए राज्य के नाम पर एक Central University दे दीजिए। न तो हमें राज्य देंगे, न Central University देंगे। हमारे चार जिलों में जो चार डी.एम. हैं, उनको वहां की देखभाल करने के लिए न कोई जिम्मेदारी देंगे, न हमको separate state देकर वहां के लिए ऑफिसर्स की पोस्टिंग करेंगे।

सर, हमें financial powers भी नहीं दी हैं। स्टेट के ज़रिए काउंसिल को function करना पड़ता है और काउंसिल का जितना भी काम है, उसको स्टेट के लोग timely नहीं करते हैं, यह सारी प्रॉब्लम है। ऐसा बताने पर कहते हैं कि जब तक राज्य नहीं होगा, तब तक आप लोगों को financial power नहीं मिलेगी, आप बजट नहीं बना सकते हैं, राज्य या काउंसिल चलाने के लिए आप कोई financial rule नहीं बना सकते हैं। तो आप हमें राज्य दे दीजिए, ताकि हम इसको कर सकें। अगर वह नहीं देना है, तो कोई सिस्टम तो बनाइए, कुछ अमेंडमेंट तो लाइए, अमेंडमेंट लाने में क्या प्रॉब्लम है? सारे देश को चलाने के लिए आज जो existing Constitutional provision है, अगर उसमें कुछ कमी है, तो उसे सुधार दीजिए। अगर उसमें कोई समस्या पैदा हो रही है, तो उसको हटा दीजिए, क्योंकि यह हमारे Constitutional provision में है, हम किसी भी समय अमेंडमेंट कर सकते हैं। अपनी सुविधा-असुविधा को देखते हुए हम अमेंडमेंट ला



[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

सकते हैं। इस प्रकार जो बोडोलैंड की समस्या है, वह बहुत genuine है, इलाकों के हिसाब से देखकर भी आप दे सकते हैं—चाहे population हो, language हो, कल्चर हो, जाति हो, resource हो, सब वहां पर हैं, पर छोटे-बड़े की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर पांच-छः लाख आबादी में एक राज्य बनता है, तो जहां 30 लाख आबादी है, वहां आप राज्य क्यों नहीं दे सकते हैं? दे सकते हैं।

इसी तरह एन.सी. हिल्स एक पुराना डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल है। वहां भी आज एक separate state की मांग उठ रही है। एन.सी. हिल्स एक बहुत बड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, लेकिन उनके पास न शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है, न development की व्यवस्था है, न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है, न रास्ते की व्यवस्था है, कुछ भी नहीं है। Plan state के हिसाब से उन लोगों को आज वहां पर फंड दिया जाता है। रास्ता बनाने के लिए भी plains के हिसाब से पैदा दिया जाता है। पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए भी plains के हिसाब से पैसा दिया जाता है, जबकि hilly area में इतने पैसे में काम करना बहुत मुश्किल है, जिसकी वजह से वहां लोगों को न पीने का पानी मिलता है, न चलने के लिए अच्छा रास्ता है, न खेलने और एजुकेशन की कोई व्यवस्था है। वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं है। सिर्फ यही नहीं, सारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के hilly states में जो हमारा Election System है, उसके लिए जो constituency बनाया जाता है, पांच, दस, पंद्रह हजार में Assembly की एक-एक constituency है, लेकिन एन.सी. हिल्स, जो Sixth Schedule में असम का पहाड़ी जिला है, उसमें डेढ़ लाख वोटर्स के होते हुए भी सिर्फ एक ही constituency है। उसमें जो MLAs हैं, उनके area development के लिए डिपार्टमेंट के जरिए उनको allocation के हिसाब से जितना फंड मिलता है, डेढ़ लाख population वाले ये hilly areas में भी उतना ही फंड मिलता है। अगर आपको plains में कुआं बनाने के लिए बीस हजार रुपया मिलता है, तो hills में भी आपको बीस हजार रुपया मिलता है। तो वे कैसे करेंगे? Plains में रास्ता बनाने के लिए किसी स्कीम में जितना रुपया मिलता है, hills में भी उतना ही मिलता है, लेकिन आप hills में इतने रुपए से कैसे रास्ता बनाएंगे? ये सारी practical problems हैं और इनको अगर हम समझ नहीं पाएंगे, उनके लिए कुछ special व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, अगर वहां जाकर नहीं देखेंगे, सिर्फ उन लोगों को यह कहेंगे—“बिना कारण, बिना वजह, बिना मतलब ऐसे ही वे लोग हंगामा करते रहते हैं”—तो, ऐसा बोलने का क्या मतलब है? इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि तेलंगाना की तरह जैसे दूसरे लोग छोटे-छोटे राज्य मांग रहे हैं, उनकी डिमांड को भी देखना चाहिए, specially बोडोलैंड को देखना चाहिए। यह बहुत पुरानी डिमांड है, genuine भी है और वहां के development को ध्यान में रखते हुए बोडोलैंड को जल्दी बनाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्या बहुत गंभीर है और इस प्रकार की छोटी-छोटी समस्याओं को गुरुत्व देना चाहिए।

सर, आज मेघालय में भी गारो लोग separate state की मांग कर रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ भी देखना चाहिए कि उनकी असली समस्या क्या है? ठीक है, पहले हम लोग बाहर नहीं जाते थे, किसी भी देश के साथ हमारा सम्पर्क नहीं था, लेकिन आज हमारे बच्चे बाहर भी जाते हैं, बाहर पढ़ते भी हैं, बाहर के साथ हमारा सम्पर्क भी है, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे हमारे भारत की जो administrative व्यवस्था है, उस पर से विश्वास खो रहा है। आज हम यहां पर चीन या म्यांमार की बात करते रहते हैं, भूटान से आज तक हमें कोई खतरा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन उन लोगों के साथ वे लोग भी कभी जुड़ जाएंगे और आज जिनको हम extremists बोल रहे हैं, terrorists बोल रहे हैं, वे उन सारे देश, जो इंडिया को अच्छी नज़र से नहीं देखते हैं, अगर उनके साथ जुड़कर इस तरह का कोई कार्रमांड (activity) अपनाएंगे, तो हमारा देश कैसा हो सकता है?

आज बिना पढ़ाई लिखाई के होते हुए भी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग बंगला देश के साथ संपर्क करके आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, आज वे म्यांमार के साथ संपर्क करके आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, चीन के साथ संपर्क करके आन्दोलन

कर रहे हैं। कल जो हमारे आधुनिक लड़के-लड़कियां, जो पढ़े-लिखे होंगे, वे लोग जब इस आंदोलन का नेतृत्व करेंगे तो नॉर्थ ईस्ट की क्या समस्याएं हो सकती हैं, इस बात की चिंता हम लोगों को होनी चाहिए। यह समस्या क्या थी? यह समस्या बहुत छोटी-सी समस्या थी। इस समस्या को हम लोगों के द्वारा इधर से, दिल्ली से अच्छी तरह से नहीं देखा गया, जिसके कारण आज यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या बनने जा रही है। इसलिए मैं request करता हूँ कि तेलंगाना को बनाना चाहिए, हम लोग इसका समर्थन करते हैं। अगर छोटी-छोटी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व्यवस्थाएं होंगी, तो लोगों का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ अच्छी तरह से संपर्क हो सकेगा, जितनी भी डेवलपमेंट की व्यवस्था वहां पर ली जाएंगी, उसको पाने का ज्यादा अच्छा मौका मिलेगा। इसलिए हम लोग इसका समर्थन करते हैं क्योंकि बड़ा राज्य होने के कारण आज हमारी पहचान करने में भी मुश्किल हो रही है। आज सुबह हम लोग बात कर रहे थे कि नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लोगों से यहां पर पासपोर्ट मांगा जाता है, मुझसे स्वयं से पासपोर्ट मांगा जाता है। अगर हम चीन में जाएं तो हमसे पासपोर्ट नहीं मांगते हैं पृष्ठता है कि are you not Chinese? अगर हम म्यांमार में जाएं तो हम लोगों को वहाँ पर पासपोर्ट नहीं चाहिए। अंदर अगर किसी तरह से घुस भी गए तो हमारे लिए प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। इसी तरह से अगर आप थाईलैंड जाएं तो वहां पर भी कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, लेकिन यहां हमारे देश में हम एक-दूसरे को पहचान नहीं पा रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आज यहां पर जो बिल लाया गया है, इस पर सरकार अच्छी तरह से चिंता करे और इसी तरह की अन्य राज्यों की भी जो समस्याएं हैं, उनको भी इसी के साथ जोड़कर उनके बारे में चिंता की जाए। तेलंगाना की तरह बोडोलैंड की जो समस्या है, डिमा हसाओ की जो समस्या है, गोरखालैंड की जो समस्या है, उन सबकी समस्याओं को भी एक ही नज़र से देखा जाए और उनके लिए कोई कमीशन बिठाया जाए, जो यह देखे कि सारी सेपरेट स्टेट्स की डिमांड्स जरूरी हैं या नहीं। उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान सेपरेट स्टेट दिए बिना भी किया जा सकता है या नहीं, यह सब भी देखा जाना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि जो हम लोग बोल रहे हैं, वह ठीक है। मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि हम लोगों की शिकायतों को देखें। छोटी-सी समस्याओं के बारे में भी अगर हम यहां पर बोलते हैं तो आप बोलते हैं कि सेपरेट स्टेट न होने की वजह से आप लोगों को यह नहीं मिलेगा। इस प्रकार सेपरेट स्टेट मांगने के लिए किसने हमें encourage किया? हमें दिल्ली ही encourage कर रही है। बोडोलैंड टेरिटोरियल काउंसिल को आज फिर दिल्ली encourage कर रही है कि अगर यह चाहिए तो आप लोगों की अलग स्टेट होनी होगी, बिना स्टेट के आप लोगों को यह नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए सिर्फ स्टेट ही अगर उपाय है तो हम लोग स्टेट नहीं मांगेंगे तो क्या करेंगे? इसके लिए हमारे जो constitution का existing provisions हैं, उन्हें अच्छी तरह से एग्जामिन करना चाहिए। अगर सबको एक नज़र से देखने में समस्या आ रही है तो उसमें अमेंडमेंट लाया जाए, ताकि कम से कम समय में हम लोग इन सारी समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकें, देश में शांति ला सकें और एक साथ मिलकर उन्नति का काम कर सकें। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार को इस बात की चिंता करनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना के संबंध में आदरणीय प्रकाश जावेडकर जी जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, रेजोल्यूशन लाए हैं, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। तेलंगाना के विषय में प्रकाश जावेडकर जी बहुत अच्छी तरह से प्रकाश डाल चुके हैं - उनका नाम भी "प्रकाश" है और उन्होंने इस पर अच्छा प्रकाश भी डाला है। टीडीपी के हमारे सहयोगी मित्र ने तो - ऊपर-नीचे, आगे-पीछे - बहुत अच्छी तरह से तेलंगाना के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दे दी है। इसलिए मैं तेलंगाना के इतिहास में बहुत अधिक नहीं जाऊंगा और बहुत कम समय में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। महोदय, मैं उत्तराखंड से आता हूँ। अभी हमारे बिश्वजीत दैमारी जी बोडोलैंड के विषय में बोल रहे थे। मैं भी एक छोटे राज्य से आता हूँ। आज से केवल 12 वर्ष पूर्व यह छोटा राज्य बना था। उत्तराखंड उत्तर प्रदेश से बना था। उस समय, सन् 2000 में उत्तरप्रदेश की जनसंख्या 15 करोड़ थी, आज वह 19 करोड़ से ऊपर हो गयी है, जबकि उत्तराखंड अलग हो

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

गया है। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि ब्राजील, रूस, पाकिस्तान - इन सबकी जनसंख्या को भी मिलाया जाए तो उत्तर प्रदेश के बराबर नहीं है। इस तरह से हमारे देश के अंदर आज राज्यों की यह स्थिति है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री माननीय अजीत सिंह जी उधर बैठे हैं। ये भी बार-बार कहते रहते हैं कि हरित प्रदेश होना चाहिए। अब ये मंत्री बन गए हैं तो बोलना छोड़ दिया है, लेकिन जब तक ये मंत्री नहीं थे, ये भी हरित प्रदेश बोलते रहते थे और कहते थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के और टुकड़े कर दो। अभी हमारे बसपा के मित्र बोल रहे थे, मायावती जी ने भी कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चार भाग हो जाने चाहिए।

यानी कहीं न कहीं मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि एक प्रकार से ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) :** आपके क्या विचार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ, आप क्यों चिंता कर रहे हो। मैं आपके सामने निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैं बहुत छोटे-छोटे तथ्य देकर आपके सामने अपनी बात कर रहा हूँ। जब उत्तराखंड बना, उसके बाद कितनी प्रगति हुई है। जो नरेन्द्र जी बोल रहे हैं, यह उनकी समझ में आएगा। वर्ष 1999-2000 में उत्तराखंड की जो प्रति व्यक्ति इनकम थी, वह 12620 रुपये थी और यह वर्ष 2009 में आकर 27515 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति हो गई और आज यह 42000 प्रति व्यक्ति है, अर्थात् कहां 12000 और कहां 42000 है। इसका सीधा अर्थ है कि उत्तराखंड छोटा राज्य बना, तो उसका हमको लाभ हुआ। इसी प्रकार से और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं।

**(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)**

मैं आपको जीडीपी के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। जहां पहले तीन-चार परसेंट भी इन इलाकों की जीडीपी नहीं थी, जहां पर विकास की दर नहीं थी, इसके आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, अभी वर्ष 2011 के आंकड़े में नहीं ला पाया हूँ। एनडीए सरकार ने तीन प्रदेश झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तराखंड बनाए और इनकी विकास दर काफी अच्छी है। आज उत्तराखंड में जीडीपी 9.5 है, जो आपकी राष्ट्रीय विकास दर से भी आगे है। झारखंड में जीडीपी 8.45 है और छत्तीसगढ़ में यह 7.35 है। मैं आपको इनके बारे में बता रहा हूँ कि जब ये छोटे राज्य बने, तो इनका अच्छा विकास हुआ। हमारे सामने तिवारी जी बैठे हैं, इनके राज्य बिहार से झारखंड राज्य बना है। उसकी प्रगति हुई है, यह इन्हें भी अच्छा लगता है। मैं एक किस्म से उत्तर प्रदेश का ही रहने वाला हूँ क्योंकि हम उसी से अलग हुए हैं, लेकिन हम उत्तर प्रदेश अलग लगता ही नहीं है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के 12 जिले ऐसे हैं, जो मुझे बार-बार कहते हैं कि कोश्यारी जी, आप उत्तराखंड में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर को मिला लो, मेरठ को मिला लो, बरेली को मिला लो, पीलीभीत को मिला लो। आखिर वे ऐसा क्यों कहते हैं? उनको पता है कि आज उत्तराखंड में यदि शहर में 24 घंटे बिजली मिलती है, तो गांव में भी 20 घंटे बिजली मिलती है और बगल के उत्तर प्रदेश में शायद ही 6 घंटे बिजली मिलती हो। वहां की सड़कों को लोग देखते हैं, वहां की विकास दर को लोग देखते हैं, तो उनको लगता है कि हम उत्तराखंड में जायेंगे, तो हमें फायदा होगा। इसीलिए वे छोटे राज्य की बात करते हैं, हरित प्रदेश की बात करते हैं, बुंदेलखंड की बात करते हैं, पूर्वांचल की बात करते हैं। इसका सीधा अर्थ है कि कहीं न कहीं लोग देख रहे हैं कि छोटे राज्य ज्यादा तरक्की कर रहे हैं। पहले हम हिमाचल प्रदेश का नाम लिया करते थे। जब हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजाब से अलग हुआ, तो उस समय मुख्य मंत्री बीजेपी का नहीं था, जनसंघ का नहीं था, परमार साहब वहां मुख्य मंत्री बने थे, लेकिन उनके कालखंड में राज्य बनते ही अच्छी प्रगति हुई। आज भी हम यह कहते हैं कि हिमाचल में बहुत अच्छी प्रगति है। वहां पर कांग्रेस का राज रहा है, बीजेपी का भी राज रहा है, आज भी बीजेपी का राज है, बीच में कांग्रेस का भी राज रहा है। यह सवाल नहीं है कि राज किसका रहा है। हमारे उत्तराखंड में भी बीच में कांग्रेस का राज था और अब फिर कांग्रेस का राज आ गया है। वहां पर सवाल यह नहीं है कि किसका राज है, सवाल

यह देखने का है कि यदि छोटा राज्य बन गया, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश की कैसे प्रगति हुई, उत्तराखंड की कैसे प्रगति हुई, छत्तीसगढ़ की कैसे प्रगति हुई और झारखंड की कैसे प्रगति हो रही है। मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि अगर 6 लाख में सिक्किम, 11 लाख में मिजोरम, 13 लाख में अरुणाचल प्रदेश बन सकते हैं और अभी गोरखालैंड वाले गोरखालैंड की बात कर रहे थे, बोडोलैंड वाले बोडोलैंड की बात कर रहे थे, इसलिए इसको सही तरीके से देखा जाए। यहां पर माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, राजीव जी बैठे हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी मंथन करिए, जल्दी से जल्दी विचार करिए। हमें काफी बलिदान देने के बाद उत्तराखंड मिला है, इसलिए वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आनी चाहिए। तेलंगाना की क्या हालत है, काफी लोग वहां पर मर गए हैं, काफी लोग वहां जेलों के अंदर बंद हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे तो ताज्जुब होता है कि यहां की सरकार कैसी है। हमारे देश का होम मिनिस्टर पार्लियामेंट में बोलकर जाता है। It is in the process. The process has begun. Where has it begun? When did it begin? Where is it now?

क्या चीज है कि यहां आखिर एक जिम्मेदार आदमी बोलकर जाता है और अभी हमारे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि यह तो हमारे साथ धोखा हो गया। आप इतने पुराने व्यक्ति हैं और इतना अच्छा बोल रहे थे। आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अगर आज शेक्सपियर जिंदा होता तो वह कहता, 'betrayal' thy name is Congress या 'Congress' thy name is betrayal. यह बोलता हूँ और यह तो इनका काम है। यह कांग्रेसी इतनी बड़ी पार्टी है, जिसको गांधी जी ने सींचा। इसमें सरदार पटेल थे और नेहरू जी थे, अगर ये ठीक रास्ते पर होते, देश को अगर ठीक से चलाया होता और समय पर सही कदम उठाते तो क्या देश को ऐसा देखना पड़ता? आखिर इसमें एक से एक बलिदानी लोग हुए हैं और एक से बढ़कर एक त्यागी लोग भी हुए हैं, लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति हो गई है, मुझे तो देखकर ताज्जुब हो रहा है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि बहुत जल्द गोरखालैंड भी बनना चाहिए। उसकी अपनी परिस्थितियां हैं, उसकी अपनी भाषा है और उसकी सब चीजें अपने स्थान पर हैं। मैं जब लेह-लद्दाख में जाता हूँ, तो आप कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं कि कितना समय लग जाता है। जब आप श्रीनगर से जाते हैं, आप जानते हैं कि बाईं कार जाने पर, आपको पहले तो जम्मू से श्रीनगर जाने में ही कितने घंटे लग जाते थे? अभी कोई साथी बता रहे थे कि फ्लाइट और हेलीकॉप्टर से तो शायद ही हम में से वहां कोई जा सके, चलो हम तो MP हैं, चले भी जाएं, लेकिन सामान्य आदमी तो जा नहीं सकता है। जब आप लेह पहुंचते हैं, तो आपको लेह जाने में 500 किलोमीटर जाना पड़ता है। आप कल्पना कीजिए कि आप 500 किलोमीटर जाने के लिए 24 या 30 किलोमीटर की स्पीड से चलेंगे, तो आपको जाने में कितना समय लगेगा? इसका अर्थ यह है कि उसकी परिस्थिति कैसी है? लेह, श्रीनगर से साढ़े चार सौ या पांच सौ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। वहां पर अगर आखिरी गांव डेम चोक है और जिसकी आबादी भी मुश्किल से पचास घर है, मैं वहां जाकर देखता हूँ कि हमारी क्या स्थिति है? जो हमारा मनरेगा है, जो बॉर्डर एरिया डिवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम है, उससे अगर वे वहां पर पैदल रोड बनाना चाहें, तो वह नहीं बना सकते, क्योंकि चाइनीज़ रोक देते हैं। आप वहां पर चाइना की बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स बनी देख सकते हो और बड़ी-बड़ी सड़कें भी हैं। वहां जाकर हमें अपने देश की हालत को देखकर रोना आता है। वे कहते हैं कि हमें ज्यादा कुछ न देकर केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश ही दे दो। आप तो वह भी नहीं देंगे आप तो उनको यूनिजन टेरेटरी देने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं। हम कब देंगे, जब बिल्कुल ही ऐसी स्थिति हो जाएगी, जैसा अभी हमारे साथी बता रहे थे कि म्यांमार में चले जाएं या चाइना में चले जाएं? तो किस कारण यह स्थिति है?

अभी आप विदर्भ की हालत देखिए कि वहां पर किसान मर रहे हैं। वहां सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं है, लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है, जिसके कारण किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। जैसे तेलंगाना है, विदर्भ है, मैं सोचता हूँ कि जनसंख्या के लिहाज से दोनों ही अपने राज्यों के फिफ्टी-फिफ्टी परसेंट हैं। ये इतने बड़े-बड़े राज्य हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश है और महाराष्ट्र है, इन सबकी आबादी भी दस करोड़ या साढ़े नौ करोड़ है। जब इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या है और आपने यदि उसके दो आधे हिस्से कर दिए तथा राज्य

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

smooth चल रहा है, प्रशासन ठीक चल रहा है, तो क्या आपको अच्छा लगेगा कि आपको रोज-रोज कोई परेशान करे? ऐसा लगता है कि आपको आदत पड़ गई है कि लोग हर रोज आंदोलन करते रहें और आप लाठी चलाते रहें तब पता लगे कि कहीं कांग्रेस सरकार भी है, यूपीए की सरकार भी है, शायद आप वहां यह दिखाना चाहते हैं। आखिर ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? मेरा निवेदन है कि आज प्रकाश जावेडकर जी तेलंगाना को अलग राज्य बनाने का जो proposal लाए हैं, इस बारे में मेरा आपसे स्पष्ट कहना है कि आप उसे स्वीकार करें। मुझे तो यह सब देखकर ताज्जुब होता है। अभी ये बता रहे थे, 'gentleman agreement' ...(व्यवधान)... They don't stand for 'gentleman', they stand only for one 'gentlewoman'. I have all respect for her and for all these people. मैं यह without regard नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। यह क्या है? मुझे लगता है कि 'gentleman' है ही नहीं, अगर होता तो agreement को पूरा करता। आप उदाहरण देंगे कि आडवाणी जी ने क्या कहा। अच्छा, आडवाणी जी ने 2002 में या 2001 में कहा कि आज हम नहीं बना सकते, लेकिन आज तो आडवाणी जी कह रहे हैं।

आप आडवाणी जी की चिट्ठी दिखा रहे हैं कि, yes, Advaniji wrote to Mr. Narendra on such and such date, लेकिन आज जब आडवाणी जी कह रहे हैं, तो आज आप इसको क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं? अगर आप आडवाणी जी के हिसाब से चलते हो, उन्हीं की मानते हो, तो आप तेलंगाना प्रदेश क्यों नहीं बना रहे हो? इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है, मुझे यह विशेषकर लगता है कि कुल मिलाकर हम सब लोग, एक प्रकार से हमारी जो डेमोक्रेसी है, उसमें जो गंभीरता होनी चाहिए, आज वह गंभीरता नहीं है। हम माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी का बहुत आदर करते हैं, जब उन जैसे व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री हों, तब यह अजीब लगता है, मैंने यह कहीं नहीं देखा है कि कांग्रेस के लोग ऐसा व्यवहार करें। मैं उत्तराखंड विधान सभा में सदस्य था, मैंने वहाँ भी अजीब चीज़ देखी। वहाँ कांग्रेस के एम.एल.ए. ने नारायण दत्त जी को तीन दिन तक बोलने ही नहीं दिया, कार्य चलने नहीं दिया। यहाँ मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री हैं, पर आपने हाउस में कितने दिन हल्ला किया, कितना हंगामा किया? आप यहाँ हंगामा करो, अपने सदस्यों को सहन भी कर लो, लेकिन हंगामा करने के बाद वहाँ राज्य भी नहीं बनाओ। ऐसा न करके, यह तो आप एक प्रकार से यह कह रहे हैं कि चोर से कहो चोरी करो और मालिक से कहो सावधान रहो। यह तुम्हारा कौन-सा नियम है? यह आप किस नियम के आधार पर चल रहे हैं? कहीं न कहीं पर, कोई तो ऐसी गंभीरता होनी चाहिए, ऐसी seriousness होनी चाहिए, एक प्रकार से thinking की कोई profundity होनी चाहिए, जिसके कारण एक दूर दृष्टि होनी चाहिए, परंतु ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि हमारी कोई दूर दृष्टि है।

आज हमारे तीन स्टेट बन गए, लेकिन जो तीन स्टेट बने, उनका क्या नुकसान रहा? उनको भी लाभ हो गया और जो दूसरे प्रदेश हैं, उनको भी लाभ हो रहा है, उनको कोई नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पूरा छत्तीसगढ़ अलग नहीं होता, तो आज पूरा का पूरा मध्य प्रदेश बजाय प्रगति करने के केवल नक्सवादियों से लड़ता रहता, क्योंकि यह एक कम्बाइन्ड समस्या थी, जोकि अब केवल एक प्रदेश में रह गई। आज अगर बिहार और झारखंड नहीं होते, तो झारखंड की जो समस्या है, वह बिहार की समस्या बनी रहती और एक प्रकार से इतना बड़ा स्टेट, वह इसमें केवल इसलिए इन्वॉल्व रहता ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज मुझे बोलने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... Please Hanumantha Raoji, don't become Hanuman here. Please Hanumantha Raoji, don't become Hanuman here. I am not Rama.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : आप ही ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : आप क्यों खड़े हो रहे हैं? मैं राम थोड़े ही हूँ, जो आप स्टैंड हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... please be seated. Listen to me peacefully. I am not speaking anything

against anyone. Don't become *Hanuman*. Don't become my *Hanuman*. I don't need such *Hanumans*. उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ, मैं इस सदन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप इस चीज को अत्यंत गंभीरता से लें। आप इतना अच्छा विषय लाए हैं, हमारे टी.डी.पी. के मित्र गौड साहब इतना बढ़िया बोल रहे थे, लेकिन आप जिस प्रकार का दोहरा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, दोहरा चरित्र दिखा रहे हैं कि आप हाउस के अंदर हल्ला कर रहे हैं और वहाँ राज्य नहीं बना रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आनी चाहिए। आप किसके खिलाफ हल्ला कर रहे हैं? क्या आप बी.जे.पी. के खिलाफ, टी.डी.पी. के खिलाफ हल्ला कर रहे हैं या इनके खिलाफ कर रहे हैं? आप किसके खिलाफ हल्ला कर रहे हो, आप किसको befool कर रहे हो, किसको बेवकूफ बना रहे हो? मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है, इस देश की जनता सब जानती है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप बहुत समझदार हैं, ये लोग आपसे थोड़ा सुन भी लेते होंगे, आप इनसे कहिए कि इस देश की जनता ऐसी है कि यह 1975 से जनवरी, 1977 तक चुप रही, शांत रही, कुछ नहीं बोली, अखबारों तक में कुछ नहीं छपा, लेकिन फरवरी 1977 तक आते-आते हमारी स्वर्गीय इंदिरा गांधी जैसी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, जिन्होंने 1971 में हमारा इतना ऊंचा नाम किया था, हम उनका बहुत सम्मान करते थे, उनको भी इस देश की जनता ने पूरी तरह से धूल चटा दी। पूरे उत्तर भारत से आप लोग कैसे सफा हो गए थे, यह आप जानते हैं। मैं आपसे फिर बोलता हूँ कि यदि आप फिर से इसी नीति पर रहे, तो यह फिर होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? आप कल यह realise करेंगे, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो, इसके लिए मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि आप सभी लोग अच्छी तरह से इसको समझें। इसको आप करें या हम करें, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, एक ही बात है, लेकिन हम सही निर्णय लें। वहाँ पर आप हों या हम हों, वहाँ कोई भी बैठा हो, लेकिन वह सही निर्णय ले। अब समय आ गया है कि जब हम लोगों को तेलंगाना बना लेना चाहिए और निश्चित रूप से इसमें कोई देरी नहीं करनी चाहिए। यदि अधिकाधिक संभव हो तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इसके साथ ही विदर्भ भी बना दें, दार्जिलिंग भी बना दें और हमारा जो लेह-लद्दाख है, जिसकी अपनी एक विशेष प्रतिष्ठा है, अगर आप उसको केंद्र शासित प्रदेश बना देंगे तो मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह अच्छा होगा। मैं वहाँ पर गाँव-गाँव, घर-घर घूमकर आया हूँ, उस इलाके में दूर-दूर तक पैदल होकर आया हूँ, इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप ऐसा करके इस देश में एक महान योगदान देंगे। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारा सत्ता दल इसको कोई prestige issue न बनाकर, प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनाकर निश्चित रूप से जो प्रस्ताव आया है, इस प्रस्ताव का या तो समर्थन करेगा या इस पर तुरंत कोई बिल लाएगा। मैं इसके साथ ही अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भगत सिंह कोशियारी जी के बोलने के बाद मुझे समय ही नहीं मिला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** आप अपना भाषण शुरू करिए, यह चलता रहेगा।

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव :** अगले साल तक!

प्रकाश जावडेकर जी जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लाए हैं, उसके ऊपर सेपरेट तेलंगाना की बात सभी वक्ता लोग कर रहे हैं। स्पेशली मुझे ऐसा दिखा, बीजेपी और तेलुगु देशम। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इन लोगों की एनडीए सरकार में ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने आपकी बात तो सुनी, आप भी तो मेरी सुनिए, ज़रा सब्र कीजिए न। हम आपको पूरा सुनते रहे, आखिरी वक्त में हमें चांस दिया गया, उसमें भी बीच में अड़ंगा डालेंगे, तो हम कैसे बोलेंगे। मेरे बोलने का मतलब है कि जब उनका चांस था, इन्होंने दो स्टेट बोला। काकीनाडा सभा में बीजेपी की जो बैठक हुई, उस बैठक में इन्होंने कहा। उस वक्त मैं समझा था कि वेंकैया नायडु जी ईमानदारी से काम

5.00 P.M.

[श्री वी. हनुमंत राव]

करेंगे, क्योंकि 1972 में यही वेंकैया नायडु आन्ध्र ऐजिटेशन के लीडर थे। जब वे आन्ध्र यूनिवर्सिटी में लीडर थे, तो उन्होंने आन्ध्र मूवमेंट चलाया था। जब हमने 1969 में तेलंगाना का मूवमेंट चलाया था, उस वक्त वेंकैया नायडु जी ने भी आन्ध्र मूवमेंट चलाया था। उस वक्त उन्होंने काकरानी वेंकटरत्नम साहब के नेतृत्व में काम किया था। मैं समझा कि चलो, एक शुरुआत हो रही है। आज हमारे देवेंदर गौड साहब ने बड़ी अच्छी बात की कि वे ईमानदारी से तेलंगाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनका लीडर ऐसा नहीं चाह रहा। प्रॉब्लम वहाँ है, एन.टी रामाराव जी के समय चांस था। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर आदमी कह रहा है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश डिवाइड हो रहा है। यह डिवाइड नहीं है, यह अटैच-डिटैच है। मध्य प्रदेश से छत्तीसगढ़ अलग हुआ, वह अलग है, उत्तर प्रदेश से उत्तराखंड अलग हुआ, वह उसका पार्ट है, वैसे ही बिहार से झारखंड अलग हुआ, वह उसका पार्ट है, लेकिन हमारा तो पार्ट ही नहीं है। हमारा एक अलग स्टेट था, निजाम स्टेट। हमारा अपना रेलवे स्टेशन था, अपनी यूनिवर्सिटी थी, अपना हॉस्पिटल था, हम खुशहाल थे, मगर हम पढ़ाई में कमजोर थे, क्योंकि हमारी निजाम सरकार पढ़ाई-लिखाई में थोड़ा पीछे थी। सिर्फ डायमंड, बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बनाना, इनमें उनका ध्यान था, मगर इस वक्त आंध्र के लोग, जो मद्रास प्रोविंस में थे, वहाँ मिशनरी स्कूल्स बहुत थे, वहाँ मिशनरी की वजह से सभी लोग बहुत पढ़े-लिखे हो गए थे। उसके बाद जब 1954 में बुरुगुला रामकृष्ण राव यहाँ मुख्य मंत्री थे, उधर बैजवाडा गोपाल रेड्डी मुख्य मंत्री थे। जब पोद्दी श्रीरामुलु साहब ने ऐजिटेशन किया, तो मद्रास हमें दीजिए, ऐसा कह कर ऐजिटेशन किया। ऑरिजनली यह मद्रास एजिटेशन से स्टार्ट हुआ। उसके बाद तेलुगु भाषा के ऊपर ऐजिटेशन हुआ। अंत में आन्ध्र प्रदेश एक भाषा के नाम पर बना। उस वक्त हमने यह भी कहा कि देखिए, हम तेलंगाना वाले पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, हम पिछड़ा वर्ग हैं, आप पढ़े-लिखे हैं, क्योंकि मद्रास में ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, आप कॉलेजिज में, यूनिवर्सिटीज में पढ़ कर आए हैं, हमारे पास पढ़ाई कम है, आप लोग आकर हमारे ऊपर हावी होंगे। उसी वक्त हमने संजीवा रेड्डी साहब को बोला, मगर संजीवा रेड्डी साहब ने कहा कि नहीं, हम बराबर आपकी तरक्की करेंगे, आपके पास भी स्कूल्स खोलेंगे, आपके पास भी कॉलेजिज खोलेंगे। हमारे पास इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर था, मगर हम पढ़ने में थोड़ा कमजोर थे। आज हम उसी का नतीजा भुगत रहे हैं। हमारी जो बैकवर्डनेस है, वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, वह इस वजह से है कि सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि कृष्णा-गोदावरी हमारे पास से जाती है, लेकिन हमने एक डैम भी नहीं बनाया। देखिए, हमारी निजाम सरकार ने कैसी गलती की। वही आगे जाने के बाद सर आर्थर काटन साहब, जो उस वक्त ब्रिटिश राज में थे, उन्होंने कैनल्स बनाए। उसी वजह से आज वहाँ खुशहाली है। हमारे पास कोई प्रोजेक्ट ही नहीं है। हम आज भी बोल रहे हैं कि हम भाइबंदी के साथ अलग होना चाहते हैं, हम तुम्हें हटाना नहीं चाहते। कोश्यारी जी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश क्या इनके बाप की जागीर है?

सर, मद्रास से यह अलग हुआ। आज भी मद्रास में आन्ध्र के लाखों लोग हैं, जिनकी कोई गिनती नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**माननीय सदस्य :** लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों लोग हैं।

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव :** हां, करोड़ों लोग हैं, कोई गिनती नहीं है। यह सिर्फ बताने की बात है और लोगों में एक तरह का भय फैलाने का काम ये कर रहे हैं। उसी का यह नतीजा है।

दूसरी बात, आप यह भी देखिए, हम इतने साल से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) :** Mr. Hanumantha Rao, the discussion has not been concluded. You may continue your speech on the next Private Members' Resolution day.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, उस दिन फिर से मौका नहीं मिलता है। आप आखिर में छोड़ देते हैं, आज भी आज भी आप वैसा ही कर रहे हैं। वहां तेलंगाना में अन्याय हो रहा है और यहां सदन में भी अन्याय हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, he should be allowed to be the first speaker on that day. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I told you that you may continue your speech on the next Private Members' Resolution day. You may continue then. The discussion has not been concluded.

The House is adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on 7th May, 2012.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 7th May, 2012.

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